

**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES
AND FOOD**

**Handbook of Orders
Relating to
Diseases of Animals**

Orders in force on 31st December 1971

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1973

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Handbook of Orders Relating to Diseases of Animals

ORDERS MADE BY THE MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD
UNDER THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Orders in force on 31st December 1971

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
1973

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A collection of Orders relating to diseases of animals was published in handbook form in 1950 and re-published in 1968. The 1968 edition contained the collection of Orders in force on 31 December 1966. Since that date many of the Orders have been amended or revoked and new ones have been made, and this new handbook is a collection of diseases of animals Orders that were in force on 31st December 1971.

The Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894–1937 and certain other enactments relating to diseases of animals have been consolidated in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, copies of which are available separately (price 35p net: by post, 38½p).

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HANDBOOK OF ORDERS RELATING TO DISEASES OF ANIMALS

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INTRODUCTION

DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The following description of the diseases which are at present the subject of administrative action by the Ministry has been prepared by the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry with a view of assisting lay Inspectors, as well as stock owners, in Great Britain to detect suspicion of those diseases.

Anthrax

Definition.—A contagious disease caused by a microbe—*Bacillus Anthracis*.

Animals affected.—Human beings and all animals are liable to anthrax. In this country the disease is seen chiefly in cattle, pigs, and sheep, but not uncommonly in horses.

Symptoms.—The disease shows itself suddenly, death usually resulting within 48 hours from the first onset of disease. It does not often in the United Kingdom spread with rapidity from animal to animal, but it may affect a number of swine at the same time if they have been fed on anthrax flesh or organs.

A beast which a short time before appeared to be well is found dead or in a dying condition. Frequently blood oozes from the nostrils and the anus. In cattle there are no typical symptoms, but in horses and pigs the region of the throat is often found to be swollen.

Post-mortem.—Blood may be found around the nostrils and anus. The muscles are often infiltrated with blood at certain points. The lungs and glands are congested. The spleen is very much enlarged; it is softer and darker than normal, and its substance usually resembles tar.

The discharges, blood and flesh are dangerous to animals and human beings. It is the height of folly on the part of a farmer to open the carcase of an animal suspected to have died of anthrax, as he may thereby cause further infection of his premises. In cases of sudden unexplained death he should await a veterinary opinion before disposing of the carcase.

Cattle Plague

Definition.—A contagious and eruptive fever caused by a virus.

Animals affected.—Cattle, rarely sheep, goats and camels, certain wild ruminants, and pigs.

Symptoms.—The temperature rises in the early stages. The animal is off its feed, dull, and the coat is staring. Sometimes shivering is noticed. The breathing is quick; a watery or mucous discharge flows from the eyes and nostrils; in the latter case there may be a slight amount of blood in the discharge. In milch cows the secretion of milk is diminished or arrested. The membrane of the nostrils is reddened, and an eruption, like grains of bran, appears in the nostrils and inside the lips and cheeks. This eruption is often followed by distinct ulceration. The bowels are at first constipated, but in the later stages diarrhoea often sets in. In this case the dung has a foul smell, and is often tinged with blood. The animal falls away rapidly, and the disease usually has a fatal termination in from six to ten days.

It does not attack single animals in a herd, but spreads rapidly from one to another.

Post-mortem.—The lungs are congested and often contain fluid. Congestion and ulceration of the fourth stomach are present. Congestion of the bowels, which gives place in the later stages to a greyish deposit on the mucous membrane, and to ulceration, is also seen. The lymph glands are dark red in colour. The flesh is of a dark mahogany colour, it putrefies rapidly, and should not be used for food. The carrying about of the flesh by dogs and birds helps to spread the disease.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Definition.—A contagious and eruptive fever, due to a virus.

Animals affected.—Cattle, sheep, other ruminants and pigs.

Symptoms.—The disease usually appears suddenly and spreads with alarming rapidity. Mortality is not usually high except when unweaned animals are attacked, but loss of condition is serious.

In all animals, the temperature rises. In cattle salivation or slobbering occurs, frothy saliva drips from the mouth and the animals frequently smack their lips. Vesicles or blebs are found inside the lips and on the tongue, the surface under the vesicles being red. Vesicles also appear at the top of the hooves and between the toes and, in cows, on the teats. In sheep and pigs, salivation is rare. In sheep, the first noticeable symptom is sudden lameness of several sheep in a flock. Vesicles appear inside the upper lip and on the feet. In pigs sudden lameness is again the first symptom and vesicles appear on the feet and snout and, in sows, on the teats.

Fowl Pest

Definition.—The term “ Fowl Pest ” is used in this country to include two highly infectious diseases of poultry, viz. Fowl Plague and Newcastle Disease. These diseases are caused by viruses, and in their acute form they are clinically indistinguishable.

Birds affected.—Fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, pheasants, guinea-fowls, peafowls and many wild birds may become infected.

Symptoms.—In the acute form the onset of these diseases is usually sudden and there may at first be unexplained deaths. There is acute depression, mouth breathing often accompanied by throat rattle, discharges from eyes and nostrils, sneezing and yellowish green diarrhoea. Death may occur within 48 hours of the onset of symptoms. Birds surviving this stage may develop nervous twitching, head shaking or paralysis.

A mild form of Newcastle Disease is also recognised in which the symptoms are less severe than those described above. There is a marked fall in egg production and soft shelled eggs are common. Mortality in chicks may be heavy, survivors often exhibiting permanent nervous symptoms.

Post-mortem.—Lesions, when present, may include haemorrhages (minute blood spots) in the lining of the glandular stomach, gizzard, intestines, heart and inner lining of the chest wall.

Glanders and Farcy

Definition.—These two names are applied to one and the same disease, which is due to a microbe—*Bacillus Malleus*. The disease is called “ Farcy ” when located on the surface of limbs or body; “ Glanders ” when the principal symptoms are seen in the nostrils, submaxillary glands, and lungs.

Animals affected.—The horse tribe is most commonly affected with glanders. Man not infrequently gets the disease from the horse by inoculation through a wound. The dog, the cat, and the wild carnivora may be infected. The ox is absolutely immune. Sheep, goats, and pigs are immune for all practical purposes.

Symptoms.—A horse may be affected with glanders and show no symptoms except slight unthriftiness. This is called occult glanders, and can only be diagnosed by the mallein test.

In typical clinical cases there is a thick grey-coloured discharge from one or both nostrils. Ulcers and ulcerative patches are seen inside the nasal cavities, and the glands under the jaw are enlarged and hard. The temperature may be raised, but in chronic cases it may be no higher than the normal. In severe and acute cases the temperature is several degrees above normal, and the animal shows distinct symptoms of respiratory disease. In farcy one or more limbs become swollen. The lymph vessels stand out prominently on the inside of the limbs. The vessels give a cord-like feel to the hand, and small nodules appear along the course of the vessels. These nodules frequently burst and become ulcers, which discharge a thick, yellow fluid of oily appearance. The ulcers may heal and leave a scar, but they usually break out again. Farcy may also appear on the skin of the neck and body.

Post-mortem.—One sees the ulcers on the skin if farcy has been present. Besides what one sees in the live animal, one may also find ulceration of the throat and air passages. The most constant changes are, however, found in the lungs. In acute glanders, small grey nodules about the size of a pin-head are seen all through the lung substance. In the chronic forms the nodules in the earlier stages appear as small, grey patches with a red margin. Others are of pus-like consistence. The older nodules are hard and shot-like to the touch; some of them are gritty—calcification. The number of nodules in a lung varies from one or two to hundreds. The donkey suffers from an acute form of glanders, in which the lungs are inflamed over a large surface. The tissue is solid, and on section the surface of the lung has a greyish red colour.

Epizootic Lymphangitis

Definition.—A contagious and eruptive disease caused by the *Cryptococcus Farciminosus*.

Animals affected.—Horses and mules. The ox is susceptible, but seldom takes the disease under natural conditions.

Symptoms.—The eruption appears on the legs, the neck, the head, or any part of the body. Usually it starts near a wound through which the microbe has entered the tissues, but the ulcers often do not appear for months after the wound has healed. The lymph vessels in the skin stand out prominently, and small hard nodules about the size of a hazelnut appear on their course. These nodules suppurate and discharge a thick yellowish pus. Proud flesh grows from the wounds, the lymph vessels around become inflamed, and the eruption gradually extends. A thick yellow scab may form over a patch of ulcers. The neighbouring glands are swollen and hard. The ulcers heal with difficulty, even under treatment, and they may break out again after an apparent cure has been effected.

The ulcers may appear inside the nostrils, but this is not so common as in the case of glanders. In epizootic lymphangitis the glands under the jaw may also be enlarged, as in the former disease, and a discharge

may appear at one or both nostrils. If taken in the early stages this disease is curable, but after an advanced stage is reached treatment is hopeless. In the latter case the animals emaciate and may die of exhaustion.

This disease is distinguished from farcy (glanders) by the presence of the *cryptococcus* in the pus, and failure of the mallein test to produce a reaction. Both glanders and epizootic lymphangitis may be present in the same animal.

Post-mortem.—On post-mortem examination one usually sees little beyond what is seen during life, but occasionally abscesses are found in the internal organs.

Mange in Horses Asses and Mules

Definition.—The same definition may be applied here as in Scab of sheep. The disease is the same, except that it is caused by different varieties of acari.

Sarcoptic and psoroptic mange in horses and mules often begin on those parts of the body to which the harness is applied, but they extend to other parts if neglected.

Symptoms.—Sarcoptic mange is the more serious, as it does not yield readily to treatment. The animals rub themselves, and express satisfaction by moving the lips when scratched. Pimples and scabs appear at the seat of the disease, and the hair gets rubbed off. In neglected cases the skin becomes hard and folded, the animals emaciate, and they may die of exhaustion.

Symbiotic mange appears at the root of the tail and on the lower part of the limbs. The symptoms are not severe, but the animals suffer a good deal of irritation, which they express by rubbing the tail and stamping the feet. Sometimes they seriously injure the coronets by tramping on the itching parts.

(*Note.*—Only two forms of this disease—sarcoptic mange and psoroptic mange—are required by the Parasitic Mange Order of 1938 to be notified.)

Pleuro-Pneumonia

Definition.—A contagious disease affecting the lungs and pleura, and due to an infective agent.

Animals affected.—Cattle and other closely related ruminants.

Symptoms.—The first signs of disease often escape notice. The temperature rises. A dry, husky cough is present, especially when the animal first gets on its feet or when made to run. In marked cases the breathing is rapid, and the movement of the flanks is increased. If punched in the ribs, the animal may grunt or show signs of pain. Some of the affected animals may become greatly emaciated and die but others, especially those which have passed the acute stages, may appear to recover. It does not follow, however, that the latter are cured; they continue to infect others for a very long time.

Post-mortem.—The chest cavity often contains a yellow fluid. The lungs may be fixed to the ribs by a thick yellowish membrane.

The lungs are very solid in parts, and the surface is often yellow. The cut section is marbled in red and yellow. The septa (or fibrous tissue lines) are very broad, and a yellow fluid exudes from the cut surface. In old cases a grey area of soft dead tissue is often present in the lung, and this may be surrounded by new fibrous tissue. Sometimes abscesses are found.

Rabies

Definition.—An inoculable disease caused by a virus.

Animals affected.—All animals, and human beings, may suffer from rabies if the virulent material be inoculated, but it is chiefly by the dog that the disease is spread. In countries where the disease is prevalent, cases not infrequently occur among cats. In human beings the disease is called hydrophobia.

Symptoms.—The disease is characterised in the earlier stages by maniacal symptoms, and later by paralysis.

A dog is observed to change his former habits. He is restless, and often seeks dark corners, or wanders away from his home in an aimless way. He will sometimes snap at persons, other animals and inanimate objects (furious rabies). He may also foam at the mouth. He will tear up and swallow such articles as wood and cloth; in fact it sometimes happens that attention is drawn to his condition by the lodgment of a sharp object in his throat.

The voice becomes altered to what might be described as a weird howl.

In the later stages paralysis sets in (dumb rabies), which first affects the lower jaw, but may ultimately show itself in the limbs. The jaw drops, and saliva, which the dog is unable to swallow, trickles from the mouth.

Persons are sometimes inoculated by getting the saliva on the fingers and unwittingly rubbing it into the eyes or scratches.

It should be noted that the saliva has been found virulent in experimentally inoculated animals three days before the appearance of even the premonitory symptoms.

Post mortem.—The post-mortem appearances are not constant. For this reason the head and neck of a suspected dog should be immediately sent by a Veterinary Inspector to the Ministry's Laboratory for investigation.

The principal changes observed are congestion of the membrane of the throat, and a similar condition in various parts of the stomach and bowel. The stomach may be quite empty except for a variable quantity of blood-stained mucus. If, however, the dog has been killed in the earlier stages the stomach may contain a mass of foreign material such as wool, hair, wood, coal, etc.

Sheep Pox

Definition.—A contagious eruptive fever caused by a virus.

Animals affected.—Only sheep and, occasionally, goats are liable to contract this disease.

Symptoms.—Sometimes the disease runs a very rapid course, which ends fatally in a few days. This form of the disease is seen mostly in lambs. The chief symptoms are those of fever, intoxication, and paralysis. An eruption in the form of red spots appears on the membranes of the eyes and nose, and on the hairless parts of the skin.

In older sheep the disease begins by signs of serious ill-health. The temperature is high, and the appetite is suppressed. An eruption appears on the mucous membranes of the nose, eyes, and mouth, and on the hairless parts of the skin—inside the thighs and elbows, under the belly, on the scrotum and udder. The eruption may, however, appear also on the parts of the body covered by wool. On the hairless regions it shows itself first in the form of small pimples, which may

grow to the size of a sixpenny-piece, or even larger. The larger pimples are flattened on the surface, and the skin around the base is reddened. A thick reddish-yellow discharge oozes from the pimples, and forms a yellow crust on the surface. Pregnant ewes often abort.

Post-mortem.—One finds the above-described eruption on the skin. The membrane of the throat is inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated. The covering membrane of the lungs shows red spots on its surface.

Solid grey patches are often found in the lung substance. The cavities of the chest, heart sac, and abdomen contain a reddish coloured fluid. The intestinal membrane is sometimes inflamed in patches.

The kidneys often show grey patches under the capsule.

Sheep Scab

Definition.—A disease of the skin caused by certain members of a class of small insects known as acari.

Animals affected.—Scab is popularly known in animals other than sheep as mange. The parasites which cause mange belong to the same family as those which cause scab, but they are a different variety. In sheep three forms of scab are met with. *Psoroptic* scab, due to the *psoroptis communis*, is the most common form found in sheep. *Sarcoptic* scab, or mange, due to the *sarcoptes scabiei* var. *ovis*, occurs in sheep, but it is rare.

Symbiotic (scab) mange is also known but this disease is not included in the term "Sheep Scab" for the purposes of the Orders of the Minister relating to sheep scab.

SYMPTOMS

A. *Psoroptic* scab.—The first symptoms may appear in about three weeks after infection, but this interval is frequently much longer, especially in cases where single dipping or careless double dipping has taken place since exposure to infection. Cases are not uncommon in which the incubation period is protracted beyond six months, and sheep exposed to infection in the spring may show no visible symptoms of the disease until the following autumn or winter.

One of the first symptoms apparent in a sheep that has contracted scab is restlessness combined with a desire to bite the affected part or to rub against posts, fences, hurdles or even other members of the flock. This restlessness is the result of the irritation produced by the parasites pricking the skin of the sheep in their endeavour to obtain food. The constant biting and rubbing of the sheep to allay the irritation causes injury to the skin. This is followed by the exudation of lymph and the formation of crusts or scabs, under the edge of which the parasites and their ova are to be found. As the parasites increase in number they move from the scabs to the more healthy parts of the skin, and thus extend the area of the diseased parts. The injury to the skin is followed by shedding of the wool, and the fleece becomes broken and tufted or matted together, giving the animal a ragged appearance. Even where the wool does not detach itself from the skin it assumes a dead-white bleached appearance.

The parasites may often be seen moving under a magnifying glass if a scraping be taken from the diseased patches and placed in the sun.

B. *Sarcoptic scab*.—Sarcoptic scab in sheep appears on the head and ears. Sometimes it is seen on the tails of large-tailed sheep. It gives rise to a formation of thick yellow crusts.

C. *Symbiotic scab*.—Symbiotic scab appears usually at the lower parts of the limbs, about the pasterns and coronets and at the base of the tail. The symptoms are not severe, but the animals rub their legs and tails and the wool becomes broken.

Swine Fever

Definition.—A contagious eruptive disease caused by a virus.

Animals affected.—Swine.

Symptoms.—The disease may come on rapidly, especially in young pigs. This is the acute form, which generally ends fatally in about three days. The temperature is high and the breathing is quick; the pigs seem to have lost control over their hindquarters, and stagger if made to walk. A red rash appears on the skin at the base of the tail, under the belly, inside the thighs, and on the ears.

Usually the symptoms come on more slowly. The pigs are dull; they lie under cover and are disinclined to move. The appetite is lost, but thirst is increased. Constipation, followed by diarrhoea, is often observed. A mucous discharge may be present around the eyes. Red patches, which later on assume a violet tinge, are observed at the base of the tail, inside the thighs and hocks, under the belly, and on the ears. The temperature is high.

The pigs can be roused only with difficulty, and when made to move they stagger about as if inebriated. Very frequently the sick pigs suffer from a short cough, and the breathing is very laboured. These lung symptoms are not necessarily due directly to swine fever, but they frequently accompany it, and one must always be suspicious if a number of pigs show signs of lung trouble. The pigs may die in from one to three weeks. They may, however, recover or drag on for two months or more in an emaciated condition.

Post-mortem.—The carcass is generally emaciated. The discoloured patches on the skin have a livid hue, but this is also seen in other diseases of swine.

In acute cases followed by rapid death, the changes are not characteristic, but one's suspicions should be aroused if a number of swine become sick about the same time. In the more chronic cases the most characteristic change—ulceration—is found in the alimentary tract. The ulcers may be present on the tongue, the stomach, or any part of the bowel, but in most cases they are confined to the more posterior portions of the latter, particularly around the junction of the ileum with the caecum.

The most typical ulcer is about a half-inch in diameter. Its edges are circular, and raised above the membrane. The centre of the ulcer is soft, and often yellow or black in colour. The other parts of the bowel may be inflamed, and often the inner surface is covered by a yellowish deposit. Two loops of bowels may have grown together.

The lungs are very often, though not always, solid in patches, and fluid may be present in the chest. The glands are very red in colour in the more acute cases.

Tuberculosis

Definition.—A contagious and infectious disease caused by a microbe—*mycobacterium tuberculosis*.

Animals affected.—Human beings and most species of mammals and birds are liable to tuberculosis. Amongst the domestic animals cattle, particularly dairy cows, and swine are most frequently affected: horses and goats occasionally, and sheep very rarely

Symptoms.—The disease is often of a chronic nature and objective symptoms are not seen. When the disease is advanced or becomes acute in a particular organ more definite symptoms are found. The lungs are a common site of disease and when they are involved the animal may cough and show signs of respiratory distress. An affected quarter of the udder becomes progressively harder. The milk appears normal except in very acute cases or after the disease is long established: in these cases it may be a straw-coloured fluid.

The existence of disease may be confirmed by demonstration of the organism in sputum, milk, or occasionally in discharges, for instance, from the uterus. For diagnosis of all affected animals, however, it is necessary to use a tuberculin test.

Post-mortem.—Affected tissue becomes converted into a cheesy mass—caseation—or may eventually become hard and gritty—calcification. These lesions of varying size may be present in the lungs, lymphatic glands, in various parts of the body, the udder, pleura and peritoneum, liver, kidneys, etc.

(*Note.*—*The Tuberculosis Order deals only with certain forms of Bovine Tuberculosis.*)

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries,
Hook Rise,
Tolworth,
Surbiton, Surrey.

TABLE OF COMPARISON--REFERENCES TO DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Some of the Orders in this Handbook contain references to legislation that has been repealed and re-enacted in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950. The following Table gives the appropriate references to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, in each case.

Reference to legislation that has been repealed						Corresponding Section in Diseases of Animals Act, 1950
<i>Diseases of Animals Act, 1894</i>						
Section	3	59 (2)
..	4	8 (1)-(3)
..	23	22 (1)-(4)
..	24	25
..	27	27 (1)
..	28	32
..	35	64
..	43	71
..	44	73
..	46	75
..	49 (4)	85 (4)
..	50	58
..	52	78 (1), 79 (2)
..	53 (1)	78 (2)
..	53 (2)	79 (3)
..	56	82
..	60	59 (3), 60 (1), 86
3rd Schedule		1st Schedule
<i>Diseases of Animals Act, 1910</i>						
Section	1 (1)	37 (1)-(4), (6), (7)
..	1 (2)	37 (5)
..	1 (3)	38 (1)
..	1 (4)	38 (2)
..	7	40
<i>Diseases of Animals Act, 1927</i>						
Section	5	79 (1)
<i>Diseases of Animals Act, 1935</i>						
Section	3 (1)	48 (1)
..	3 (2)	48 (2), 36 (3), 1st Sch. Pt. III
..	3 (3)	48 (3)
..	3 (4)	48 (4)
..	3 (5)	—
<i>Agriculture Act, 1937</i>						
Section	22	17
..	23	5

SOME USEFUL REFERENCES ABOUT THE INTERPRETATION OF ORDERS

Certification of Existence of Disease

A certificate of a veterinary inspector to the effect that an animal is or was affected with a disease is admissible in evidence without proof of authenticity unless specially challenged by the Defendant: *Henderson v. Wardrope* [1932] S.C. (J) 18.

Such a certificate is conclusive evidence of the matter certified (see Section 73 (5) of Diseases of Animals Act, 1950) but it does not preclude evidence to prove absence of knowledge: *Harris v. Smith* (1879) 44 J.P. 361. See also *Jameson v. Dow* (1898) 2 F. 24.

Cleansing of Vehicles

For meaning of "consecutive journeys" see *Nethaway v. Brewer* [1931] 2 K.B. 459.

Compensation

As to compensation on a commercial basis, see *Bligh v. Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries* (1931) 47 T.L.R. 492.

Notification of Existence of Disease

The onus of proving that notice was given to a constable lies on the Defendant, see *Huggins v. Ward* (1873) L.R. 8 Q.B. 521. See also *Wilson v. Yates* (1927) 91 J.P. 188; 44 T.L.R. 25.

Offences

As to aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of a summary offence, see the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, Section 5, and the Accessories and Abettors Act, 1861, Section 8. See also *Benford v. Sims* [1898] 2 Q.B. 641 (veterinary surgeon who advised that a horse was in a fit condition to be worked convicted as principal); and *Du Cros v. Lambourne* [1907] 1 K.B. 40. *Midland Railway Co. v. Freeman* (1844) 12 Q.B.D. 629 (railway company accepting animals for conveyance to station on line of another Company convicted for causing the animals to be sent).

Sales

Taking round swine in cart for sale was held not to be a "holding of a sale" in *Maclean v. Monk* 62 J.P. 180.

(5675.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 7th March, 1938.)

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a diseased or suspected animal or carcase shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with disease, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately

(i) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(ii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority and to the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with disease, or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of disease in such animals or carcasses.

(5) Where the notice of disease relates to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the District of a Local Authority other than the Local Authority which receives the notice, the latter shall forthwith inform the other Local Authority of the receipt of the notice.

Anthrax Order of 1938

Precautions in case of diseased or suspected animal or carcase.

2. Where there is a diseased or suspected animal or carcase on any premises:—

(1) The occupier of the premises shall—

(a) forthwith prevent access of animals or poultry to the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or to any part of the premises which has or may have been exposed to infection from the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or has been contaminated by any dung or any discharge from any such animal or carcase;

(b) forthwith detain on the premises any diseased or suspected animal or carcase thereon, and any other head of cattle, sheep, goat or swine which has been in the same shed, stable, building, yard or field with the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or in any part of the premises contaminated by any dung or any discharge from any diseased or suspected animal or carcase; and

(c) disinfect as soon as possible with an approved disinfectant any place where the diseased or suspected animal or carcase has lain, or where its blood has escaped.

(2) The skin of a diseased or suspected carcase shall not be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood, except by a Veterinary Inspector, or by a Veterinary Surgeon acting on behalf of the owner of the carcase and in either case so far only as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining suitable material for microscopical or cultural examination.

(3) The milk produced by any diseased or suspected cow or goat shall not be mixed with other milk, and shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly sterilised with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein.

(4) The provisions of this Article shall apply before a notice in the Form A or to the like effect is served in accordance with Article 3 (2) hereof, but upon service of such a notice, the rules set out in Article 7 hereof shall be observed.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall not apply in the case of a diseased or suspected animal exposed in contravention of Article 11 hereof, or in the case of any other animal mentioned in that Article, except in so far as that Article expressly provides.

Anthrax Order of 1938

Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority.

Declaration of Infected Place.

3.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the existence or suspected existence of disease in any animal or carcase, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall immediately transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is, if this has not already been done by a police constable under Article 1 (3) of this Order, and shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists or is suspected to exist.

(2) The Inspector shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) on the occupier of any premises on which there is or has been a diseased or suspected animal or carcase.

(3) On service of such Notice the premises shall become an Infected Place within the limits specified by the Notice and be subject to the Rules contained in Article 7 of this Order.

(4) Subject as hereinafter provided, the rules applied to an Infected Place by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(5) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector of the Local Authority by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Veterinary Inquiry by Ministry.

4.—(1) Where by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that on any premises there is an animal or carcase affected with disease, a Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith inquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the animal or carcase on such premises.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) If the Veterinary Inspector is satisfied at the time of his examination of the animal or carcase, by a microscopical examination of its blood or by other evidence, that the animal or

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carcase is not diseased, he shall forthwith give to the Ministry and to the Local Authority a certificate to that effect, and the Local Authority shall, as soon as practicable, cause a Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule hereto, or to the like effect) to be served on the occupier of the premises on which the animal or carcase is or was.

(4) If the Veterinary Inspector is not so satisfied he shall forthwith give to the Ministry and to the Local Authority a report stating that the case is one of suspected disease. He shall also for the purpose of further investigation take and examine one or more samples of the blood or other fluid of the animal or carcase, or of the tissue of the carcase, as may be necessary for that purpose, and as soon as may be after examination thereof forward to the Laboratory of the Ministry, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, such samples as may be required together with a report of his examination of the animal or carcase and of the samples. The Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry shall cause an examination thereof to be made and a certificate of the result of such examination prepared and signed.

Precautions by Local Authority in case of Suspected Disease.

5. Where the Veterinary Inspector gives to the Local Authority a report that the case is one of suspected disease the Local Authority shall forthwith direct an Inspector to carry out such disinfection as the Inspector may think necessary, and in the case of a suspected carcase shall forthwith cause the same to be destroyed in the manner prescribed by this Order.

Procedure consequent on Examination at the Ministry's Laboratory, Weybridge.

6.—(1) Where it is certified on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry that an animal or carcase on any premises was diseased, information to that effect shall be given by the Minister to the Local Authority who shall forthwith cause the Infected Place to be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Order. When the Local Authority are satisfied that the Infected Place has been so cleansed and disinfected and that the carcase has been disposed of in accordance with the provisions of this Order, they shall cause the Notice (Form A) served under this Order in respect of the animal or carcase to which the enquiry under Article 4 relates to be withdrawn by the service of a Notice (Form B).

(2) Where it is certified on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry that an animal or carcase was not diseased, the Local Authority, on receipt from the Minister of

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information to that effect, shall, as soon as practicable, cause the Notice (Form A) to be withdrawn by the service of a Notice (Form B).

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

7. The following Rules shall be observed on premises declared to be an Infected Place by a Notice (Form A) under Article 3 (2) of this Order until such Notice is withdrawn by the service of a Notice (Form B) under this Order:—

Rule 1.—The occupier of an Infected Place shall:—

(i) prevent access of animals or poultry to the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or to any part of the premises which has or may have been exposed to infection of disease from the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or has been contaminated by any dung or any discharge from any such animal or carcase;

(ii) detain on the premises any diseased or suspected animal or carcase thereon, and any other head of cattle, sheep, goat or swine which has been in the same shed, stable, building, yard or field with the diseased or suspected animal or carcase, or in any part of the premises contaminated by any dung or any discharge from any diseased or suspected animal or carcase; and

(iii) disinfect as soon as possible with an approved disinfectant any place where the diseased or suspected animal or carcase has lain, or where its blood has escaped.

Rule 2.—The skin of a diseased or suspected carcase shall not be cut, nor shall anything be done to cause the effusion of blood, except by a Veterinary Inspector acting under the directions of the Minister, or by a veterinary surgeon acting on behalf of the owner of the carcase and in either case so far only as may be necessary for the purpose of obtaining suitable material for microscopical or cultural examination.

Rule 3.—Animals shall not be removed, or allowed to stray, out of or into an Infected Place except as expressly authorised by Rules 4 and 5.

Rule 4.—Any horse, ass, mule, or dog which is not diseased or suspected may be moved out of or into an Infected Place.

Rule 5.—Any other animal which is not diseased or suspected may be moved out of an Infected Place with the permission in writing of an Inspector of the Local Authority

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to the nearest available slaughterhouse under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority for the purpose of being slaughtered forthwith, or to some premises to which the Rules contained in this Article shall thereupon be applied by the service of a Notice which shall be in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order with the necessary adjustment. Such Notice shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a Notice (Form B) under this Order served by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Rule 6.—Litter, dung, broken fodder, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with permission in writing from an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Rule 7.—The milk produced by any diseased or suspected cow or goat shall not be mixed with other milk, and shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly sterilised with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein.

Disposal of Carcasses.

8.—(1) A diseased carcase and any other carcase required by this Order to be destroyed shall be disposed of by and at the expense of the Local Authority as follows:—

(i) The Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature upon the farm or premises upon which the carcase is, or upon the nearest available premises suitable for the purpose; or

(ii) The Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken to suitable premises and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents; or

(iii) Where the circumstances do not permit of the disposal of the carcase by either of the foregoing methods the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried as soon as possible in its skin in some convenient or suitable place to which animals will not have access, and which is removed from any dwelling house, and at such a distance from any well or watercourse as will preclude any risk of the contamination of the water therein, the carcase being buried at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and with a layer of lime not less than one foot deep both beneath and above it. Where possible the place of burial shall be the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered.

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(2) A diseased or suspected carcase shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by the Local Authority, or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the animal died or was slaughtered except by the Local Authority.

(3) Before a carcase is moved for burial or destruction under this Article, all the natural openings thereof shall be effectually plugged with tow or some suitable material soaked in an approved disinfectant.

(4) Where, in the case of the carcase of a four-footed mammal which was kept in any public or private zoological collection, it is impracticable to dispose of the carcase unless the carcase be cut, such cutting notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 (2) and Rule 2 of Article 7 of this Order, may be done, but only with the permission and under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector. The costs of the cutting and disposal of such carcase shall be defrayed by the proprietor of the zoological collection.

(5) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the District of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

9.—(1) The Local Authority shall at their own expense subject as provided in paragraph (6) of this Article cause to be cleansed and disinfected under the direction of an Inspector, and in the mode provided by this Article—

(a) all those parts of any shed, stable, building, field, or other place in which a diseased animal has died or been slaughtered, or has been kept at the date of such death or slaughter;

(b) every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about any diseased animal or carcase;

(c) every van, cart, or other vehicle used for carrying any diseased animal or carcase on land otherwise than on a railway.

(2) Any part of a place or thing required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected shall be cleansed and disinfected in manner following:—

(i) the part of a place or thing shall be thoroughly soaked or drenched with an approved disinfectant; then

(ii) the part of a place or thing shall, if the nature thereof so permit, be scraped and, where necessary, swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(iii) the part of a place or thing shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then again thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

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(3) The scrapings and sweepings, and the dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed under this Article shall forthwith be burnt or otherwise destroyed, or, if destruction is not practicable, be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals.

(4) The Local Authority shall at their own expense cause any litter, dung or broken fodder which appears to them or their Inspector to be likely to spread disease to be disinfected thoroughly, or to be burnt or destroyed if it is in their or his opinion impracticable to disinfect the same thoroughly.

(5) Where the cost of disinfection has been increased by any wilful act or neglect on the part of the owner of the animal or carcase, the Local Authority shall be entitled to recover from the owner the additional cost so caused.

(6) In the case of the existence or suspected existence of disease in a four-footed mammal kept in any public or private zoological collection, or in the carcase of any such animal, the Local Authority may recover from the proprietor of the zoological collection the cost of the cleansing and disinfection required to be carried out under this Order.

Facilities and Assistance to be given for Cleansing and Disinfection.

10.—(1) The occupier of any place, and the owner of any thing, liable to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order shall give all reasonable facilities to the Local Authority and their officers for that purpose.

(2) The Local Authority may by Notice in writing signed by an Inspector and served on the occupier of any premises or the owner of any thing liable to be cleansed and disinfected under this Order require him to cleanse and disinfect the same in the mode provided by this Order but at the expense of the Local Authority.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Diseased or Suspected Animals or Carcases.

11.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising the movement of animals or carcases, it shall be unlawful for any person—

(a) to expose a diseased or suspected animal in a market, fairground, sale-yard, place of exhibition or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or

(b) to place such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fairground, or sale-yard, or where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or

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(c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a diseased or suspected animal or carcase by railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d) to send, carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be sent, carried, led, or driven, a diseased or suspected animal or carcase on a highway, road or lane; or

(e) to place or keep a diseased or suspected animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane, unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f) to graze a diseased or suspected animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or

(g) to allow a diseased or suspected animal to stray on a highway, road or lane or on the sides thereof, or to be on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) A diseased or suspected animal or carcase dealt with in contravention of this Article, shall be detained, and access of other animals and poultry to it shall be prevented until it is certified under this Order that the animal or carcase was not diseased, or until it is moved as herein provided.

(3) Such a diseased or suspected animal or carcase may be moved to a convenient and isolated place by or with the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith transmit information as to any action taken in respect of the animal or carcase to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(4) Any head of cattle, sheep, goat or swine which

(i) has been in any pen, stall, lair, vehicle or railway truck in which a diseased or suspected animal or carcase has been exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article; or

(ii) has been carried in any manner mentioned in paragraph 1 (c) of this Article so as to have been exposed to infection from any such diseased or suspected animal or carcase; or

(iii) has been in or on any place contaminated by any dung or other discharge from any such diseased or suspected animal or carcase

shall be detained, and access of other animals to it shall be prevented until an Inspector of the Local Authority otherwise determines.

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(5) An Inspector detaining an animal under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

(6) Any such head of cattle, sheep, goat or swine may be moved by or with the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority to a convenient and isolated place or to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter thereat.

(7) Where any animal is moved to a convenient and isolated place under the provisions of this Article, the provisions of this Order shall apply as if that place were premises on which there was a diseased or suspected animal or carcase.

(8) The market or other place as aforesaid shall not be used or permitted by the owner or occupier thereof to be used for any animals until that portion of the market or other place as aforesaid where the animal affected with or suspected of anthrax was found has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected in the manner described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 9 of this Order, and a certificate to that effect has been given by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Copies of Notices to be sent to Ministry, etc.

12. An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served under this Order to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority, to the Medical Officer of Health, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Digging up.

13. It shall not be lawful for any person, except under and in accordance with the provisions of a Licence of the Minister or with permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Extension of the meaning of " animals " and " disease " for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts.

14. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and this Order (except Sections 24, 27 and 28 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894) the definition of the expression " animals " in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses, mules, dogs and any four-footed mammal which is defined by this Order as an animal for the purposes thereof, and the definition of the expression

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“ disease ” in the said Act of 1894 is hereby extended so as to comprise anthrax (that is to say, the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever or splenic apoplexy of animals).

Local Authority to enforce Order.

15. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

16. Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order is liable on conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937.

Interpretation.

17.—(1) In this Order unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals and swine, horses, asses, mules and dogs, and any four footed mammal kept in captivity except mammals in a pathological institute which is specified in a licence for the time being in force granted to any person under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876.

“ Disease ” means anthrax (that is to say the disease called or known as anthrax, splenic fever or splenic apoplexy of animals).

“ Diseased ” means affected with anthrax, and “ suspected ” means suspected of being affected with anthrax.

“ Approved disinfectant ” has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

“ Poultry ” includes domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal and includes part of the carcase and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal and other part of an animal separately or otherwise or any portion thereof.

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry includes a Veterinary Inspector.

“ Veterinary Inspector ” means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

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(2) The references to Article 3 (3) and Article 9 of the Anthrax Order of 1928 contained in Article 25 (2) of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933, and in Article 23 (2) of the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933 shall be construed as references respectively to Article 2 (3) and Article 8 of the Anthrax Order of 1938.

Revocation of Order.

18. The Anthrax Order of 1928 is hereby revoked, but any notice given and having effect under that Order at the time when this Order comes into force shall not be affected by this revocation.

Extent.

19. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Interpretation.

20. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Commencement.

21. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, 1938.

Short Title.

22. This Order may be cited as the Anthrax Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official
Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is here-
unto affixed this seventh day
of March, nineteen hundred
and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

Anthrax Order of 1938

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Articles 3 (2) and 7.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1938.

Notice Declaring and Defining Infected Place.

To....., of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of....., hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises on which there is (or has been) an animal (a carcass) which is affected with or suspected of being affected with anthrax that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, the undermentioned premises become an Infected Place subject to the Rules printed on the back of this Notice.

Dated this.....day of....., 19

(Signed)

Telegraphic Address

Description and limits of Infected Place.

The Rules in Article 7 are to be printed on the back of this Notice.

The expression "animals" means cattle, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals and swine, horses, asses, mules and dogs, and any four-footed mammal kept in captivity except mammals in a pathological institute which is specified in a licence for the time being in force granted to any person under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district; to the Medical Officer of Health; and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM B.

(Articles 3 (4), 4 (3), 6 and 7.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

ANTHRAX ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place (Form A).

To C.D.,....., of.....

*[Take notice that the Veterinary Inspector directed by the Ministry under the Anthrax Order of 1938 to examine (here describe animal or carcass) has certified that it was not affected with anthrax and]

* Strike out if inapplicable.

Anthrax Order of 1938

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of....., hereby withdraw, as from this.....day of....., 19 the Notice (Form A) signed by..... and served upon you on the..... day of....., 19 , relating to premises in your occupation at.....

Dated this.....day of....., 19

(Signed) A.B.

Note.—If the limits of the Infected Place specified in the Notice (Form A), have been altered by a subsequent Notice served by an Inspector of the Local Authority, this Notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district; to the Medical Officer of Health; and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1716

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales)
(Amendment) Order 1971**

Made - - - - 22nd October 1971

Coming into Operation 1st November 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(b), and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(c), and of all his other enabling powers, hereby orders as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) (Amendment) Order 1971, shall come into operation on 1st November 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order “the principal order” means the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) Order 1971(d).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of principal order

3. The principal order shall be amended as follows:—

In the Schedule thereto insofar as it relates to the area designated as the Wales No. 1 Eradication Area, there shall be added at the end of the words under the heading “In the petty sessional division of Newcastle Emlyn” the words “excluding Llandyssul livestock market”.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 22nd October 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1971/531 (1971 I, p. 1530).

(c) 1970 c. 40.

(d) S.I. 1971/533.

(e) 1889 c. 63.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) Order 1971 designated five areas of England and Wales as Eradication Areas for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis. The present order makes a slight amendment to the area designated in the previous order as the Wales No. 1 Eradication Area by excluding therefrom Llandyssul livestock market.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1752 (S.184)

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (Scotland) Order 1971*Made - - - -**22nd October 1971**Coming into Operation**1st November 1971*

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by sections 1 and 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(c), and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(d) and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following order:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (Scotland) Order 1971, shall come into operation on 1st November 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“abortion or premature calving” means an abortion or a calving which takes place less than 271 days after service or insemination, whether the calf is born alive or dead;

“brucellosis” means the disease caused by *brucella abortus*, otherwise known as epizootic abortion or contagious abortion;

“cattle” means any bull, cow, heifer or calf, but does not include any steer;

“cattle dealer” means any person whose trade or business regularly includes the selling of cattle purchased by him for the purpose of resale within 28 days, and not for the purpose of rearing, fattening or breeding;

“Eradication Area” and “Attested Area” mean respectively an area which is, for the time being, an Eradication Area or Attested Area, as the case may be, for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis, by virtue of an order made under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970;

(a) 1950 c. 36.

(c) S.I. 1971/531 (1971 I, p. 1530).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) 1970 c. 40.

16(a)

“full term calving” means a calving which takes place 271 days or more after service or insemination, whether the calf is born alive or dead;

“licence” means any licence issued under this order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or officer of the Secretary of State and includes any permit, approval, or other form of authorisation;

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” means respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“premises” includes land, with or without buildings, and where any person occupies together land which comprises two or more non-adjacent areas, each of those areas shall be deemed to be separate premises for the purposes of this order;

“slaughterhouse” means a slaughterhouse as defined in section 16 of the Slaughterhouses Act 1954(a);

“knacker’s yard” means a knacker’s yard as defined in section 3 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act 1897(b), as amended by Schedule 2 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act 1954(c);

“steer” means a castrated male bovine animal aged six months or over;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) Other expressions used in this order have, so far as the context admits, the same meanings as in the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(d) shall apply for the interpretation of this order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Application of order

3.—(1) The provisions of this order shall apply to, and have effect in—

- (a) the Areas respectively designated in the Schedule to the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971(e) as the No. 1 Eradication Area and the No. 2 Eradication Area as from 1st November 1971;
- (b) the Areas respectively designated in the Schedule to the said Order as the No. 3 Eradication Area, the No. 4 Eradication Area and the No. 5 Eradication Area as from a date or dates to be appointed by order of the Secretary of State;
- (c) every other Eradication Area or Attested Area, as from the date appointed by the Secretary of State in the Order declaring the Area to be an Eradication Area or Attested Area, as the case may be, for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis:

provided that, in relation to an area referred to in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, the provisions of this order shall apply, and have effect therein, subject to such variations, modifications and exceptions (if any) as may be expressed in the Order declaring the area to be an Eradication Area or Attested Area.

(a) 1954 c. 42.

(c) 1954 c. 59.

(e) S.I. 1971/571.

(b) 1897 c. 38.

(d) 1889 c. 63.

(2) For purposes of this order, premises which—

- (a) are situated partly within an Area to which this order applies, and partly outside any such Area, shall be deemed to be wholly within that Area;
- (b) are situated wholly or partly within two or more Areas to which this order applies, shall be deemed to be situated wholly within that one of such Areas as was first declared by order to be an Attested Area, or, if no part thereof is situated within an Attested Area, then situated wholly within that one of such Areas as was first declared by order to be an Eradication Area.

Movement of cattle into or through Eradication Areas or Attested Areas

4.—(1) No cattle shall be moved into an Eradication Area or Attested Area, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) the movement of cattle (otherwise than on foot) through an Eradication Area or Attested Area from a place outside that Area direct to another place outside that Area;
- (b) the movement of cattle (otherwise than on foot) into an Eradication Area or Attested Area, from a place outside that Area direct to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, from which they shall not be removed alive:

provided that, while in the area, cattle to which this paragraph applies are not unloaded from the vehicle by means of which they are being transported (except in case of emergency), or permitted to come into contact with cattle other than cattle with which they were in contact immediately before they entered the area.

Movement of cattle within an Eradication Area or Attested Area

5.—(1) No cattle shall be moved on to premises within an Eradication Area, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, or an officer of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any), subject to which the licence is issued: provided that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) cattle to which the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article apply; or
- (b) cattle being moved (otherwise than on foot) from a place within an Eradication Area direct to a slaughterhouse or market within that Area.

(2) Notwithstanding the existence of a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Secretary of State may, by notice in writing served at any time on the occupier of any premises situated within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, prohibit the movement of cattle on to or off such premises, except under the authority of a licence or (as the case may be) of a further licence, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which such licence or further licence is issued. A notice served in accordance with the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall remain in force until withdrawn by a further notice in writing signed by a veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid, and served as aforesaid.

16(c)

Testing of cattle for brucellosis

6.—(1) The owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall comply with all reasonable requirements of a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or officer of the Secretary of State with a view to facilitating the examination of any cattle by a veterinary inspector or such other officer or the application thereto of any diagnostic test for brucellosis, and in particular, shall arrange for the collection, penning and securing of any such cattle if so required.

(2) If any person fails to comply with any reasonable requirement of a veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Secretary of State may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, take or cause to be taken all such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the examination of such cattle, or the application thereto of any diagnostic test for brucellosis, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

(3) Where the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area arranges for, or permits, any diagnostic test for brucellosis to be carried out on any such cattle (other than any such diagnostic test which is carried out by or on behalf of the Secretary of State) he shall, after receipt thereof, forthwith communicate the results of such test to the Secretary of State.

(4) The owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall not do, or cause or permit to be done, anything which is likely to affect in any way the result of any diagnostic test for brucellosis carried out, or to be carried out, on any such cattle by or on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Marking of cattle

7.—(1) If so required in writing by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Secretary of State the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, shall mark such cattle in the manner required by the veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid.

(2) A veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid may paint, stamp, clip, tag, or otherwise mark cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area.

(3) No person shall alter, remove, obliterate or deface, or attempt to alter, remove, obliterate or deface any such mark as is referred to in the foregoing provisions of this Article.

Notification of abortion or premature calving

8.—(1) Where the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reason to believe that any abortion or premature calving has occurred among such cattle, he shall forthwith—

- (a) give notice of the fact to a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or officer of the Secretary of State, and
- (b) arrange for the isolation, as far as is practicable, of the animal concerned, and its calf and placenta, from all other animals in his ownership, or under his charge.

(2) An animal to which the preceding paragraph applies shall remain in isolation and its calf and placenta shall be retained by the owner or other person in charge of the said animal, until such time as a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State otherwise directs in writing.

Precautions against spread of infection

9.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has certified that any animal kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reacted to a diagnostic test for brucellosis, the occupier of the premises shall, on being notified of such certification, take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent the infection of cattle kept on adjoining premises by contact with cattle kept on his premises.

(2) Where a veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid has reason to believe that any cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, or have been exposed to such infection, he may serve on the owner or other person in charge of such cattle, or on the occupier of the premises, a notice in writing requiring him to isolate any cattle specified in the notice from any other cattle.

(3) A notice served in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may provide that any cow or heifer on the premises which is about to calve should, as far as is practicable, be isolated from all other cattle on the premises during the period of calving.

(4) Where a veterinary inspector or such other officer as aforesaid has reason to believe that any cattle kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, he may, by separate notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of such cattle, or on the occupier of the premises, require him—

- (a) to arrange for the isolation of any animal or animals which may be specified in the notice on any part or parts of the premises so specified;
- (b) to ensure that any part or parts of the premises specified in the notice shall not be used by any animal on the premises, or by such animal or animals as may be so specified;
- (c) at his own expense, and within a period specified in the notice, to cleanse and disinfect such part or parts of the premises as may be so specified, in the manner (if any) indicated in the notice;
- (d) to restrict the spreading of manure or the spraying of slurry, in accordance with the requirements of the notice.

(5) If any person on whom a notice is served in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the requirements thereof in so far as they relate to any of the matters referred to in subparagraph (c) of that paragraph, the Secretary of State may, without prejudice to any proceedings for

16(e)

an offence arising out of such default, carry out, or cause to be carried out, the works specified in the notice and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

(6) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has reason to believe that any cattle present at, or which have been present at, any slaughterhouse, knacker's yard or other premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area which are used for any show, exhibition, market, sale or fair, may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of such slaughterhouse, knacker's yard or other premises a notice in writing prescribing the manner in which any manure, slurry or other animal waste shall be disposed of.

Disinfecting of vehicles, plant or equipment on infected premises

10.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has reason to believe that any cattle kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of the premises a notice in writing requiring him to arrange for the cleansing and disinfection of any vehicle, plant or equipment before it leaves the premises.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof, the Secretary of State may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, carry out, or cause to be carried out, the works therein specified, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

Notification of full term calvings in herds affected with brucellosis

11. Where an animal kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reacted to a diagnostic test for brucellosis, or where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has reason to believe that brucellosis infection exists on such premises, he may serve on the owner or other person in charge of cattle thereon a notice in writing requiring him to notify the Secretary of State within such period as may be specified therein, of any full term calving which may occur among such cattle.

Control of milk and milk products

12.—(1) No milk or dairy by-product (other than milk or a dairy by-product produced by an accredited herd) shall be brought on to any premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area on which any cattle are kept, for the purpose of processing or bottling on such premises, or of feeding to animals thereon, unless such milk or dairy by-product has been—

- (a) converted into powdered form, boiled or otherwise heat-treated; or
- (b) brought on to the premises under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has reason to believe that any milk or dairy by-product produced by an accredited herd may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of any premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area a notice in writing prohibiting any such milk or dairy by-product from being brought on to such premises.

(3) For the purpose of this Article—

(a) “accredited herd” means a herd of cattle in Great Britain which, to the satisfaction of the Minister (in relation to England and Wales) or of the Secretary of State (in relation to Scotland), either—

(i) has been found to be free from brucellosis by means of a series of diagnostic tests carried out by him or on his behalf and has been, since the date of commencement of such tests, the subject of adequate precautions against the introduction or re-introduction and consequent spreading of brucellosis; or

(ii) has been wholly constituted by the transfer of animals from other accredited herds in Great Britain or from such similar herds outside Great Britain as the Minister or the Secretary of State (as the case may be) may either generally, or in any special case, allow, and has been, since being so constituted, the subject of such precautions as aforesaid; and

(b) “heat treated” means pasteurised, sterilised or ultra heat treated.

Manure, slurry, etc.

13. No manure, slurry, slaughterhouse, knacker’s yard or other animal waste, shall be brought on to premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area on which cattle are kept, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

Restriction of use of semen

14. A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State may, by notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, prohibit the use of semen among such cattle, or restrict its use to the extent specified in the notice.

Shows, exhibitions, etc.

15.—(1) No premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall be used in connection with the holding of any show, exhibition, market, sale or fair at which cattle are to be present, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

16(g)

(2) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State has reason to suspect that any cattle on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area at which a show, exhibition, market, sale or fair is being held, is infected with, or has been exposed to the infection of, brucellosis, he may require the animal to be removed from those premises, and (as the owner or other person in charge of the animal may elect) taken either—

- (a) to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard for immediate slaughter; or
- (b) back to the premises from which the animal was brought to the show, exhibition, market, sale or fair; or
- (c) to such other premises as may be approved by him for the purpose.

(3) If the premises to which an animal is to be removed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (b) or (c) of the preceding paragraph are situated within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, the animal shall only be removed thereto on condition that it is immediately put into isolation for a period to be terminated by a notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of the said animal by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State.

Control of premises used by cattle dealers

16.—(1) No premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall be used by a cattle dealer for the keeping of cattle in connection with his business as a dealer, other than premises which have been approved for the purpose by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State.

(2) Any such approval as is referred to in the preceding paragraph may be given subject to compliance by the owner or occupier of the premises to which it relates with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Animals other than cattle

17. A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State may, by notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, or on the occupier of such premises, require him to take such steps as may be specified in the notice to ensure that such cattle do not come into contact with any other animals kept on the premises.

Production of licences

18. Where, under the provisions of this order, a licence is required for the movement of cattle, the person in charge of any cattle being so moved shall, on demand made under this order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of the Secretary of State or by an inspector of a local authority or police constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy thereof or extract therefrom to be taken, and shall also, if required, furnish his name and address.

Offences

19. The contravention of any provision of this order, or of any notice served or licence issued thereunder, or the failure to comply with any condition of any such notice or licence, or the causing or permitting of any such contravention or non-compliance, or, in the case of a cattle dealer, the use of any premises contrary to Article 16(1) of this order, or contrary to any condition subject to which such premises are approved, shall be an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

Local authority to enforce order

20. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Gordon Campbell

One of Her Majesty's Principal
Secretaries of State.

St Andrew's House,
Edinburgh.

22nd October 1971.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, the Secretary of State for Scotland may make an Order declaring any area to be an Eradication Area for purposes connected with the control of any particular disease, if he is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle in that area are free from that disease, and for similar purposes, he may declare an area to be an Attested Area if he is satisfied that that disease of cattle is for practical purposes non-existent therein. In relation to brucellosis, the provisions of section 5 of the 1950 Act have been extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970, so as to give the Secretary of State (in addition to the powers conferred on him by the earlier section) power to impose in respect of cattle in a brucellosis Eradication or Attested Area such other prohibitions or requirements as he may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of eradicating that disease.

The present Order contains general provisions which will apply in all brucellosis Eradication or Attested Areas. They include a prohibition against the movement of cattle into such an Area (except cattle going direct to a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard, or under licence or on certain transit journeys), a power to prohibit the movement of cattle on to or off particular premises in such an Area, and ancillary provisions designed to prevent the introduction or spreading of brucellosis.

16(i)

By virtue of the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971, five areas of Scotland have already been designated by the Secretary of State to be Eradication Areas for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis. The provisions of the present Order will take effect in those Areas designated in the Schedule to the Eradication Areas Order as the No. 1 and No. 2 Eradication Areas as from 1st November 1971.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 533

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales)
Order 1971**

Made - - - 29th March 1971

Coming into Operation 1st April 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(b) and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(c), and of all his other enabling powers, hereby orders as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order may be cited as the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) Order 1971 and shall come into operation on 1st April 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“approved landing place” means a landing place for the time being approved by the Minister for the purposes of the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955(d), as amended (e), or the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933(f), as amended (g);

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(h) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Declaration of brucellosis eradication areas

3. The areas respectively described in the Schedule hereto, being areas as respects which the Minister is satisfied in each case that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from brucellosis, are hereby declared to be eradication areas for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis, and shall be known for such purposes by the names by which they are referred to in the said Schedule.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1971/531.

(c) 1970 c. 40.

(d) S.I. 1955/13101 (1955 I, p. 190).

(e) S.I. 1962/757, 1963/736, 1967/171 (1962 I, p. 752; 1963 I, p. 892; 1967 I, p. 281).

(f) S.R. & O. 1933/15 (Rev. II, p. 377; 1933, p. 361).

(g) S.I. 1963/224 (1963 I, p. 202).

(h) 1889 c. 63.

Restrictions on vaccination in eradication areas

4.—(1) No cattle shall be vaccinated against brucellosis in an area declared by this order to be an eradication area except—

(a) by an officer of the Minister or a person acting on the Minister's behalf; or

(b) where a licence has been issued for the purpose by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister and the vaccination is carried out in accordance with the terms and the conditions (if any) of the licence.

(2) Any person who vaccinates cattle, or causes or permits cattle to be vaccinated, in contravention of the preceding paragraph, or who fails to comply with a condition of such a licence as is referred to in that paragraph, commits an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(3) This article shall not apply to an approved landing place.

Enforcement

5. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be enforced by the local authority.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 29th March 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Article 3

SCHEDULE

Wales No. 1 Eradication Area

An area comprising (except as hereinafter mentioned):—

In the administrative county of Cardigan

So much of the borough of Cardigan as lies north and west of the River Teifi excluding Bathouse slaughterhouse.

The petty sessional divisions of Llandyssul and Rhydlewis.

In the petty sessional division of Aberaeron

The parishes of Dihewid, Llanarth, Llandyssiliogogo, Llanina, Llanllwchaiarn and New Quay; so much of the parish of Aberaeron as lies west of the River Aeron from its estuary to the road A482 and south-west of that road from the River Aeron to the southern boundary of the parish and so much of the parishes of Ciliau Aeron, Henfynyw Upper and Llanfihangel Ystrad as lie south and west of the roads A482 and B4337 from Aberaeron via Temple Bar to the intersection with the boundary of the parish of Lampeter Rural.

In the petty sessional division of Cardigan

The parishes of Aberporth, Llandygwydd, Llangoedmor and Verwig.

In the petty sessional division of Lampeter

So much of the parishes of Lampeter Rural, Llanwenog and Llanwnen as lie west of the road B4337.

In the administrative county of Carmarthen

So much of the borough of Carmarthen as lies east of the River Tywi and the road A484 and so much of the borough of Kidwelly as lies north of the River Gwendraeth Fawr.

In the petty sessional division of Carmarthen county

The parishes of Abergwili, Llanddarog, Llandyfaelog, Llangunnor, Llanllawddog, Llanpumsaint and St. Ishmael; so much of the parishes of Cynwyl Elfed and Newchurch as lie east of the road A484; so much of the parish of Llanarthney as lies north of the roads B4310, A48(T) and A476 from Tumble via Drefach and Cross Hands to Carmel; so much of the parish of Llangendeirne as lies north of the River Gwendraeth Fawr and so much of the parish of Pontyberem as lies within the petty sessional division.

In the petty sessional division of Llandilo

The parishes of Llandyfeisant, Llanegwad Llanfynydd and Llangathen and so much of the parishes of Llandeilo Fawr Rural, Llandeilo Urban and Llanfihangel Aberbythych as lie west of the roads A476, A483, A40(T) and B4302 from Cross Hands via Llandeilo to the intersection with the southern boundary of the parish of Talley.

In the petty sessional division of Llandovery

So much of the parishes of Llansawel and Talley as lie between the roads B4302 and B4337 west of their junction near Edwinstford and so much of the parish of Pencarreg as lies west of the road B4337.

In the petty sessional division of Llanelly

So much of the parish of Llannon as lies between the roads A48(T) and A476 north of their junction at Cross Hands and so much of the parishes of Pembrey and Llanelli Rural as lie north of the River Gwendraeth Fawr.

In the petty sessional division of Newcastle Emlyn

So much of the parish of Llangeler as lies east of the roads A484 and B4334.

In the petty sessional division of Pencader

The parishes of Llanfihangel-ar-Arth, Llanfihangel Rhos-y-Corn and Llanllwni and so much of the parish of Llanybyther as lies west of the road B4337, excluding Llanybyther livestock market.

All the said roads and rivers are excluded from the eradication area where they form part of its boundary.

North-West England No. 1 Eradication Area

An area comprising (except as hereinafter mentioned):—

The administrative county of Westmorland.

The county borough of Barrow-in-Furness.

In the administrative county of Cumberland

In the petty sessional division of Bootle

The parishes of Bootle, Millom, Millom Without, Waberthwaite and Whicham; so much of the parish of Eskdale as lies south and east of the River Esk to its intersection with the unclassified road near Penny Hill and south of the said road running to Hard Knott Pass; so much of the parish of Muncaster as lies south and east of the River Esk and so much of the parish of Ulpha as lies to the south of the unclassified road (Hard Knott Pass).

In the administrative county of Lancaster

So much of the city of Lancaster as lies to the west and north of the River Lune. The borough of Morecambe and Heysham, excluding the approved landing place for cattle at the port of Heysham.

The petty sessional divisions of Hawkshead and North Lonsdale.

In the petty sessional division of South Lonsdale and Hornby

The parishes of Arkholme with Cawood, Bolton-le-Sands, Borwick, Burrow-with-Burrow, Cantsfield, Carnforth, Heaton-with-Oxcliffe, Ireby, Leck, Melling-with-Wrayton, Middleton, Nether Kellet, Over Kellet, Overton, Priest Hutton, Silverdale, Slyne-with-Hest, Tunstall, Warton, Whittington, Yealand Conyers and Yealand Redmayne; so much of the parishes of Caton-with-Littledale, Gressingham and Halton-with-Aughton as lie north and west of the River Lune; so much of the parish of Hornby-with-Farleton as lies north of the Rivers Lune and Wenning and so much of the parishes of Tatham and Wennington as lie north and west of the River Wenning.

In the administrative county of Yorkshire, West Riding

In the petty sessional division of Ewecross

The parishes of Burton in Lonsdale, Dent, Garsdale, Ingleton, Sedbergh and Thornton in Lonsdale.

All the said roads and rivers are excluded from the eradication area where they form part of its boundary.

Isle of Wight Eradication Area

An area comprising:—

The administrative county of the Isle of Wight.

Wales No. 2 Eradication Area

An area comprising (except as hereinafter mentioned):—

The administrative county of Merioneth.

In the administrative county of Caernarvon

The borough of Pwllheli and so much of the royal borough of Caernarvon as lies west of the River Sciont from its estuary to the south-eastern boundary of the borough.

The petty sessional division of Pwllheli.

In the petty sessional division of Caernarvon county

The parishes of Clynog, Llandwrog, Llanfaglan, Llanllyfni and Llanwnda and so much of the parishes of Bettws Garmon, Llanrug and Waunfawr as lie west of the road A4085, excluding the said road.

In the petty sessional division of Eifionydd

The parishes of Criccieth, Dolbenmaen and Ynyscynhaearn and so much of the parish of Beddgelert as lies west of the road A4085 from the northern boundary of the parish to its junction with the road A498 at Beddgelert, west of the road A498 from Beddgelert to its junction with the road A4085 at Pont Aber Glaslyn and west of the road A4085 from Pont Aber Glaslyn to its intersection with the boundary of the county of Merioneth, excluding the said roads.

In the administrative county of Cardigan

The boroughs of Aberystwyth and Lampeter.

The petty sessional divisions of Llanbadarn, Llanilar, Talybont and Tregaron.

In the petty sessional division of Aberaeron

The parishes of Cilcennin, Llanbadarn Trefeglwys, Llanddewi, Aberarth Upper, Llansantffraid and Trefilan; so much of the parish of Aberaeron as lies east of the River Aeron from its estuary to the road A482 and north-east of that road from the River Aeron to the southern boundary of the parish and so much of the parishes of Ciliau Aeron, Henfynyw Upper and Llanfihangel Ystrad as lie north and east of the roads A482 and B4337 from Aberaeron via Temple Bar to the intersection with the boundary of the parish of Lampeter Rural.

In the petty sessional division of Lampeter

The parishes of Cellan, Llanfair Clydogau, Llangybi and Silian and so much of the parishes of Lampeter Rural, Llanwenog and Llanwnen as lie east of the road B4337.

In the administrative county of Carmarthen

The boroughs of Llandovery and Llanelli.

So much of the borough of Kidwelly as lies south of the River Gwendraeth Fawr. The petty sessional division of Amman Valley.

In the petty sessional division of Carmarthen county

So much of the parish of Llangendeirne as lies south of the River Gwendraeth Fawr and so much of the parish of Llanarthney as lies to the east and south of the roads B4310, A48 and A476 from Tumble via Drefach and Cross Hands to Carmel.

In the petty sessional division of Llandilo

So much of the parishes of Llandeilo Fawr Rural, Llandeilo Urban and Llanfihangel Aberbythych as lie east of the roads A476, A483, A40 and B4302 from Cross Hands via Llandeilo to the intersection with the southern boundary of the parish of Talley.

In the petty sessional division of Llandovery

The parishes of Cilycwm, Cynwyl Gaeo, Llanddeusant, Llandingat Without, Llanfair-ar-y-bryn, Llangado, Llansadwrn, Llanwrda, Llanycrwys and Myddfai; so much of the parishes of Llansawel and Talley as lie east of the road B4302, south of its junction with B4337, and east of the road B4337 and so much of parish of Pencarreg as lies east of the road B4337.

In the petty sessional division of Llanelli

The parishes of Burry Port Urban and Llangennech; so much of the parish of Llannon as lies south of the roads A48 and A476 from Drefach via Cross Hands to Gorlas; so much of the parishes of Llanedy and Pontyberem as lie within the petty sessional division and so much of the parishes of Pembrey and Llanelli Rural as lie south of the River Gwendraeth Fawr.

In the petty sessional division of Pencader

Llanybyther livestock market and so much of the parish of Llanybyther as lies east of the road B4337.

In the administrative county of Montgomery

In the petty sessional division of Machynlleth

So much of the parish of Caereinion Fechan, Cemmaes, Darowen and Llanwrin as lie north and west of the River Dyfi, excluding the said river.

All the said roads and rivers are included in the eradication area where they form part of its boundary, except where the contrary is stated.

North-West England No. 2 Eradication Area

An area comprising (except as hereinafter mentioned):—

The county borough of Blackpool.

In the administrative county of Lancaster

So much of the city of Lancaster as lies south and east of the River Lune.

The boroughs of Fleetwood and Lytham St. Anne's.

The petty sessional divisions of Amounderness, Fylde and Garstang.

In the petty sessional division of Blackburn and Church

The parishes of Dutton and Ribchester.

In the petty sessional division of Clitheroe

The parish of Aighton, Bailey and Chaigley.

In the petty sessional division of South Lonsdale and Hornby

The parishes of Ashton with Stodday, Claughton, Cockerham, Ellel, Over Wyresdale, Quernmore, Roeburndale, Scotforth, Thurnham and Wray-with-Bottom; so much of the parishes of Caton-with-Littledale, Gressingham, and Halton-with-Aughton as lie south and east of the River Lune; so much of the parish of Hornby-with-Farleton as lies south and east of the Rivers Lune and Wenning and so much of the parishes of Tatham and Wennington as lie south and east of the River Wenning.

*In the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire**In the petty sessional division of Bowland*

The parishes of Bashall Eaves, Bolton by Bowland, Bowland Forest High, Bowland Forest Low, Easington, Gisburn Forest, Great Mitton, Newton, Paythorne, Slaidburn, Waddington and West Bradford and so much of the parishes of Grindleton and Sawley as lie north and west of the River Ribble, excluding the said river.

In the petty sessional division of Ewecross

The parishes of Austwick, Bentham, Clapham cum Newby and Lawkland.

In the petty sessional division of Staincliffe West

The parishes of Giggleswick, Halton West and Wigglesworth and so much of the parishes of Horton in Ribblesdale, Rathmell, Settle and Stainforth as lie west of the River Ribble, excluding the said river.

All the said rivers are included in the eradication area where they form part of its boundary, except where the contrary is stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may make orders declaring any area to be an eradication area for purposes connected with the control of any animal disease if he is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from that disease. Under the same section, as amended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970, the Minister may make orders imposing such prohibitions or requirements with respect to cattle in eradication areas as he may consider necessary or desirable for the purposes of eradicating brucellosis.

The present order declares five areas in England and Wales to be eradication areas and prohibits the vaccination against brucellosis of cattle in the area unless undertaken on behalf of the Minister or under a licence issued by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister. The five areas concerned are—

- (1) parts of the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen ;
- (2) Westmorland, the county borough of Barrow-in-Furness and parts of Lancashire, of the West Riding of Yorkshire and of Cumberland ;
- (3) the Isle of Wight ;
- (4) Merioneth and parts of the counties of Caernarvon, Cardigan, Carmarthen and Montgomery ;
- (5) parts of Lancashire and of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1717

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (England and Wales)
Order 1971**

Made - - - - - *22nd October 1971*

Coming into Operation *1st November 1971*

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in pursuance of the powers conferred on him by sections 1, 4, 5 and 6 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(b), and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(c), and of all his other enabling powers, hereby makes the following order:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (England and Wales) Order 1971, shall come into operation on 1st November 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“abortion or premature calving” means an abortion or a calving which takes place less than 271 days after service or insemination, whether the calf is born alive or dead;

“brucellosis” means the disease caused by brucella abortus, otherwise known as epizootic abortion or contagious abortion;

“cattle” means any bull, cow, heifer or calf, but does not include any steer;

“cattle dealer” means any person whose trade or business regularly includes the selling of cattle purchased by him for the purpose of resale within 28 days, and not for the purpose of rearing, fattening or breeding;

“Eradication Area” and “Attested Area” mean respectively an area which is, for the time being, an Eradication Area or Attested Area, as the case may be, for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis, by virtue of an order made under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970;

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1971/531 (1971 I, p. 1530).

(c) 1970 c. 40.

23(a)

“full term calving” means a calving which takes place 271 days or more after service or insemination, whether the calf is born alive or dead;

“licence” means any licence issued under this order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, and includes any permit, approval, or other form of authorisation;

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“premises” includes land, with or without buildings, and where any person occupies together land which comprises two or more non-adjacent areas, each of those areas shall be deemed to be separate premises for the purposes of this order;

“slaughterhouse” means a slaughterhouse or knacker’s yard, as defined in section 135 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955(a);

“steer” means a castrated male bovine animal aged six months or over;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) Other expressions used in this order have, so far as the context admits, the same meanings as in the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Application of order

3.—(1) The provisions of this order shall apply to, and have effect in—

(a) the Areas respectively designated in the Schedule to the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) Order 1971(c) as the Wales No. 1 Eradication Area, the North-West England No. 1 Eradication Area and the Isle of Wight Eradication Area, as from the 1st November 1971;

(b) the Areas respectively designated in the Schedule to the said order as the Wales No. 2 Eradication Area and the North-West England No. 2 Eradication Area, as from a date or dates to be appointed by order of the Minister;

(c) every other Eradication Area or Attested Area, as from the date appointed by the Minister in the order declaring the Area to be an Eradication Area or Attested Area, as the case may be, for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis:

provided that, in relation to an area referred to in subparagraph (c) of this paragraph, the provisions of this order shall apply, and have effect therein, subject to such variations, modifications and exceptions (if any) as may be expressed in the order declaring the area to be an Eradication Area or Attested Area.

(a) 1955 c. 16 (4 & 5 Eliz. 2).
(c) S.I. 1971/533.

(b) 1889 c. 63.

(2) For purposes of this order, premises which—

- (a) are situated partly within an Area to which this order applies, and partly outside any such Area, shall be deemed to be wholly within that Area;
- (b) are situated wholly or partly within two or more Areas to which this order applies, shall be deemed to be situated wholly within that one of such Areas as was first declared by order to be an Attested Area, or, if no part thereof is situated within an Attested Area, then situated wholly within that one of such areas as was first declared by order to be an Eradication Area.

Movement of cattle into or through Eradication Areas or Attested Areas

4.—(1) No cattle shall be moved into an Eradication Area or Attested Area, except under the authority of a licence issued by an officer of the Ministry, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) The provisions of the preceding paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) the movement of cattle (otherwise than on foot) through an Eradication Area or Attested Area from a place outside that Area direct to another place outside that Area, or
- (b) the movement of cattle (otherwise than on foot) into an Eradication Area or Attested Area, from a place outside that Area direct to a slaughterhouse, from which they shall not be removed alive,

provided that, while in the area, cattle to which this paragraph applies are not unloaded from the vehicle by means of which they are being transported (except in case of emergency), or permitted to come into contact with cattle other than cattle with which they were in contact immediately before they entered the area.

Movement of cattle within an Eradication Area or Attested Area

5.—(1) No cattle shall be moved on to premises within an Eradication Area, except under the authority of a licence issued by an officer of the Ministry, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued: provided that, the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) cattle to which the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of the preceding Article apply; or
- (b) cattle being moved (otherwise than on foot) from a place within an Eradication Area direct to a slaughterhouse or market within that Area.

(2) Notwithstanding the existence of a licence issued in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served at any time on the occupier of any premises situated within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, prohibit the movement of cattle on to or off such premises, except under the authority of a licence or (as the case may be) of a further licence, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which such licence or further licence is issued. A notice served in accordance with the preceding provisions of this paragraph shall remain in force until withdrawn by a further notice in writing signed by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, and served as aforesaid.

Testing of cattle for brucellosis

6.—(1) The owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall comply with all reasonable requirements of a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry with a view to facilitating the examination of any cattle by a veterinary inspector, or the application thereto of any diagnostic test for brucellosis, and in particular, shall arrange for the collection, penning and securing of any such cattle if so required.

(2) If any person fails to comply with any reasonable requirement of a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry made in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Minister may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, take or cause to be taken all such steps as may be necessary to facilitate the examination of such cattle, or the application thereto of any diagnostic test for brucellosis, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

(3) Where the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area arranges for, or permits, any diagnostic test for brucellosis to be carried out on any such cattle (other than any such diagnostic test which is carried out by or on behalf of the Ministry) he shall, after receipt thereof, forthwith communicate the results of such test to the Ministry.

(4) The owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall not do, or cause or permit to be done, anything which is likely to affect in any way the result of any diagnostic test for brucellosis carried out, or to be carried out, on any such cattle by or on behalf of the Ministry.

Marking of cattle

7.—(1) If so required in writing by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall mark such cattle in the manner required by the veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry.

(2) A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may paint, stamp, clip, tag, or otherwise mark cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area.

(3) No person shall alter, remove, obliterate or deface, or attempt to alter, remove, obliterate or deface any such mark as is referred to in the foregoing provisions of this Article.

Notification of abortion or premature calving

8.—(1) Where the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reason to believe that any abortion or premature calving has occurred among such cattle, he shall forthwith—

- (a) give notice of the fact to a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry; and
- (b) arrange for the isolation, as far as is practicable, of the animal concerned, and its calf and placenta, from all other animals in his ownership, or under his charge.

(2) An animal to which the preceding paragraph applies shall remain in isolation, and its calf and placenta shall be retained by the owner or other person in charge of the said animal, until such time as a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry otherwise directs in writing.

Precautions against spread of infection

9.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has certified that any animal kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reacted to a diagnostic test for brucellosis, the occupier of the premises shall, on being notified of such certification, take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent the infection of cattle kept on adjoining premises by contact with cattle kept on his premises.

(2) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that any cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, or have been exposed to such infection, he may serve on the owner or other person in charge of such cattle, or on the occupier of the premises, a notice in writing requiring him to isolate any cattle specified in the notice from any other cattle.

(3) A notice served in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph may provide that any cow or heifer on the premises which is about to calve should, as far as is practicable, be isolated from all other cattle on the premises during the period of calving.

(4) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that any cattle kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, he may, by separate notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of such cattle, or on the occupier of the premises, require him—

- (a) to arrange for the isolation of any animal or animals which may be specified in the notice on any part or parts of the premises so specified;
- (b) to ensure that any part or parts of the premises specified in the notice shall not be used by any animal on the premises, or by such animal or animals as may be so specified;
- (c) at his own expense, and within a period specified in the notice, to cleanse and disinfect such part or parts of the premises as may be so specified, in the manner (if any) indicated in the notice;
- (d) to restrict the spreading of manure or the spraying of slurry, in accordance with the requirements of the notice.

(5) If any person on whom a notice is served in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with the requirements thereof in so far as they relate to any of the matters referred to in subparagraph (c)

of that paragraph, the Minister may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, carry out, or cause to be carried out, the works specified in the notice, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

(6) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that any cattle present at, or which have been present at, any slaughterhouse or other premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area which are used for any show, exhibition, market, sale or fair, may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of such slaughterhouse or other premises a notice in writing prescribing the manner in which any manure, slurry or other animal waste shall be disposed of.

Disinfecting of vehicles, plant or equipment on infected premises

10.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that any cattle kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of the premises a notice in writing requiring him to arrange for the cleansing and disinfection of any vehicle, plant or equipment before it leaves the premises.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under the provisions of the preceding paragraph fails to comply with any of the requirements thereof, the Minister may, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, carry out, or cause to be carried out, the works specified in the notice, and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by him as a civil debt from the person in default.

Notification of full term calvings in herds affected with brucellosis

11. Where an animal kept, or formerly kept, on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area has reacted to a diagnostic test for brucellosis, or where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that brucellosis infection exists on such premises, he may serve on the owner or other person in charge of cattle thereon a notice in writing requiring him to notify the Ministry, within such period as may be specified therein, of any full term calving which may occur among such cattle.

Control of milk and milk products

12.—(1) No milk or dairy by-product (other than milk or a dairy by-product produced by an accredited herd) shall be brought on to any premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area on which any cattle are kept, for the purpose of processing or bottling on such premises, or of feeding to animals thereon, unless such milk or dairy by-product has been—

- (a) converted into powdered form, boiled or otherwise heat treated; or
- (b) brought on to the premises under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to believe that any milk or dairy by-product produced by an accredited herd may be infected with brucellosis, he may serve on the occupier of any premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area a notice in writing prohibiting any such milk or dairy by-product from being brought on to such premises.

(3) For the purpose of this Article—

(a) “accredited herd” means a herd of cattle in Great Britain which, to the satisfaction of the Minister (in relation to England and Wales) or of the Secretary of State (in relation to Scotland), either—

(i) has been found to be free from brucellosis by means of a series of diagnostic tests carried out by him or on his behalf and has been, since the date of commencement of such tests, the subject of adequate precautions against the introduction or re-introduction and consequent spreading of brucellosis; or

(ii) has been wholly constituted by the transfer of animals from other accredited herds in Great Britain or from such similar herds outside Great Britain as the Minister or the Secretary of State (as the case may be) may either generally, or in any special case, allow, and has been, since being so constituted, the subject of such precautions as aforesaid; and

(b) “heat treated” means pasteurised, sterilised or ultra heat treated.

Manure, slurry, etc.

13. No manure, slurry or slaughterhouse or other animal waste shall be brought on to premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area on which cattle are kept, except under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

Restriction of use of semen

14. A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, prohibit the use of semen among such cattle, or restrict its use to the extent specified in the notice.

Shows, exhibitions, etc.

15.—(1) No premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall be used in connection with the holding of any show, exhibition, market, sale or fair at which cattle are to be present, except under the authority of a licence issued by an officer of the Ministry, and in accordance with the terms and conditions (if any) subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) Where a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry has reason to suspect that any cattle on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area at which a show, exhibition, market, sale or fair is being held, is infected with, or has been exposed to the infection of, brucellosis, he may require the animal to be removed from those premises, and (as the owner or other person in charge of the animal may elect) taken either—

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- (a) to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter; or
- (b) back to the premises from which the animal was brought to the show, exhibition, market, sale or fair; or
- (c) to such other premises as may be approved by him for the purpose.

(3) If the premises to which an animal is to be removed in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs (b) or (c) of the preceding paragraph are situated within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, the animal shall only be removed thereto on condition that it is immediately put into isolation for a period to be terminated by a notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of the said animal by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry.

Control of premises used by cattle dealers

16.—(1) No premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area shall be used by a cattle dealer for the keeping of cattle in connection with his business as a dealer, other than premises which have been approved for the purpose by an officer of the Ministry.

(2) Any such approval as is referred to in the preceding paragraph may be given subject to compliance by the owner or occupier of the premises to which it relates with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Animals other than cattle

17. A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the owner or other person in charge of cattle kept on premises within an Eradication Area or Attested Area, or on the occupier of such premises, require him to take such steps as may be specified in the notice to ensure that such cattle do not come into contact with any other animals kept on the premises.

Production of licences

18. Where, under the provisions of this order, a licence is required for the movement of cattle, the person in charge of any cattle being so moved shall, on demand made under this order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, or by an inspector of a local authority or police constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy thereof or extract therefrom to be taken, and shall also, if required, furnish his name and address.

Offences

19. The contravention of any provision of this order, or of any notice served or licence issued thereunder, or the failure to comply with any condition of any such notice or licence, or the causing or permitting of any such contravention or non-compliance, or, in the case of a cattle dealer, the use of any premises contrary to Article 16(1) of this order, or contrary to any condition subject to which such premises are approved, shall be an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

Local authority to enforce order

20. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 22nd October 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, the Minister of Agriculture Fisheries and Food may make an Order declaring an area to be an Eradication Area for purposes connected with the control of any particular disease, if he is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle in that area are free from that disease, and for similar purposes, he may declare an area to be an Attested Area if he is satisfied that that disease of cattle is for practical purposes non-existent therein. In relation to brucellosis, the provisions of section 5 of the 1950 Act have been extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970, so as to give the Minister (in addition to the powers conferred on him by the earlier section) power to impose in respect of cattle in a brucellosis Eradication or Attested Area such other prohibitions or requirements as he may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of eradicating that disease.

The present Order contains general provisions which will apply in all brucellosis Eradication or Attested Areas. They include a prohibition against the movement of cattle into such an Area (except under licence or on certain transit journeys), a power to prohibit the movement of cattle on to or off particular premises in such an Area, and ancillary provisions designed to prevent the introduction or spreading of brucellosis.

By virtue of the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (England and Wales) Order 1971, five areas of England and Wales have already been designated by the Minister to be Eradication Areas for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis. The provisions of the present Order will take effect in those Areas designated in the Schedule to the Eradication Areas Order as the Wales No. 1 Eradication Area, the North-West England No. 1 Eradication Area and the Isle of Wight Eradication Area as from 1st November 1971.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1717

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Brucellosis (Area Eradication) (England and Wales)
Order 1971

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 571 (S.80)

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971*Made* - - - 26th March 1971*Coming into Operation* 1st April 1971

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(c) and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(d), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following order :—

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This order may be cited as the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971 and shall come into operation on 1st April 1971.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) shall apply for the interpretation of this order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Declaration of brucellosis eradication areas

2. The areas respectively described in the Schedule hereto, being areas as respects which the Secretary of State is satisfied in each case that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from brucellosis, are hereby declared to be eradication areas for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis, and shall be known for such purposes by the names by which they are referred to in the said Schedule.

Restrictions on vaccination in eradication areas

3.—(1) No cattle shall be vaccinated against brucellosis in an area declared by this order to be an eradication area except—

(a) by an officer of the Secretary of State or other person acting on the Secretary of State's behalf ; or

(b) where a licence has been issued for the purpose by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the vaccination is carried out in accordance with the terms and the conditions (if any) of the licence ;

(a) 1950 c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.I. 1971/531.

(d) 1970 c. 40.

(e) 1889 c. 63.

(2) Any person who vaccinates cattle, or causes or permits cattle to be vaccinated, in contravention of the preceding paragraph, or who fails to comply with a condition of such a licence as is referred to in that paragraph, commits an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

Enforcement

4. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be enforced by the local authority.

Gordon Campbell,
One of Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh.
26th March 1971.

SCHEDULE

Article 3

NO. 1 ERADICATION AREA

The counties of Argyll (including all the islands therein) and Bute and all the burghs situated therein.

All islands and parts thereof of the county of Inverness contained in the parishes of North Uist, South Uist and Barra and the island of Berneray in the parish of Harris in the said county.

NO. 2 ERADICATION AREA

The County of Zetland, including the burgh of Lerwick.

NO. 3 ERADICATION AREA

The islands in the county of Orkney contained in the parishes of Eday, Rousay and Egilsay, Cross and Burness, Lady, Shapinsay, Stronsay, Westray and Papa-Westray.

NO. 4 ERADICATION AREA

That part of the county of Inverness comprising the parish of Arisaig and Moidart (including all islands and parts thereof lying within that parish), and the parishes of Glenelg, Kilmallie, Kilmonivaig and Small Isles.

The island of Skye in the county of Inverness and all islands and parts thereof lying in the parishes of Kilmuir, Snizort, Duirinish, Bracadale, Portree, Strath and Sleat.

That part of the county of Inverness comprising the parish of Harris (excluding the island of Berneray).

That part of the county of Ross and Cromarty comprising the parishes of Lochbroom, Gairloch, Lochcarron, Applecross, Glenshiel, Kintail, Lochalsh.

The island of Lewis in the County of Ross and Cromarty comprising the parishes of Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, Uig (including all islands and parts thereof lying within these parishes).

NO. 5 ERADICATION AREA

The counties of Dunbarton and Renfrew including all the burghs situated therein.

The county of Stirling including all the burghs situated therein (but excluding the parish of Logie and as much of the parish of St. Ninians as lies north of the Stirling-Callander road (A.84) and that part bounded on the east by the Bannock Burn and on the south by the railway line running from Stirling to Larbert).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 the Secretary of State for Scotland may make Orders declaring any area to be an eradication area for purposes connected with the control of certain animal diseases if he is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from any of those diseases. Under the same section, as amended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970, the Secretary of State may make orders imposing such prohibitions or requirements with respect to cattle in eradication areas as he may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of eradicating brucellosis.

The present Order declares five areas in Scotland to be eradication areas and prohibits the vaccination against brucellosis of cattle in the area unless undertaken on behalf of the Secretary of State or under a licence issued by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The five areas concerned are—

- (1) the counties of Argyll and Bute, and certain Islands of the county of Inverness ;
- (2) the county of Zetland ;
- (3) certain Islands in the County of Orkney ;
- (4) parts of the counties of Inverness and Ross and Cromarty ;
- (5) the counties of Dunbarton, Renfrew and parts of the county of Stirling.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 571 (S.80)

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) Order 1971

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 2144 (S.226)

ANIMALS
DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) (No. 2)
Order 1971**

Made - - - 21st December 1971

Coming into Operation 1st January 1972

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971(c) and as extended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970(d), and of all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I hereby make the following order:—

Citation, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This order may be cited as the Brucellosis (Eradication Areas) (Scotland) (No. 2) Order 1971 and shall come into operation on 1st January 1972.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) shall apply for the interpretation of this order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Declaration of brucellosis eradication area

2. The area described in the Schedule hereto, being an area as respects which the Secretary of State is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from brucellosis, is hereby declared to be an eradication area for purposes connected with the control of brucellosis, and shall be known for such purposes by the name by which it is referred to in the said Schedule.

Restrictions on vaccination in eradication areas

3.—(1) No cattle shall be vaccinated against brucellosis in the area declared by this order to be an eradication area except—

- (a) by an officer of the Secretary of State or other person acting on the Secretary of State's behalf; or
- (b) where a licence has been issued for the purpose by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the vaccination is carried out in accordance with the terms and the conditions (if any) of the licence;

(2) Any person who vaccinates cattle, or causes or permits cattle to be vaccinated, in contravention of the preceding paragraph, or who fails to comply with a condition of such a licence as is referred to in that paragraph, commits an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(a) 1950 c. 36.

(c) S.I. 1971/531 (1971 I, p. 1530).

(e) 1889 c. 63.

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) 1970 c. 40.

28(b)

Enforcement

4. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be enforced by the local authority.

Gordon Campbell,
One of Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State.

St. Andrew's House,
Edinburgh.
21st December 1971.

SCHEDULE

NO. 6 ERADICATION AREA

Article 2

The counties of Caithness and Sutherland.

That part of the county of Ross and Cromarty comprising the parishes of Avoch, Killearnan, Knockbain, Alness, Dingwall, Fodderty, Kiltearn, Fearn, Nigg, Tarbat, Cromarty, Resolis, Rosemarkie, Kilmuir Easter, Logie Easter, Rosskeen, Contin, Urquhart, Urray, Edderton, Kincardine and Tain.

That part of the county of Inverness comprising the parishes of Boleskine and Abertarff, Kilmorack, Kiltarlity, Kirkhill, Urquhart, Abernethy, Alvie, Duthill, Kingussie and Laggan, Ardersier, Croy, Daviot, Dores, Inverness, Moy and Dalcrossie, and Petty.

The county of Nairn.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under section 5 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 the Secretary of State for Scotland may make Orders declaring any area to be an eradication area for purposes connected with the control of certain animal diseases if he is satisfied that a substantial majority of the cattle therein are free from any of those diseases. Under the same section, as amended by section 106(3) of the Agriculture Act 1970, the Secretary of State may make Orders imposing such prohibitions or requirements with respect to cattle in eradication areas as he may consider necessary or desirable for the purpose of eradicating brucellosis.

Five eradication areas have already been declared and the present Order declares a further area to be an eradication area and prohibits the vaccination against brucellosis of cattle in the area unless undertaken on behalf of the Secretary of State or under a licence issued by a veterinary inspector employed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The area concerned includes the counties of Caithness, Sutherland, and Nairn and the remainder of the counties of Ross and Cromarty and Inverness.

BRUCELLOSIS MELITENSIS ORDER OF 1940.

(5956.)

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(5956.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 3rd July, 1940.)

BRUCELLOSIS MELITENSIS ORDER OF 1940.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Compulsory Slaughter of Diseased Animals.

1. The Minister may if he thinks fit cause to be slaughtered any animal which in his opinion is affected with brucellosis melitensis or has in his opinion been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease.

Compensation.

2. The Minister shall for animals slaughtered under the provisions of Article 1 of this Order pay compensation of a sum equal to the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered disregarding the fact that the animal is affected with brucellosis melitensis or has been exposed to the infection of that disease.

*Brucellosis Melitensis Order of 1940.**Valuation for Compensation.*

3. The valuation of an animal as required for the purpose of compensation shall, before slaughter, be ascertained by agreement in writing between the Minister and the owner of the animal, and shall, in case of dispute, be ascertained in the manner provided by the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

Detention and Isolation of Animals and Precautions to be Adopted to Prevent the Spread of Infection.

4.—(1) A Veterinary Inspector, acting under the general or special direction of the Minister, may by notice served on the owner or person in charge of any animal, which in the opinion of the Minister is affected with brucellosis melitensis or which he suspects is so affected or which has been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease, require the owner or person in charge to detain the animal on the premises specified in the notice and to keep the animal isolated, as far as practicable, from other animals, and with a view to prevent the spread of infection to adopt such other precautions as may be specified in the notice.

(2) A Veterinary Inspector acting under the direction of the Minister may, by subsequent notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of the animal, direct that—

- (a) such additional precautions as may be specified in such subsequent notice shall be adopted; or
- (b) any requirement specified in any notice served under this Article shall cease to apply or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in such subsequent notice.

(3) For the purposes of this Article an animal which forms part of or is or has been in contact with any herd, flock or other group of animals in which the Minister has reason to believe that the disease exists or has existed may be suspected to be affected with brucellosis melitensis.

(4) A copy of any Notice served by a Veterinary Inspector under this Article shall, with all practicable speed, be sent by him to the Local Authority.

5. No animal shall be permitted to enter any premises in respect of which a Notice has been served under Article 4 of this Order and is still in force except with a licence granted by a Veterinary Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Brucellosis Melitensis Order of 1940.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

6.—(1) The occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal in respect of which any Notice under Article 4 of this Order has been served shall if so required by notice in writing served by a Veterinary Inspector cleanse and disinfect in accordance with the provisions of the notice any shed or other place in which the animal has been placed or kept, and any utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing used for or about the animal, and shall treat or dispose of any dung, broken fodder and litter in such shed or other place in such manner as may be prescribed in the notice. A copy of any such notice served by a Veterinary Inspector shall with all practicable speed be sent by him to the Local Authority.

(2) A notice served under this Article may provide that the cleansing and disinfection shall be at the expense of the Minister, or at the expense of the occupier.

(3) If the occupier of any premises fails to cleanse and disinfect any shed or other place, or any utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing, or to treat or dispose of dung, broken fodder and litter when required under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Minister without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article to cause such shed or other place or utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to treat or dispose of dung, broken fodder and litter, and to recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection and treatment or disposal from the occupier.

Extension of meaning of "Disease" for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and Application of Section 22 of the Agriculture Act, 1937.

7. The definition of "disease" in the Act of 1894 is hereby extended so as to include brucellosis melitensis which shall also be a disease to which section twenty-two of the Agriculture Act, 1937, applies.

Offences.

8. Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any notice served thereunder; or failing to comply with any such provisions or with any direction or requirement given or made under this Order, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

9. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

10. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Animal” means cattle, sheep, goats and swine:

“The Act of 1894” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“The Minister” and “The Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“Local Authority” means a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1894:

“Veterinary Inspector” means a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry.

Other terms have, where the context so permits, the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Extent.

11. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

12. This Order shall come into operation on the third day of July, nineteen hundred and forty.

Short Title.

13. This Order may be cited as the Brucellosis Melitensis Order of 1940.

In witness whereof the official seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of July, nineteen hundred and forty.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

Approved:—

W. Paling,
W. W. Boulton,
Lords Commissioners of His
Majesty's Treasury.

Brucellosis Melitensis (Amendment) Order of 1942.

(6172)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 16th January, 1942.)

BRUCELLOSIS MELITENSIS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1942.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows :—

Amendment of definition of expression “ animal ”.

1. The Brucellosis Melitensis Order of 1940 shall be read and have effect as if the following definition of the expression “ animal ” were substituted for the definition of that expression contained in Article 10 of that Order :—

“ Animal ” means cattle, sheep, goats, swine, horses, asses and mules.

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Brucellosis Melitensis (Amendment) Order of 1942.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-two.

(L.S.)

C. Nathan,

Principal Assistant Secretary.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.
(4606.)

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- SCHEDULE.

(4606.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 23RD MARCH, 1928.)

CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or sus-

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

pected of being affected with cattle plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, *by telegraph*.

(3) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Notification of Disease by Veterinary Surgeons.

2.—(1) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal, or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with cattle plague, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection:—

- (a) to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is who shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1, *by telegraph*, and also
- (b) to an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the animal or carcase is who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of cattle plague shall be entitled to receive from the Local Authority a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification.

(3) Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with cattle plague or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of cattle plague in such animals or carcasses.

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Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority.

Declaration of Infected Place.

3.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority who (a) receives notice under the preceding Articles or (b) has reasonable ground for suspecting that cattle plague exists or has within twenty-eight days existed, on any premises, shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises on which there is or was the animal or carcase to which the notice of disease refers, or on the occupier of the premises on which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that cattle plague exists or has within twenty-eight days existed, as the case may be, and shall in such Notice specify the limits of the Infected Place.

(2) On service of such Notice the premises shall become an Infected Place within the limits specified by the Notice and be subject to the Rules contained in Article 7 of this Order.

(3) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1, and shall at the same time send copies of the Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

(4) Every such Inspector on leaving any premises on which cattle plague exists, or is suspected to exist, shall thoroughly disinfect his boots and hands and shall also disinfect his clothes if they have been brought in contact with infection.

(5) Subject as hereinafter provided, the rules applied to an Infected Place by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(6) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place. Copies of any Notice so served shall be sent by the Inspector or Officer to the Ministry, the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Veterinary Enquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Cattle Plague.

4.—(1) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence or suspected existence of cattle plague shall forthwith cause enquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

Inspector. The opinion of such Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of cattle plague shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which cattle plague exists, or is suspected to exist, shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing, and hands.

(3) The Local Authority shall supply to every such Veterinary Inspector the boots, overall clothing and disinfectants required to be used under the foregoing provision.

(4)—(a) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with cattle plague, or the carcase of any such animal, and the veterinary surgeon, if any, who has been attending or been consulted respecting the said animal or carcase, and any person who has been in charge of the animal or carcase or in any manner exposed to infection by contact with it or otherwise shall give all reasonable facilities for an inquiry under this Article and generally for the due execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Order by the Ministry, the Local Authority and their Officers.

(b) Any such owner, occupier, veterinary surgeon, or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Ministry or Local Authority or their Officers, give all such information as he possesses as to the animal or carcase and as to any other animal with which he may have come in contact or as to any premises where animals are or were kept which he may have visited.

Suspected cases to be certified by Veterinary Inspector.

5.—(1) In any case where a Veterinary Inspector on inspection of an animal or the carcase of an animal is of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the animal or carcase to be affected with cattle plague he shall sign a certificate to that effect (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) and send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(2) The Inspector shall forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means give notice that he has signed such certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed—

(a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak; and

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each District in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

Restrictions to operate immediately on certification of suspected case.

6.—(1) Where a certificate has been signed by a Veterinary Inspector under the preceding Article it shall thereupon be unlawful for any person to move any animal out of the area lying within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak, or along, over or across a highway, road or lane in such area except:—

- (a) where such movement is through the area by railway and the animal is not untrucked in the area; or
- (b) where the movement, being movement entirely within the area, is necessary or expedient for the detention of the animal.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry, acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister, may extend the area by a notice to that effect signed by the Inspector, and the aforesaid restriction shall thereupon apply to the area so extended. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the signing of such notice—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within such extended area; and
- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the outbreak or suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each District in which any land within such extended area is situate.

(3) The restrictions imposed by this Article shall remain in operation until the expiration of two clear days after, but not including the day on which the certificate is signed by the Veterinary Inspector; provided that the operation of the restrictions may be withdrawn, or extended for a period specified in the notice by a notice to that effect signed by an Inspector of the Ministry acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the persons specified in Article 5 (2) or Article 6 (2) of this Order as the case may be of the signing of this notice.

(4) An Inspector may by licence subject to such conditions as he may think expedient authorise movement of animals which is otherwise prohibited by this Article in any case where in his

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

opinion such movement is necessary or expedient, and the movement is wholly within the area in which movement is prohibited by this Article, and thereupon it shall be lawful to move the animals in accordance with the licence provided that they are accompanied by the licence.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

7.—(1) Any premises declared to be an Infected Place under Article 3 of this Order shall be subject to the following Rules, namely:—

Rule 1. Animals, horses, asses, mules or dogs shall not be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a licence of an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry.

Rule 2. Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from an Infected Place except with the permission in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry.

Rule 3. No person (except the person tending the animal) shall, unless authorised in writing by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, enter any shed, field, or other place, being part of an Infected Place, in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 4. Every person upon leaving any such shed, field, or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 5. All liquid manure, urine or shed washings shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector before being permitted to drain or escape from any shed, yard or other like place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 6. An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may treat any animal on an Infected Place, and the owner and occupier of the premises shall give all reasonable facilities for such treatment and for the movement of any such animal within the Infected Place before or after such treatment under the direction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Rule 7. A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept in some convenient place at all exits from an Infected Place as may be required by an Inspector. Fresh disinfectant shall be placed in such receptacles as often as may be directed by an Inspector.

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(2) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may by Notice in writing to the occupier of an Infected Place direct that—

- (a) Such additional Rules as may be specified in such Notice shall apply to the Infected Place; or
- (b) Any of the Rules prescribed by this Article shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified or altered to the extent or in the manner specified in such Notice.

Removal of Dung or other things.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane, any dung, fodder, litter or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a licence granted by an Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be stipulated therein.

Disinfection for Cattle Plague.

9.—(1) An Inspector or Officer of the Ministry may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for an animal while affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animals.

Prohibition of Movement of Animals Exposed to Infection.

10.—(1) Where an Inspector of a Local Authority receives in any manner whatsoever information or has reason to believe that there is in the district of the Local Authority an animal which there is reasonable ground to suspect has been exposed to the infection of cattle plague he shall, and in any other case in respect of any animal in the district, if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, may, forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided

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on the owner or person in charge of the animal; provided that if the animal is in any of the places referred to in (a) to (f) of Article 14 of this Order the Inspector shall before the service of the Notice (Form D) cause the animal to be seized and moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the purpose of the detention of the animal under the said Notice.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry may, in any case if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the Schedule of this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of any animal.

(3) After the service of a Notice under paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Article it shall not be lawful for any person, until the operation of the Notice terminates or the Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Ministry as the case may be—

- (a) to move the animal from or out of any place from or out of which movement is prohibited by the Notice; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place; or
- (a) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

(4) Where in the opinion of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry it is expedient, with a view to determine whether an animal in respect of which a Notice has been served under this Article is affected with cattle plague, that a veterinary examination of it should be made, the Local Authority shall at the request of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry acting under any general or special directions given by the Minister, cause such examination to be carried out forthwith by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority. The result of the examination shall forthwith be communicated to the Minister or to the Inspector of the Ministry as the case may be.

(5) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may treat any animal subject to a Notice (Form D) served under this Article, and the owner and occupier of the premises on which the animal is shall give all reasonable facilities for such treatment.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

Power to Require separate Isolation of Animals subject to a Notice (Form D).

11.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Article an Inspector of the Ministry may by Notice in writing served on a person on whom a Notice in the Form D or to the like effect has been served, direct that until the operation of the Notice Form D terminates or the Notice is withdrawn in the manner prescribed by this Order any animal subject to the Notice shall be isolated from all other animals (whether subject to the Notice Form D or not) in a specified field, shed, sty, or other place forming part of the premises to which the Notice Form D applies.

(2) The Inspector may insert in such Notice such conditions or restrictions as the Inspector acting under the general direction of the Minister may prescribe.

Power to require Housing or Removal of Animals.

12.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry may for the purpose of preventing the spreading of cattle plague by Notice served upon the occupier of any premises where animals are kept direct the removal of the animals:—

- (a) from pastures to enclosed yards, sheds, sties, or other suitable buildings available for the purpose on the premises; or
- (b) from pastures in which the animals are at the time of the service of the Notice to other pastures in the same occupation.

(2) Animals moved in accordance with such Notice shall be kept by the owner or person in charge thereof in the place specified in the Notice until such Notice is withdrawn.

(3) Any Notice served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Animals affected with, or Suspected of Cattle Plague.

13.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising or directing the movement of animals it shall be unlawful for any person:—

- (a) to expose an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with cattle plague in a market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or

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- (b) to place such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fairground, or sale-yard, or where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
 - (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, such animal on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
 - (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, such animal on a highway, road or lane; or
 - (e) to place or keep such animals on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or
 - (f) to graze such animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road, or lane; or
 - (g) to allow such animal to stray on a highway, road or lane, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.
- (2) The provisions of Article 14 of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply, in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Cattle Plague found or suspected in a market, railway station, or other like place, or during transit.

14. If an animal is found to be affected with cattle plague or is suspected to be so affected :

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
 - (b) while in a lair or other place where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
 - (c) while in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
 - (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
 - (e) while on common or uninclosed land; or
 - (f) while in any other place not in the possession or occupation, or under the control of the owner of the animal or his authorised agent;
- the following provisions shall apply, namely:

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

Seizure of Animals.

(i) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague and also any animal being in or on the market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, or other such place as aforesaid and shall forthwith transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, *by telegraph*.

(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause any such animal so seized to be detained at the place where it is seized or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague to be kept during such movement and detention from animals not so affected or suspected.

(iv) An animal so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except at the direction or with a licence of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Declaration of Infected Place by Minister only.

(v) The market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by direction of the Minister and then subject to such Rules as may be specified by him.

Disinfection in these Cases.

(vi) In case of an animal being found to be affected with cattle plague in or on any such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such place or any person again to use such place or allow the same to be used for animals, unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Expenses.

(vii) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

of any animal seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Imported Animals Wharves, &c.

(viii) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf or Landing Place or to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

Food and Water during Detention.

15. An Inspector, Officer or constable seizing or detaining an animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water and shall make all necessary provision for its comfort and well-being during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

16.—(1) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(2) This Article, in so far as it requires copies of Notices served to be sent to the Secretary of the Ministry, shall not apply in the case of any Notice (Form D or Form E) served by an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 10 of this Order.

General Provisions as to Movement.

17.—(1) A movement licence granted under this Order shall not be available, if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(2) An animal while being moved under this Order shall, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other animals, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

specified in the licence, and not elsewhere, and where the place of destination is a slaughterhouse, it shall be there detained until it is slaughtered.

(3) A licence under this Order shall accompany the animal being moved thereunder and shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the animal at the time of completing the movement.

(4) Any person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order a licence or other permission is necessary, shall, on demand by a constable, or an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, produce the licence and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall, also if required, give his name and address.

Change of Occupation of Premises.

18.—(1) Where by reason of the termination of his right of occupation of any land the owner of any live stock on such land is unable to remove the same therefrom by reason of any restriction of movement imposed by any Order of the Minister relating to cattle plague, the person entitled to the occupation of the land on such termination aforesaid:—

(a) shall afford the owner of the live stock, and any person authorised by him, all such facilities for feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock, or for the sale of the stock, as the owner thereof may reasonably require; or

(b) where the owner thereof is unable or unwilling to avail himself of such facilities, shall take all such steps as are reasonably necessary for the proper feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock;

(2) These provisions shall continue to apply so long as the restriction on movement prevents the removal of the stock, and for seven days after such restriction ceases to operate, and the owner of the stock shall be liable to pay to the person who affords any such facilities or renders any such services as aforesaid in compliance with this Article, such sums by way of remuneration or recoupment of expenses as may be just and reasonable, the amount in default of agreement to be determined by arbitration under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, in England and Wales, and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923, in Scotland.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

Powers of Minister to prevent Spread of Disease.

19.—(1) If an Inspector of the Ministry has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any person, animal, or thing by land or water on to or from any place may be attended with risk of the spread of cattle plague or that any animal, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Minister, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any person, animal, or thing on to or from any place, or direct the movement of any person, animal, or thing from any place or impose any condition on any such movement or any requirement in relation to such person, place, animal or thing, either in respect of subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by the service of a Notice in writing to that effect on such person or on the owner or occupier of the place as aforesaid, or on the owner or person in charge of the animal or thing.

For the purposes of this Article the expression " animal " shall be deemed to include any four-footed animal.

(2) Any disinfection required by the provisions of a Notice under this Article shall, if so required by the Notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person on whom the Notice is served.

Power to Revoke Licences.

20. Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister under this Order or otherwise a Local Authority may revoke any licence or permission granted by them under this Order.

Offences.

21. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any rules made hereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

22. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

23.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

" Animals " means cattle, sheep and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

“ Approved Disinfectant ” means a disinfectant approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926 if used at the dilution at which it is so approved.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

“ Diseased animal ” or “ suspected animal ” means an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle plague.

“ Disinfect ” and “ disinfected ” means disinfect or disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

“ Infected place ” means any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served by an Inspector.

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector; and includes Inspector of the Ministry and of the Local Authority unless otherwise expressly stated.

“ Lair ” means any place used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale or exhibition.

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(2) For the purposes of this Order:—

(a) Distances shall be measured in a direct line; and

(b) Any farm or other premises which is partly within and partly outside a radius shall be deemed to be wholly within the radius.

Revocation.

24. The Cattle Plague Order of 1895 and any Regulations made by a Local Authority thereunder are hereby revoked.

Extent.

25. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

26. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

Short Title.

27. This Order may be cited as the CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-third day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

J. Jackson,
Authorised by the Minister.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

FORM A.

(ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

Notice Defining Infected Place.

To *A.B.*, of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of _____ hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is served the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be a Cattle Plague Infected Place for the purposes of the said Order, *and that the said premises accordingly become subject to the Rules set out below. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.*

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form B) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Dated this _____

day of _____

192

(Signed)

(Address)

Description of Infected Place, stating Parish.

NOTE.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Rules to be observed on a Cattle Plague Infected Place.

(Insert Rules as set out in Article 7.)

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

FORM B. (ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place (Form A).

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry, hereby withdraw, as from this day of 192 , the Notice (Form A) signed by and served upon you on the day of , 192 .

Dated this day of , 192 .
(Signed)

of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries.

NOTE.—If the limits of the Infected Place have been altered by a Notice served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, this Notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector (or Officer) is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

FORM C. (ARTICLE 5.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

Certificate of Suspected Disease.

I , a Veterinary Inspector of the having inspected a on the following premises, viz., hereby certify that I am of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the to be affected with cattle plague.

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector of the
Local Authority of

(Insert date and time of signature.)

Action to be taken by the Veterinary Inspector.

The Inspector signing this certificate shall send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall *forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means* give notice that he has signed such a certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed:—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any Police area which is wholly or partly within five miles of the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each district in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

Cattle Plague Order of 1928

FORM D. (ARTICLE 10.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS. CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

To E.F., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely, from or out of (*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained*), and I hereby require you to take notice that in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person (until the day of nineteen hundred and , on which date the operation of this Notice terminates or) *until this Notice is withdrawn:

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

Dated this day of 192

(Signed)

(Address)

WARNING.—Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

FORM E. (ARTICLE 10.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS. CATTLE PLAGUE ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D).

To E.F., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby withdraw, as from this day of 192 the Notice (Form D) signed by and served upon you on the day of 192 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this day of , 192

(Signed)

(Address)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

(5665.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(Dated 3rd March, 1938.)

CATTLE-PLAGUE (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1. Articles 1 and 2 of the Cattle-Plague Order of 1928, herein-after referred to as the principal Order, are hereby revoked and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

“ 1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with cattle-plague shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with cattle-plague, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately:—

(i) transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph;

(ii) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(iii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Cattle-Plague (Amendment) Order of 1938

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of cattle-plague shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with cattle-plague or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of cattle-plague in such animals or carcasses."

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry.

2. The following paragraphs shall be substituted for paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Article 4 of the principal Order:—

" Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to Existence of Cattle-Plague.

" 4.—(1) Where by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that cattle-plague exists or has within twenty-eight days existed on any premises, a Veterinary Inspector shall examine the animals and any carcasses on such premises with a view to ascertain the correctness of such information. The opinion of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of cattle-plague shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which cattle-plague exists or is suspected to exist shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands."

Miscellaneous Amendments.

3.—(1) In paragraph (1) of Article 3 of the principal Order the following words shall be added after "existed on any premises shall"—

"transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) (ii) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then".

Cattle-Plague (Amendment) Order of 1938

(2) Paragraph (4) of Article 10 of the principal Order relating to the examination by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority of animals exposed to the infection of cattle-plague, is hereby revoked.

(3) In paragraph (i) of Article 14 of the principal Order the following words shall be added after the word "telegraph"—

"and also by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is".

(4) In Article 23 (*Interpretation*) of the principal Order the following definitions of the expressions "Approved disinfectant" and "Inspector" shall be substituted for the definitions in that Article—

"Approved Disinfectant" has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936;

"Inspector" means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and, when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry includes a Veterinary Inspector;

and the following definition shall be added:—

"Veterinary Inspector" means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

(5) In Form C contained in the Schedule to the principal Order, the words "of the Local Authority" after the words "Veterinary Inspector" shall be omitted.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

5. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Short Title and Construction.

6. This Order may be cited as the Cattle-Plague (Amendment) Order of 1938 and shall be read as one with the principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

Epizootic Abortion Order of 1922

EPIZOOTIC ABORTION ORDER OF 1922.

(IIII.)

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(IIII.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF
AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 24th July 1922.)

EPIZOOTIC ABORTION ORDER OF 1922.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Extension of certain Sections of Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

1. Epizootic abortion of bovine animals shall be a disease for the purposes of the following sections of the Act of 1894 (namely):—

Section forty-three (*Police*);

Section forty-four (*General Administrative Provisions*);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

Prohibition of Exposure in Markets, &c.

2. It shall not be lawful for any person to expose or cause to be exposed in any market, fairground, or saleyard, a cow or a heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information furnished to him has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding such exposure.

Epizootic Abortion Order of 1922

Prohibition of Sale without Notification.

3. It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, or cause to be sold, a cow or heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information furnished to him, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding such sale unless before the sale he shall have given to the purchaser notice in writing of such premature calving.

Prohibition of Service without Notification.

4. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or cause to be sent to any bull for service a cow or heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information furnished to him, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding, unless before the service he shall have given notice in writing of such premature calving to the owner of the bull.

Prohibition of Turning out on Common or Unfenced Land or of Grazing on Highway.

5. It shall not be lawful for any person to cause or permit a cow or heifer which to his knowledge, or according to information furnished to him, has calved prematurely within the two months immediately preceding, to graze

- (a) on any common or uninclosed land, or
- (b) in a field or other inclosed place not so fenced as to prevent cattle entering or escaping from the field or place, or
- (c) on the side of a highway, or
- (d) on any land on which there are cattle which are not the property of the owner of the cow or heifer.

Offences.

6. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Order, the owner and person in charge of the animal in respect of which, as the case may be, the same is done, or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

7. This Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Extent.

8. This Order shall extend to England and Wales and Scotland.

Revocation.

9. The Epizootic Abortion Order of 1921 is hereby revoked.

Epizootic Abortion Order of 1922

Commencement.

10. This Order shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

Short Title.

11. This Order may be cited as the Epizootic Abortion Order of 1922.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-fourth day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-two.

(L.S.)

J. JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

(5664.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 3rd March, 1938.)

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis, or the carcase of such an animal shall (a) as far as practicable keep that animal or carcase separate from horses, asses, or mules not so affected or suspected; and (b) with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or carcase and is of opinion that the animal is affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects the existence of that disease therein, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the existence or suspected existence of the disease to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(3) A constable receiving any such notice as aforesaid shall forthwith by the most expeditious means give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is, and also to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and the constable shall also transmit the information to the Ministry by telegram.

(4) An Inspector of the Local Authority who receives information of the existence or suspected existence of the said disease shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(5) Where the notice of disease relates to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the District of a Local Authority other than the Local Authority which receives the notice, the latter shall forthwith inform the other Local Authority of the receipt of the notice.

(6) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Order gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of the said disease shall be entitled to receive from the Minister

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time, and are found to be in his opinion affected with the disease or are suspected by him of being so affected one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of disease in such animals or carcasses.

Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority.

Detention and isolation of Diseased and Suspected Animals.

2.—(1) An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of Epizootic Lymphangitis, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of the disease, shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) of Article 1 of this Order if this has not already been done by a police constable and shall then proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall forthwith serve a Detention Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any animal reported to be affected with the disease or suspected of being so affected.

(2) The Notice (Form A) shall require the detention of the animal in the stable, building, yard, field, or other place specified in the Notice and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force—

(a) to move such animal or the carcase of any such animal from or out of such place of detention; or

(b) to permit any other horse, ass, or mule to come in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies; or

(c) to remove from or out of such place any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in contact with any animal to which the Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, and then in the case of dung, fodder, or litter only if it has been well mixed with quicklime and is effectually removed from contact with animals.

(3) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of any animal to which a Notice applies to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes of isolation or other necessary purpose, may serve on the owner or person in charge of the animal a further similar Notice requiring that the animal be detained on or in such other place, and thereupon such animal shall be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay,

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

to such other place of detention, and, when moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this paragraph the original Notice (Form A) shall remain in force with regard to the place of detention therein specified until withdrawn in the manner hereinafter provided, but it shall be so withdrawn as soon as the Local Authority is satisfied that the place of detention specified therein has been disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 6 of this Order.

(4) A Notice (Form A) served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to existence of disease.

3.—(1) Where, by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise, there is reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises there is an animal affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis or suspected of being so affected or the carcase of any such animal, a Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the animal or carcase and any other animal or carcase on such premises which the Veterinary Inspector considers it desirable to examine for the purposes of his enquiry.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter the premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with Epizootic Lymphangitis, or the carcase of any such animal, shall if so required by the Minister or Local Authority or his or their Officers give all such information as they possess as to the animal or carcase or any other animal or carcase which may have been in contact with the said animal or carcase or otherwise exposed to the risk of infection.

Public Warning as to Disease.

4.—(1) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence of Epizootic Lymphangitis in any stable, building, yard, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

during the existence of the disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person, without lawful authority or excuse, to remove or deface any such placard.

Detention of animals for Observation by Notice served by Inspector of Local Authority.

5.—(1) A Local Authority may cause to be served on the owner or person in charge of any animal in their District which they think it desirable to keep under observation with a view to preventing the spread of epizootic lymphangitis, a Notice (in the form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) requiring that such animal be detained on or in any stable, building, yard, field, or other place specified in the Notice subject to the conditions, if any, contained in the Notice, and after the service of such Notice it shall not be lawful for any person while such Notice is in force to move the animal in contravention of the Notice or of the conditions thereof.

(2) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Ministry.

Prescribed Manner of Cleansing and Disinfection for Epizootic Lymphangitis.

6.—(1) Any place used by or for an animal in which epizootic lymphangitis has been found to exist or for the carcase of such an animal, and all utensils, harness, nosebags, mangers, feeding troughs, pens, hurdles, and other things used for or about any such animal or carcase and any float, cart, van or other vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of any such animal or carcase on land otherwise than on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after such use be cleansed and disinfected in the manner herein specified:—

(i) The floor of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the animal or carcase has come in contact shall be thoroughly saturated with an approved disinfectant; alternatively, the interior of such float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be effectually cleansed by the application of steam to all parts thereof;

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

(ii) The same parts of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(iii) The same parts of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant;

(iv) The scrapings and sweepings of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be effectively buried or destroyed.

(v) All utensils, harness, nosebags, mangers, feeding troughs, pens, hurdles or other things as aforesaid shall, as soon as practicable after use and before being used for other animals be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly swabbed or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) In the case of a field, yard or other place which is not capable of being cleansed and disinfected in the manner above prescribed, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this Article if such field, yard, or other place is disinfected to the reasonable satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3) (i) The Local Authority may by notice in writing to the occupier of any such place require him to disinfect and cleanse the place and the things therein in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of the occupier or owner;

(ii) The Local Authority may similarly by notice in writing to the person using or causing to be used any such float, cart, van or other vehicle for the purpose aforesaid, require him to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or of the person using the same or causing the same to be used.

(4) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover from such person summarily as a civil debt the expense of such cleansing and disinfection.

(5) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

Prohibition of exposure or movement of diseased or suspected animals or carcasses.

7.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising the movement of animals or carcasses, it shall not be lawful for any person—

(i) to expose an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with epizootic lymphangitis in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition;

(ii) to place any such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair-ground, sale-yard or other premises where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition;

(iii) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, any such animal or the carcase of any such animal on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane;

(iv) to ride, lead, or drive, or cause to be ridden, led, or driven, any such animal on a highway, road or lane;

(v) to place or keep any such animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane, unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any animal passing along that highway, road or lane, or grazing on the sides thereof;

(vi) to graze any such animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or

(vii) to allow any such animal to stray on a highway, road or lane, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) Where an animal or carcase is exposed or dealt with in contravention of this Article, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, remove, and detain it in accordance with the provisions of this Order, and shall forthwith transmit information as to the action taken by him to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(3) In case of an animal seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article being found affected with epizootic lymphangitis that portion of the market or other place where the animal was found shall not be used or allowed to be used

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

for animals by the market authority, or the owner or occupier of the premises, unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(4) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal or carcase seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, either of whom may recover the same from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Disposal of Carcases.

8.—(1) The Local Authority shall in the following manner dispose of the carcase of every animal that was affected with epizootic lymphangitis at the time when it died or was slaughtered: —

(i) Either the carcase shall be buried in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and shall be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime;

(ii) Or the carcase shall be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature upon the premises where it is or upon the nearest available premises suitable for the purpose;

(iii) Or the carcase may be destroyed, under the supervision of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other suitable place, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2) Where for the purpose of destruction in either of the three methods specified above, it is necessary for the carcase to be moved from the place where it then is to some other place, the carcase shall first be disinfected by being saturated with an approved disinfectant.

(3) Where under this Article a carcase is buried the skin shall first be so slashed as to be useless.

(4) A carcase required to be dealt with under this Article shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by direction of the Local Authority or be removed from the farm or premises upon which the animal died except by direction of the Local Authority.

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

(5) A Local Authority may cause a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

Digging Up.

9. It shall not be lawful for any person, except under and in accordance with the provisions of a Licence of the Minister or with permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Extension of meaning of " animals " and " disease " for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

10. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and this Order, except sections 24, 27, and 28 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, the definition of the expression " animals " in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses and mules, and the definition of the expression " disease " in that Act is hereby extended so as to comprise epizootic lymphangitis.

Offences.

11. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of the provisions of any notice or the conditions of any licence thereunder is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937 and the Agriculture Act, 1937.

Interpretation.

12. In this Order:—

" Animal " means a horse, ass or mule:

" Minister " means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and " Ministry " means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

" Inspector " means a person appointed to be an inspector, for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry, includes a Veterinary Inspector:

" Veterinary Inspector " means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister:

" Owner " includes an authorised agent of an owner:

" Carcase " means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

“ Approved Disinfectant ” has the meaning assigned to it by the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

13. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocation.

14. The Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1905 is hereby revoked.

Extent.

15. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

16. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Commencement.

17. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

18. This Order may be cited as the Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 2.)

Isolation Notice.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1938.

To A.B. of
I, C.D., of, being
an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of
....., hereby require the following horse,
namely;
to be detained on or in (*here describe the field, yard, stable, shed, or
other place where the animal is to be detained*) and I hereby require you
to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of
the Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this
Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is with-
drawn—

(a) to move such animal or the carcase of any such animal from or
out of such place of detention; or

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

- (b) to permit any other horse, ass or mule to come in contact with any animal to which this Notice applies; or
- (c) to remove from or out of such place any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in contact with the animal to which this Notice applies, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority, and then in the case of dung, fodder, or litter only, if it has been well mixed with quicklime and is effectually removed from contact with animals.

Dated this day of, 19
 (Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(Read the Indorsement on this Notice.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Form A.

Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

FORM B.

(Article 5.)

Detention Notice.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1938.

To A.B. of
 I, C.D., of, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of, do hereby give you Notice that the following animal, namely; shall, until this Notice is withdrawn by a Notice signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District, be detained upon the following premises, namely (*here describe the field, yard, stable, shed or other place where the animal is to be detained*).

(* This Notice does not prevent movement of the animal for a temporary purpose which will not cause an absence from the place of detention for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.)

Dated this day of, 19
 (Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

** Strike out words in brackets if unconditional detention is desirable. Other conditions may be inserted, if desirable.*

(Read the Indorsement on this Notice.)

To be printed as Indorsement on Form B.

Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Epizootic Lymphangitis Order of 1938

FORM C.

(Articles 2 and 5.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form A or Form B).

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

EPIZOOTIC LYMPHANGITIS ORDER OF 1938.

To A.B. of
 I, C.D., of, being
 an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of
 hereby withdraw, as from this
 day of, 19....., the Notice signed by
 and served upon you on the day of
 19.....

Dated this day of, 19

(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.
(4594.)

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Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

(4594.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 24TH FEBRUARY, 1928.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, *by telegraph*.

(3) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority and to the Medical Officer of Health of the Sanitary District in which the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

Notification of Disease by Veterinary Surgeons.

2.—(1) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal, or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection.

(a) to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is who shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, *by telegraph*,* and also

(b) to an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the animal or carcase is who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

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(2) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of foot-and-mouth disease shall be entitled to receive from the Local Authority a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification.

(3) Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of foot-and-mouth disease in such animals or carcasses.

Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority. Declaration of Infected Place.

3.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority who (a) receives notice under the preceding Articles or (b) has reasonable ground for suspecting that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed on any premises, shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises on which there is or was the animal or carcass to which the notice of disease refers, or on the occupier of the premises on which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed, as the case may be, and shall in such Notice specify the limits of the Infected Place.

(2) On service of such Notice the premises shall become an Infected Place within the limits specified by the Notice and be subject to the Rules contained in Article 7 of this Order.

(3) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall at the same time send copies of the Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

(4) Every such Inspector on leaving any premises on which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, shall thoroughly disinfect his boots and hands and shall also disinfect his clothes if they have been brought in contact with infection.

(5) Subject as hereinafter provided, the rules applied to an Infected Place by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice 'in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to

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the like effect) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(6) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place. Copies of any Notice so served shall be sent by the Inspector or Officer to the Ministry, the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Veterinary Enquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

4.—(1) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence or suspected existence of foot-and-mouth disease shall forthwith cause enquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such information, with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector. The opinion of such Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of foot-and-mouth disease shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists, or is suspected to exist, shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing, and hands.

(3) The Local Authority shall supply to every such Veterinary Inspector the boots, overall clothing and disinfectants required to be used under the foregoing provision

(4) (a) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or the carcase of any such animal, and the veterinary surgeon, if any, who has been attending or been consulted respecting the said animal or carcase, and any person who has been in charge of the animal or carcase or in any manner exposed to infection by contact with it or otherwise shall give all reasonable facilities for an enquiry under this Article and generally for the due execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Order by the Ministry, the Local Authority and their officers.

(b) Any such owner, occupier, veterinary surgeon, or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Ministry or Local Authority or their officers, give such information as he possesses as to the animal or carcase and as to any other animal with which he may have come in contact on any premises where animals are or were kept which he may have visited.

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Suspected cases to be certified by Veterinary Inspector.

5.—(1) In any case where a Veterinary Inspector on inspection of an animal or the carcass of an animal is of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the animal or carcass to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease he shall sign a certificate to that effect (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) and send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(2) The Inspector shall forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means give notice that he has signed such certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each District in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

Restrictions to operate immediately on certification of suspected case.

6.—(1) Where a certificate has been signed by a Veterinary Inspector under the preceding Article it shall thereupon be unlawful for any person to move any animal out of the area lying within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak, or along, over or across a highway, road or lane in such area except—

- (a) where such movement is through the area by railway and the animal is not untrucked in the area; or
- (b) where the movement, being movement entirely within the area, is necessary or expedient for the detention of the animal.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry, acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister, may extend the area by a notice to that effect signed by the Inspector, and the aforesaid restrictions shall thereupon apply to the area so extended. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the signing of such notice—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within such extended area; and

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- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the outbreak or suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each District in which any land within such extended area is situate.

(3) The restrictions imposed by this Article shall remain in operation until the expiration of two clear days after, but not including, the day on which the certificate is signed by the Veterinary Inspector; provided that the operation of the restrictions may be withdrawn, or extended for a period specified in the notice, by a notice to that effect signed by an Inspector of the Ministry acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the persons specified in Article 5 (2) or Article 6 (2) of this Order as the case may be of the signing of this notice.

(4) An Inspector may by licence subject to such conditions as he may think expedient authorise movement of animals which is otherwise prohibited by this Article in any case where in his opinion such movement is necessary or expedient, and the movement is wholly within the area in which movement is prohibited by this Article, and thereupon it shall be lawful to move the animals in accordance with the licence provided that they are accompanied by the licence.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

7.—(1) Any premises declared to be an Infected Place under Article 3 of this Order shall be subject to the following Rules, namely:—

Rule 1. No animal shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry.

Rule 2. No horse, ass or mule shall be moved out of an Infected Place unless it has been disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

Rule 3. No carcase shall be removed out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 4. No live poultry, hare or rabbit, or the carcase of any head of poultry, hare, or rabbit, shall be removed out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 5. No fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, vehicle or other thing shall be removed out of an Infected Place except

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with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 6. All liquid manure, urine or shed washings shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector before being permitted to drain or escape from any shed, yard or other like place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept.

Rule 7. No person other than an Inspector shall enter or leave an Infected Place unless authorised by and in accordance with a written permit obtained from an Inspector.

Rule 8. Any person whatsoever entering any shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept shall wear suitable overall clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and are approved by an Inspector, and shall before leaving such place thoroughly cleanse and disinfect such clothing and boots and also his hands.

Rule 9. Any Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, and any valuer or any veterinary surgeon or other person employed by the owner to treat the animals on any part of the Infected Place, shall, before entering the Infected Place, put on suitable overall clothing made of rubber or other material impervious to liquid, and rubber boots, and shall before leaving the Infected Place thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his overall clothing, rubber boots and hands.

Rule 10. Where an Inspector so directs any person upon leaving a shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected animal is or has recently been kept shall leave the overall clothing in such shed, field or other place, and shall thoroughly disinfect his hands and boots.

Rule 11. Any person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend an animal not so diseased or suspected except with a written permit obtained from an Inspector of the Ministry.

Rule 12. A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept in some convenient place at all exits from an Infected Place as may be required by an Inspector. Fresh disinfectant shall be placed in such receptacles as often as may be directed by an Inspector.

Rule 13. The Minister, or an Inspector of the Ministry acting under his direction, may by notice to the occupier of any premises subject to these Rules require him to supply the disinfectant prescribed for use thereunder at the expense of the occupier.

Rule 14. Milk from any diseased or suspected animal shall not be moved from the Infected Place; and unless and until it has been boiled or otherwise sterilised it shall not be used for the food of animals. Any utensil in which such milk is placed before

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being so treated shall be thoroughly sterilised with boiling water before any other milk is placed therein. For the purposes of this Rule the expression " milk " shall be deemed to include whey, butter milk, and separated milk. This rule shall not interfere with an animal suckling young.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may by Notice in writing to the occupier of an Infected Place direct that—

- (a) Such additional Rules as may be specified in such Notice shall apply to the Infected Place; or
- (b) Any of the Rules prescribed by this Article shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in such Notice.

Removal of Dung or other things.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected animal, except with a licence granted by an Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be stipulated therein.

Disinfection for Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

9.—(1) Every shed or other place in which an animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease has been kept while so affected, or has died or been slaughtered, shall be disinfected and cleansed as follows:—

- (a) The whole of the interior of such shed or other place, including the fittings shall first be thoroughly washed or sprayed with an approved disinfectant; then
- (b) all dung and other discharges shall be scraped from the walls, fittings and floors, and then the shed or other place swept out. The sweepings and all litter, dung, or other thing that has been in contact with, or used about, any animal shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (c) the floor of the shed or other place and all other parts thereof with which an animal or its droppings or any discharge may have come in contact shall again be thoroughly washed or sprayed with an approved disinfectant.

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(2) All litter, dung, or other thing removed from the shed or other place shall be forthwith thoroughly disinfected, or burnt or otherwise effectually destroyed.

(3) Where any field or other like place is not capable of being so disinfected and cleansed, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be disinfected and cleansed so far as is practicable to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

(4) The Minister may by notice in writing to the occupier of any such shed, field or other place require him to disinfect and cleanse the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Minister, or at the expense of the occupier, or to supply the disinfectant prescribed for use under this Article at the expense of the occupier.

(5) If the occupier of any place fails to disinfect and cleanse it, when required under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Minister without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article to cause such place to be disinfected and cleansed and to recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of such disinfection and cleansing from the occupier.

Prohibition of Movement of Animals Exposed to Infection.

10.—(1) Where an Inspector of a Local Authority receives in any manner whatsoever information or has reason to believe that there is in the district of the Local Authority an animal which there is reasonable ground to suspect has been exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease he shall, and in any other case in respect of any animal in the district, if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, may, forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of the animal; provided that if the animal is in any of the places referred to in (a) to (f) of Article 14 of this Order the Inspector shall before the service of the Notice (Form D) cause the animal to be seized and moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the purpose of the detention of the animal under the said Notice.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry may, in any case if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of any animal.

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(3) After the service of a Notice under paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Article it shall not be lawful for any person, until the operation of the Notice terminates or the Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Ministry as the case may be—

- (a) to move the animal from or out of any place from or out of which movement is prohibited by the Notice; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place; or
- (d) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

(4) Where in the opinion of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry it is expedient, with a view to determine whether an animal in respect of which a Notice has been served under this Article is affected with foot-and-mouth disease, that a veterinary examination of it should be made, the Local Authority shall at the request of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry acting under any general or special directions given by the Minister, cause such examination to be carried out forthwith by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority. The result of the examination shall forthwith be communicated to the Minister or to the Inspector of the Ministry as the case may be.

Power to Require separate Isolation of Animals subject to a Notice (Form D).

11.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Article an Inspector of the Ministry may by Notice in writing served on a person on whom a Notice in the Form D or to the like effect has been served, direct that until the operation of the Notice Form D terminates or the Notice is withdrawn in the manner prescribed by this Order any animal subject to the Notice shall be isolated from all other animals (whether subject to the Notice Form D or not) in a specified field, shed, sty, or other place forming part of the premises to which the Notice Form D applies.

(2) The Inspector may insert in such Notice such conditions or restrictions as the Inspector acting under the general direction of the Minister may prescribe.

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Power to require Housing or Removal of Animals.

12.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry may, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, by Notice served upon the occupier of any premises where animals are kept direct the removal of the animals:—

- (a) from pastures to enclosed yards, sheds, sties, or other suitable buildings available for the purpose on the premises; or
- (b) from pastures in which the animals are at the time of the service of the Notice to other pastures in the same occupation.

(2) Animals moved in accordance with such Notice shall be kept by the owner or person in charge thereof in the place specified in the Notice until such Notice is withdrawn.

(3) Any Notice served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Animals affected with or Suspected of being affected with, Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

13.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising or directing the movement of animals it shall be unlawful for any person:—

- (a) to expose an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with, foot-and-mouth disease in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) to place such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair-ground, or sale-yard, or where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, such animal on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, such animal on a highway, road or lane;
or
- (e) to place or keep such animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals

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passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or

- (f) to graze such animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or
- (g) to allow such animal to stray on a highway, road or lane or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) The provisions of Article 14 of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease found or suspected in a market, Railway Station, or other like place, or during Transit.

14. If an animal is found to be affected with foot-and-mouth diseased or is suspected to be so affected:

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) while in a lair or other place where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
- (c) while in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal or his authorised agent; the following provisions shall apply (namely);

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, and also any animal being in or on the market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, or other such place as aforesaid and shall forthwith transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by *telegraph*.

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*(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause any such animal so seized to be detained at the place where it is seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected or suspected.

(iv) An animal so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except at the direction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Minister only.)

(v) The market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof in or on which an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by direction of the Minister, and then subject to such Rules as may be specified by him.

(Disinfection in these Cases.)

(vi) In case of an animal being found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease in or on any such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such place or any person again to use such place or allow the same to be used for animals, unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

(Expenses.)

(vii) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of any animal seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Imported Animals Wharves, Etc.)

(viii) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf or Landing Place or to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

* See Article 2 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1930.

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Food and Water during Detention.

15. An Inspector, officer or constable seizing or detaining an animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water and to make all necessary provisions for its comfort and well-being during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

16.—(1) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(2) This Article, in so far as it requires copies of Notices served to be sent to the Secretary of the Ministry, shall not apply in the case of any Notice (Form D or Form E) served by an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 10 of this Order.

General Provisions as to Movement.

17.—(1) A movement licence granted under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order shall not be available if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughter-house from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(2) An animal while being moved under this Order, shall as far as practicable be kept separate from all other animals, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere, and where the place of destination is a slaughterhouse, it shall be there detained until it is slaughtered.

(3) A licence under this Order shall accompany the animal being moved thereunder and shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the animal at the time of completing the movement.

(4) Any person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder a licence or other permission is

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necessary, shall, on demand by a constable, or an Inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, produce the licence and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall, also if required, give his name and address.

Change of Occupation of Premises.

18.—(1) Where by reason of the termination of his right of occupation of any land the owner of any live stock on such land is unable to remove the same therefrom by reason of any restriction of movement imposed by any Order of the Minister relating to foot-and-mouth disease, the person entitled to the occupation of the land on such termination aforesaid:—

- (a) shall afford the owner of the live stock, and any person authorised by him, all such facilities for feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock, or for the sale of the stock, as the owner thereof may reasonably require; or
- (b) where the owner thereof is unable or unwilling to avail himself of such facilities, shall take all such steps as are reasonably necessary for the proper feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock.

(2) These provisions shall continue to apply so long as the restriction on movement prevents the removal of the stock, and for seven days after such restriction ceases to operate, and the owner of the stock shall be liable to pay to the person who affords any such facilities or renders any such services as aforesaid in compliance with this Article, such sums by way of remuneration or recoupment of expenses as may be just and reasonable, the amount in default of agreement to be determined by arbitration under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, in England and Wales, and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923, in Scotland.

Powers of Minister to prevent Spread of Disease.

19.—(1) If an Inspector of the Ministry has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any person, animal, or thing by land or water on to or from any place may be attended with risk of the spread of foot-and-mouth disease, or that any animal, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Minister, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any person, animal, or thing on to or from any place, or direct the movement of any person, animal or thing from any place or impose any condition on any such movement or any requirement in

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relation to such person, place, animal or thing, either in respect of subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by the service of a Notice in writing to that effect on such person or on the owner or occupier of the place as aforesaid, or on the owner or person in charge of the animal or thing. For the purposes of this Article the expression "animal" shall be deemed to include any four-footed animal, and any poultry.

(2) Any disinfection required by the provisions of a Notice under this Article shall, if so required by the Notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person on whom the Notice is served.

Power to revoke Licences.

20. Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister under this Order or otherwise a Local Authority may revoke any licence or permission granted by them under this Order or under any Regulation made by it under this Order.

Power of Local Authority to Slaughter with Compensation.

21.—(1) A Local Authority may, if they think fit, cause to be slaughtered:—

- (a) any animal affected with foot-and-mouth disease or suspected of being so affected; and
- (b) any animal being or having been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same herd or flock or otherwise in contact with animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or being or having been in the opinion of the Local Authority in any way exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease.

(2) The Local Authority shall out of the local rate pay compensation as follows for animals slaughtered under this Article:—

- (a) where the animal slaughtered was affected with foot-and-mouth disease the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it became so affected; and
- (b) in every other case the compensation shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered.

Powers of Local Authority to make Regulations.

22.—(1) A Local Authority may, for the purpose of preventing the introduction or the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, make Regulations—

- (a) for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals into their District from the District of any other Local Authority in England, Wales, or Scotland;

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- (b) for prohibiting or regulating the movement by land or by water of animals within the whole of their District or within any part or parts thereof;
- (c) for prohibiting or regulating the exposure or sale of animals in or at any market, fair, auction, sale-yard, sale, or place of exhibition within their District;
- (d) for requiring, either generally or in any particular case, the owner or occupier of any lair to cleanse and disinfect such lair in a specified manner at his own expense, where, in the judgment of the Local Authority, the circumstances are such as to allow of such cleansing and disinfection being reasonably required;
- (e) for requiring the cleansing and disinfection in a specified manner of vans, carts, or other road vehicles used for carrying animals, or of ropes, nets, or other apparatus used in the conveyance of animals.

(2) Regulations made under this Order shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to the Minister for confirmation and been confirmed by him. Drafts of the proposed Regulations shall be submitted to the Minister before the Regulations are made by the Local Authority. For the purpose of the confirmation the Regulations as made by the Local Authority, or two certified copies thereof, shall be sent to the Minister.

(3) A copy of any Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order, signed and certified by the Clerk of that Local Authority to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed, shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, in all legal proceedings of the due making, confirmation and existence of the Regulations, without further or other proof.

(4) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any lair, or any van, cart or other road vehicle, or any rope, net or other apparatus, in accordance with any Regulation made under paragraph (1) (d) or (1) (e) of this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of such Regulation to cause such lair, or such van, cart, or other road vehicle, or such rope, net or other apparatus to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover from such person summarily as a civil debt the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection.

(5) A Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order as to movement of animals into their District or within their District shall not be deemed to authorise the movement of any animal in contravention of the provisions of any Order of the Minister relating to foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

23.—(1) Regulations made by any Local Authority under Articles 4 (Rule 12), 7 (2), and 9 (4) of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1895, as amended by any subsequent Order, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, are hereby revoked.

(2) Regulations made by any Local Authority under Articles 10, 12, 13 and 17 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1895, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or revoked by the Minister, provided that any Regulations made by a Local Authority under Article 10 of the aforesaid Order shall cease to operate as from the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, unless they have after the commencement of this Order been submitted to the Minister for confirmation and been confirmed by him.

Offences.

24. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any rules or regulations made hereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

25. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

26.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Animals” means cattle, sheep and goats and all other ruminating animals and swine.

“Approved Disinfectant” means a disinfectant approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926 if used at the dilution at which it is so approved.

“Carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

“Diseased animal” or “suspected animal” means an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

- “ Disinfect ” and “ disinfected ” means disinfect or disinfected with an approved disinfectant.
- “ Infected Place ” means any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served by an Inspector.
- “ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector; and includes Inspector of the Ministry and of the Local Authority.
- “ Lair ” means any place used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale or exhibition.
- “ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- “ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.
- “ Poultry ” includes domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons.

(2) For the purposes of this Order:—

- (a) Distances shall be measured in a direct line; and
- (b) Any farm or other premises which is partly within and partly outside a radius shall be deemed to be wholly within the radius.

Revocation of Orders.

27. The Orders mentioned in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Saving for Existing Orders and Notices.

28.—(1) Any shed, field, or other place declared by Order of the Minister under Section 8 (12) of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to be a place infected with foot-and-mouth disease before the commencement of this Order shall unless and until such shed, field, or other place has been declared by Order of the Minister to be free from foot-and-mouth disease be deemed to be an Infected Place declared under this Order and subject to the Rules contained in Article 7 hereof.

(2) Any Notice served under any of the Orders referred to in the Second Schedule to this Order and in force at the commencement of this Order shall have effect as if served under this Order.

Extent.

29. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

30. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.**Short Title.*

31. This Order may be cited as the FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-fourth day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

Charles J. H. Thomas,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

FORM A.

(ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

Notice Defining Infected Place.

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of _____, hereby give you notice as the occupier of the under-mentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is served the under-mentioned premises are hereby declared to be a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Place for the purposes of the said Order, and that the said premises accordingly become subject to the Rules set out below. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form B) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Dated this

day of

19

(Signed)

(Address)

Description of Infected Place, stating Parish.

NOTE.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED ON A FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE INFECTED PLACE.

(Insert Rules as set out in Article 7.)

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

FORM B.

(ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place (Form A).

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry, hereby withdraw, as from this day of 19 , the Notice (Form A) signed by and served upon you on the day of 19 .

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries.

NOTE.—If the limits of the Infected Place have been altered by a Notice served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, this Notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector (or Officer) is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

FORM C.

(ARTICLE 5.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

Certificate of Suspected Disease.

I, , a Veterinary Inspector of the ,
having inspected a on the following premises, viz:—

hereby certify that I am of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease.

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector of the Local
Authority of

(Insert date and time of signature.)

Action to be taken by the Veterinary Inspector.

The Inspector signing this certificate shall send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means give notice that he has signed such a certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed:—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any Police area which is wholly or partly within five miles of the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each district in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.*FORM D.
(ARTICLE 10.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animal.
To E.F., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely, from or out of (*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained*), and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person [until the day of nineteen hundred and , on which date the operation of this Notice terminates or]* until this Notice is withdrawn—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come in contact with any other animal.

Dated this day of 19

(Signed)

(Address)

WARNING.—Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

FORM E
(ARTICLE 10.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D).

To E.F., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby withdraw, as from this day of 19 , the Notice (Form D) signed by and served upon you on the day of 19 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this day of 19

(Signed)

(Address)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short title.
5290	1895. 22nd February ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1895.
886	1922. 9th March...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1922.
892	13th March ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Change of Occupation) Order of 1922.
907	28th March ...	Order amending Order No. 892.
3744	1924. 20th August ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1924.
3915	1925. 4th February ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Emergency Restrictions) Order of 1925.
3978	29th June ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1925.
3979	1st July ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1925 (No. 2).
4060	11th November ...	Amending Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925; provisions for requiring the movement of animals by notice.
4107	12th December ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1925 (No. 3).
4324	1926. 24th September ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1926.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1930.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1930.

(4831.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Article.

1. Provision for treatment with serum in certain circumstances.
2. Amendment of Article 14 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.
3. Expenses.
4. Short Title.

(4831.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1930.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER OF 1930.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Provision for treatment with serum in certain circumstances.

1. The Minister may, for the purpose of preventing the spread of Foot-and-Mouth Disease, treat with serum as often as may be, in his opinion, necessary any animals which have been in contact with animals affected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease or which have, in his opinion, been exposed to the danger of infection of that disease.

Amendment of Article 14 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in Article 14 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) no animal seized under the provisions thereof shall be moved for any purpose whatsoever from the place at which it is seized except by direction of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Expenses.

3. The Minister may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by him or by an Inspector of the Ministry of any of the provisions of the principal Order as

Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1930.

amended by this Order from the owner of any animal seized or detained, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE ORDER of 1930 and shall read as one with the principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty.

CHARLES J. H. THOMAS,

(L.S.)

Secretary.

(5663.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 3rd March, 1938.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1. Articles 1 and 2 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928, hereinafter referred to as the principal Order, are hereby revoked and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

“ 1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is or was.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately

(i) transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph;

(ii) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(iii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority and to the Medical Officer of Health.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1938

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of foot-and-mouth disease shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with foot-and-mouth disease, or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of foot-and-mouth disease in such animals or carcasses."

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry.

2. The following shall be substituted for sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Article 4 of the principal Order:—

"(1) Where by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that foot-and-mouth disease exists or has within fifty-six days existed on any premises, a Veterinary Inspector shall enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the animals and any carcasses on such premises. The opinion of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of foot-and-mouth disease shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which foot-and-mouth disease exists or is suspected to exist shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands."

Miscellaneous Amendments.

3.—(1) In sub-paragraph (1) of Article 3 of the principal Order the following words shall be inserted after the words "existed on any premises shall,"—

"transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) (ii) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then."

(2) The words "or of the Local Authority" in Rule 9 contained in Article 7 (*Rules to be observed on an Infected Place*) of the principal Order shall be omitted.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1938

(3) Paragraph (4) of Article 10 of the principal Order relating to the examination by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority of animals exposed to the infection of foot-and-mouth disease, is hereby revoked.

(4) In paragraph (i) of Article 14 of the principal Order the following words shall be added after the word "telegraph,"—
"and also by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is."

(5) Article 21 (*Power of Local Authority to slaughter with compensation*) of the principal Order is hereby revoked.

(6) In Article 26 (*Interpretation*) of the principal Order the following definitions of the expressions "Approved Disinfectant" and "Inspector" shall be substituted for the definitions in that Article—

"Approved Disinfectant" has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

"Inspector" means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and, when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry includes a Veterinary Inspector

and the following definition shall be added:—

"Veterinary Inspector" means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

(7) In Form C contained in the First Schedule to the principal Order, the words "of the Local Authority" after the words "Veterinary Inspector" shall be omitted.

4. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Commencement.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title and Construction.

6. This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order of 1938 and shall be read as one with the principal Order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

(L.S.)

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 1444

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order 1969*Made* - - - - - 7th October 1969*Coming into Operation* 20th October 1969

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)), and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order 1969, applies to England, Wales and Scotland, and shall come into operation on 20th October 1969.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order “the principal order” means the Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (as amended)(c).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(d) applies to the interpretation of this order and of the principal order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendments of principal order

3. Article 1 (notice of disease) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) in paragraph (2) thereof after the words “A veterinary surgeon” there shall be inserted the words “or meat inspector”;
- (b) in paragraph (3) thereof subparagraph (i) (which requires a constable on receiving notice of an outbreak of foot and mouth disease to transmit the information by telegraph to the Secretary to the Ministry) shall be omitted.

4. Article 3 (Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) at the beginning of paragraph (1) thereof there shall be inserted the words “A Veterinary Inspector or”;

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.R. & O. 1928/133, 1938/192 (Rev. II, p. 499; 1928 p. 94; 1938 I, p. 151);

S.R. & O. 1930/785 (Rev. II p. 517; 1930 p. 49).

(d) 1889 c. 63.

(b) for paragraph (3) thereof there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“(3) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Veterinary Inspector mentioned in Article 1(3)(ii) of this Order, and shall at the same time send copies of the Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.”

5. Article 5 (suspected cases to be certified by veterinary inspector) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) in paragraph (1) thereof the words “and send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.” shall be omitted;
- (b) in paragraph (2) thereof sub-paragraph (b) (which requires notification of the suspected outbreak to be given to the station master of the nearest railway station) shall be omitted.

6. Article 6 (restrictions to operate immediately on certification of suspected cases) of the principal order shall be amended by the omission in paragraph (2) thereof of sub-paragraph (b) (which contains a similar requirement to that referred to in article 5(b) above).

7. Article 10 (prohibition of movement of animals exposed to infection) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) at the end of paragraph (1) thereof (but immediately before the proviso to that paragraph), and at the end of paragraph (2) thereof there shall be added in each case the words “or on the occupier of the premises where the animal is situated”;
- (b) at the end of paragraph (3) thereof there shall be added as follows:—
””; or
- (e) for any person who has tended or had contact with any animal on such place, to leave such place without first having cleaned and disinfected his hands, footwear and outer clothing (or in the case of outer clothing without having left it at such place); or
- (f) for any person in charge of any vehicle or machine to drive or remove it from such place without first having cleaned and disinfected it; or
- (g) for any person to discharge slurry originating from animals at such place, by means of equipment that produces a jet or spray of liquid except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry; or
- (h) for any person to move from or out of such place—
 - (i) any milk (not being milk intended to be sent direct to a dairy for pasteurisation) or milk product,
 - (ii) any animal feeding stuffs or litter,
 - (iii) any manure or slurry,
 - (iv) any carcase or animal product,
 except in each case in accordance with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry; or
- (i) for the person on whom the notice is served to fail to comply with any such requirement (being a requirement, whether positive or negative

in its terms, for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease) in relation to such place or any person animal or thing thereon as may be specified in the notice, or (where the notice so provides) to fail to comply with any such requirement except in accordance with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry.

(4) A licence under paragraph (3) of this Article (which may at any time be varied or cancelled) shall, if the inspector of the Ministry so determines, be granted subject to such conditions as may be specified in the licence; and where a condition is so specified breach thereof shall be an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.”.

8. Article 11 (power to require separate isolation of animals subject to a notice (Form D)) of the principal order shall be amended by the omission in paragraph (1) thereof of the words “subject to the Notice” where they first occur.

9. Article 13 (prohibition from exposing or moving animals affected with or suspected of being affected with foot and mouth disease) of the principal order shall be amended by substituting at the end of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (1) of that Article, for the words “where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition” the words “where animals are or may be commonly assembled, whether exposed for sale or exhibition or otherwise”.

10. Article 14(i) of the principal order (which requires an inspector of the local authority to give notice of seizure of affected or suspected animals to the Secretary to the Ministry and to a veterinary inspector appointed for the purpose) shall be amended by the omission of the words “to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1. by telegraph and also.....”

11. Article 16 (transmission of copies of notices) of the principal order shall be amended by the substitution in paragraph (1) thereof for the words “to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.” of the words “to the Veterinary Inspector mentioned in Article 1(3)(ii) of this Order”; and by the omission of paragraph (2).

12. Article 17(2) of the principal order (which among other things requires an animal while being moved under that order as far as practicable to be kept separate from all other animals) shall be amended by the omission of the words “as far as practicable”; and at the end of the said Article 17(2) there shall be added the following sentence:—

“For the purpose of this paragraph animals while being moved are kept separate from other animals if, but only if, they are moved in a vehicle other than one in which animals from another place are being moved.”.

13. Article 22 (powers of local authorities to make regulations) and Article 23 (existing regulations of local authorities) of the principal order are hereby revoked; and accordingly in Article 17 of the principal order the words in paragraph (1) thereof “or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority under this Order” and in paragraph (4) thereof “or under any Regulation made by a Local Authority thereunder”, and in Article 20 the words “or under any Regulation made by it under this Order” shall be omitted.

14. Article 26 (Interpretation) of the principal order shall be amended by

the respective insertion in and addition to the definitions contained in paragraph (1) of the Article of the two following definitions:—

““meat inspector” means any person (other than a police constable) who, as respects England and Wales, by virtue of section 86 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955(a), or, as respects Scotland, by virtue of section 58 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956(b), is or is deemed to be an authorised officer for the purpose of either the purposes of either such Act and, as respects Scotland, includes any other person who is a meat inspector within the meaning of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961(c).

““slurry” means liquid manure, or other effluent, of animal origin.”

15. The following amendments shall be made in relation to the forms prescribed in Schedule 1 to the principal order, namely—

- (a) in Form A the words “Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London, S.W.1” in the note thereto shall be omitted and the words “Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to receive such notices within the area where the Infected Place is” shall be substituted therefor;
- (b) in Form C the words “shall send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and” shall be omitted from the note thereto and paragraph (b) of the said note shall also be omitted;
- (c) for Form D there shall be substituted the form so headed in the Schedule to this order;
- (d) in Form E the words “prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice” shall be omitted.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 2nd October 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 7th October 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16.
(c) S.I. 1961/243 (1961 I, p. 395).”

(b) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 30.

SCHEDULE

FORM D

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (as amended)

Notice to owner or person in charge of animals, or to occupier of premises where animals are situated, imposing restrictions.

To
of

I _____, being an inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ("the Ministry")/an inspector appointed by the _____ Council/in pursuance of Article 10 of the Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (as amended) hereby require you to comply with the requirements of this notice and of paragraph (3) of that Article affecting premises known as _____/the above-mentioned premises/on which animals are situated, from or out of which animals are accordingly hereby prohibited from being moved. The requirements of Article 10(3) are set forth in the Schedule to this notice.

2* [Specific requirements (if any)]

3* In pursuance of Article 11 of the said Order I also require you to detain and isolate the following designated animals, namely

in the part of the premises known as

4. A notice in a form provided by the Ministry, warning of the risk of foot and mouth disease, shall be displayed prominently at the entrance to the premises.

5. The restrictions imposed by this notice apply—

(a)* until midnight on _____ 19 _____

(b)* until this notice is withdrawn by a further notice served on you by an inspector of the Ministry or the local authority.

6. Breach of the requirements of this notice is an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 and renders a person on conviction liable to penalties.

Dated

19 _____

(Signed)

Inspector of Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food/ _____ Council.

This notice is served in connection with

The inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Ministry, the local authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station.

* Delete as appropriate

SCHEDULE

Under Article 10 of the Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (as amended), after the service of a notice in Form D it is unlawful for any person while the notice is in force—

- (a) to move any animal in respect of which the notice was served from or out of any place from or out of which movement is prohibited by the notice;
- (b) to move from or out of such place any other animal that may be thereon or therein;
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place;
- (d) to permit any animal to which the notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal;
- (e) for any person who has tended or had contact with any animal on such place, to leave such place without first having cleaned and disinfected his hands, footwear and outer clothing (or in the case of outer clothing without having left it at such place); or
- (f) for any person in charge of any vehicle or machine to drive or remove it from such place without first having cleaned and disinfected it; or
- (g) for any person to discharge slurry originating from animals at such place, by means of equipment that produces a jet or spray of liquid except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry; or
- (h) for any person to move from or out of such place—
 - (i) any milk (not being milk intended to be sent direct to a dairy for pasteurisation) or milk product,
 - (ii) any animal feeding stuffs or litter,
 - (iii) any manure or slurry,
 - (iv) any carcase or animal product,
 except in each case in accordance with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry; or
- (i) for the person on whom the notice is served to fail to comply with any such requirement in relation to such place or any person animal or thing thereon as may be specified in the notice or (where the notice so provides) to fail to comply with any such requirement except in accordance with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order extends the scope of, and adds to the restrictions which may be imposed by, a notice in Form D (of which a new form is prescribed in the Order) under the Foot and Mouth Disease Order of 1928 (as amended) imposing restrictions in respect of animals and premises exposed to infection from foot and mouth disease; imposes further control on the movement of animals subject to that order; and makes minor amendments thereto of an administrative nature.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (CONTROLLED AREAS
RESTRICTIONS) GENERAL ORDER OF 1938.
(5774)

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*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
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(5774)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 28TH NOVEMBER, 1938.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (CONTROLLED AREAS
RESTRICTIONS) GENERAL ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Application of Order.

1.—(1) Where by any Special Order made after the making of this Order the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries shall declare an area to be a Controlled Area for the purpose of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, all the provisions of this Order, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Special Order, shall be applicable to such area and have effect therein accordingly.

(2) Any farm, holding, park, or enclosure which is partly within a Controlled Area and partly outside such area shall be deemed to be wholly within the area: provided that any such farm, holding, park, or enclosure which is partly within a Controlled Area and partly within an Infected Area contiguous to the Controlled Area, shall be deemed to be wholly within the Infected Area. For this purpose detached parts of farms, holdings, parks, or enclosures shall be deemed to be separate premises.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT AND MARKETS OF
ANIMALS IN A CONTROLLED AREA.

Movement out of a Controlled Area.

2. No animal shall be moved out of a Controlled Area except into an Infected Area contiguous thereto and then only if accompanied by, and subject to the conditions of, the licence required under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938 for movement into an Infected Area.

Movement into a Controlled Area.

3. No animal shall be moved into a Controlled Area except direct to a farm or slaughterhouse, and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority under this Order, and subject to the detention of the animal on the farm

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

premises for 14 days or the slaughter of the animal in the slaughterhouse, as the case may be, in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

Provided that this Article shall not be deemed to authorise the granting of a licence for the movement of any animal into a Controlled Area from any Infected Area.

Movement within a Controlled Area.

4.—(1) No animal shall be moved by road, railway or water within a Controlled Area unless accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority under this Order. Subject as hereinafter provided such Inspector may grant a licence if in his opinion the movement is necessary or desirable.

(2) Where the place of destination specified in the licence is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground, or saleyard, or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animal shall, except in those cases mentioned in paragraph (5) of this Article, on arrival thereat, be detained for a period of 14 days.

(3) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to a market, fairground or saleyard or certification centre as aforesaid unless a licence authorising the holding of such market, fair or sale or a gathering of animals at such certification centre has been granted by the Local Authority in accordance with Article 5 of this Order.

(4) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to farm premises for the purpose of sale thereon.

(5) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal from the place in a Controlled Area where a licensed market, fair or sale of fat animals in any market, fairground or saleyard, or a licensed gathering of animals at a certification centre as aforesaid is being or has immediately theretofore been held, except for movement direct to a slaughterhouse, or in the case of animals exposed at any such licensed market, fair, sale or gathering as aforesaid and remaining unsold, for movement back to the premises from which they were brought, in which case the animals shall be there detained for a period of six days.

*Markets and Sales and Gatherings of Animals for Certification
purposes in a Controlled Area.*

5.—(1) No exhibition of animals shall be held in a Controlled Area and no market, fair or sale of animals or gathering of animals at a certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, shall be held on any premises in a Controlled Area except in accordance with this Article.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

(2) (a) A market, fair or sale of animals intended for immediate slaughter may be held in any market, fairground, or saleyard if a licence to hold such market, fair or sale has been granted by the Local Authority. Any movement of an animal from such market, fairground or saleyard shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4 (5) of this Order.

(b) A gathering of animals intended for immediate slaughter may be held for certification purposes at any certification centre approved as aforesaid under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, if a licence to hold such a gathering of animals has been granted by the Local Authority. Any movement of an animal from the place of such a gathering of animals shall be subject to the terms of Article 4 (5) of this Order.

(c) A sale of animals may be held on farm premises if a licence to hold such sale has been granted by the Local Authority. The movement of animals from the place of such sale shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4 of this Order

(3) The animals exposed at every market, fair, sale or gathering of animals licensed under this Article, shall be examined by a Veterinary Inspector, and, to enable arrangements for such examination to be made, notification of the licensing of every such market, fair, sale or gathering of animals shall be sent without delay by the Local Authority granting the licence to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information regarding the suspected existence of notifiable diseases of animals within the area wherein the market, fair, sale or gathering of animals is to be held.

Forms and Conditions of Movement Licences.

6.—(1) Licences for the movement of animals granted under this Order shall be in the form and subject to the conditions set forth in the Schedule to this Order and may be granted only by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the district in which the place of destination is situate.

(2) No licence shall be available for the movement of the animals unless and until it is countersigned by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the district in which the premises from which the animals are to be moved are situate.

(3) No person shall efface, obliterate or remove, or attempt to efface, obliterate or remove any mark painted, stamped, or clipped on any animal as required by the conditions of any licence granted under this Order.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

*Movement of Animals through a Controlled Area by Railway
without untrucking permitted.*

7. This Order shall not prevent the movement of animals direct by railway through a Controlled Area from a place outside any such Area to another place outside any such Area provided that the animals are not untrucked within any such area. If for any reason animals are untrucked within a Controlled Area while being moved through such Area by Railway it shall be unlawful to retruck such animals or to move them from the place where they are untrucked except to a farm or slaughterhouse within the same Controlled Area or within an Infected Area contiguous thereto and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 4 of this Order or the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938 as the case may require.

Movement of Imported Animals.

8. Imported animals landed in accordance with the provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 or the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933 at any approved landing place situate within a Controlled Area may be moved from such landing place to a destination within the same Controlled Area, or to a destination within an Infected Area contiguous to such Controlled Area, provided that the movement is authorised, and the animals are accompanied throughout the movement, by one or other of the licences specified in paragraph (a) of this Article and also by the licence specified in paragraph (b) of this Article:

(a) if the destination is within a Controlled Area, a licence issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this Order by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the place of destination: or, if the destination is within an Infected Area, a licence issued under and in accordance with the provisions of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938 by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the place of destination; and

(b) the licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry under either of the said Orders of 1933 authorising the movement of the animals from the landing place. Such licence will not be issued until the licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority for the place of destination is produced to the Inspector of the Ministry at the landing place.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

*Prohibition of holding Markets of Imported Animals in a
Controlled Area.*

9. No licence shall be granted under this Order for the holding in a Controlled Area of a market, fair, sale or exhibition of imported animals, and where any licence authorising the holding of a market, fair or sale of imported animals has been granted under the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 or under the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933, and a Special Order is subsequently made declaring an area within which the place of such market, fair or sale is situate to be a Controlled Area such licence shall immediately upon the making of the Special Order cease to have effect during such period as the place of such market, fair or sale remains in a Controlled Area.

Disposal of Slaughterhouse Manure and Refuse.

10. No manure or waste meat trimmings or any other refuse shall be moved from any slaughterhouse in a Controlled Area except to premises within the same Controlled Area or within an Infected Area contiguous to such Controlled Area, and then only if permission for such movement is given in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the place of destination. Any person removing or receiving any such material and the occupier of any premises to which it is moved shall take all practicable steps to secure that it is not brought into contact with or fed to animals. Notwithstanding the definition of the term "slaughterhouse" contained in Article 15 of this Order the term "slaughterhouse" for the particular purposes of this Article shall include any slaughterhouse whatsoever and any premises used for the slaughter of animals.

Saving for Orders and Regulations.

11. No licence under this Order shall authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any regulations made by a Local Authority other than the Local Authority by whose Inspector the licence was issued, or authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any other Order of the Minister for the time being in force.

Production of Licences—Names and Addresses.

12. The person in charge of any animal being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall on demand made under this Order by an Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority or by a police constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall also if required give his name and address.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

Local Authority to enforce Order.

13. This Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Prohibition of Hunting deer.

14. The hunting of deer in a Controlled Area is hereby prohibited.

Meaning of Terms.

15. In this Order:—

“ The Minister ” and the “ Ministry ” mean the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries respectively.

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer.

“ Infected Area ” means an Area declared by a Special Order of the Minister to be an Infected Area for the purpose of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease.

“ Slaughterhouse ” except for the purposes of Article 10 of this Order, means premises used habitually and solely for the purposes of slaughtering animals, but does not include (1) a slaughterhouse which forms part of a farm, or (2) any premises on which animals other than those intended for immediate slaughter are kept.

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, by the Minister or by a Local Authority and when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry includes a veterinary inspector.

“ Veterinary Inspector ” means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

Interpretation.

16. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Offences.

17. Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or the conditions of any licence granted thereunder is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Commencement.

18. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

Short Title.

19. This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM OF LICENCE.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938.

Movement Licence.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county, borough or burgh) of _____ by this Licence issued under the above-mentioned Order, hereby authorise the movement of the under-mentioned animals to the place of destination specified in Column IV, subject to the conditions set out on the back hereof, and to the name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved being inserted in Column III by the Inspector who countersigns the licence, and to the licence being countersigned before movement commences by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the District to be specified in Column III.

I	II	III	IV
Name and Address of the person to whom this Licence is granted.	Number and description of the animals to be moved.	Name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved.	Name or description of the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved.
		Local Authority for	Local Authority for

The conditions of this Licence are contained on the back. They should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with these conditions renders a person liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

This Licence is available for six days, including the day of the date hereof, or such less period as may be specified on the licence by the Inspector granting or countersigning it, and no longer.*

* In the case of an occupation licence, this sentence should be deleted, and the words "Occupation licence" written across the foot of Columns III and IV.

Dated this day of 19
 (Signed) _____

Inspector of the Local Authority for

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LICENCES.

4. Where the place of destination specified in Column IV is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animals shall on arrival thereat be detained for a period of 14 days from the date of arrival, except that in the case of animals exposed at a licensed market, fair or sale for fat animals held in any market, fairground or saleyard or at any gathering of animals for certification purposes, and which, being unsold, are licensed back to the premises from which they came, the period of detention shall be six days only. Provided that, any animals may be moved during either period of detention herein prescribed to a slaughterhouse if accompanied by a further licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Order under which this licence is granted. (This condition does not restrict the movement of a carcase.) This condition does not apply in the case of movements wholly within a Controlled Area, if the licence is an "Occupation Licence" or "For Breeding Purposes," and is so marked.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas
Restrictions) General Order of 1938.*

5. Where the number of animals to be moved (except with an Occupation Licence) is less than the number in respect of which the licence was granted, the Inspector countersigning the licence must endorse thereon the number of animals proposed to be moved. The licence shall then be available only for the movement of the number of animals so endorsed.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE WHERE THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS IS TO A LICENSED MARKET, FAIR OR SALE OF FAT STOCK OR GATHERING OF ANIMALS FOR CERTIFICATION PURPOSES, OR TO A SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

6. Before movement to the market, fairground, saleyard, or certification centre, or to the slaughterhouse, as the case may be, all animals shall be marked as follows:—

Cattle.—A broad arrow, six inches long, clipped on left hind-quarter, and hair clipped off end of tail.

Sheep.—A letter "M" six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each sheep.

Pigs.—Letter "M" painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each pig.

7. The animals shall be slaughtered within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse, or such less period as may be specified by the Local Authority for the District, and shall not be removed therefrom alive.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1968 No. 51

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1968*Made* - - - - 15th January 1968*Coming into Operation* 22nd January 1968

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, commencement and extent

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1968, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 22nd January 1968.

Interpretation

2. This order shall be construed as one with the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938(c), as amended(d), in this order referred to as “the principal order”.

Amendment of principal order

3. Article 5 of the principal order (which prohibits the holding of exhibitions, markets, fairs, sales or gatherings of animals in Controlled Areas except in accordance with the provisions of the said Article) shall be altered by the addition of the following sub-paragraph immediately following sub-paragraph (c) of paragraph (2) of that Article, viz.:—

“(d) A market, fair or sale of animals not intended for immediate slaughter may be held in any market, fairground or saleyard if a licence to hold such market, fair or sale has been granted by the Local Authority with the written consent of the Minister. Every such licence shall contain such conditions as to the holding of the market, fair or sale as the Minister may require.

The movement of animals to or from any such market, fairground or saleyard shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4 of this order other than paragraph (5) thereof, and also to the condition that no licence shall be granted for the movement of animals exposed at any such market, fair or sale and remaining unsold except for movement back to the premises from which they were brought, where they shall be detained for a period of 14 days, or movement direct to a slaughterhouse.”

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520: 1938 I, p. 169).

(d) The amending orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this order.

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In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 15th January 1968.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 12th
January 1968.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order permits the holding of markets, fairs or sales of animals not intended for immediate slaughter within a Controlled Area for foot-and-mouth disease, subject to licensing by the Local Authority and the consent of the Minister. After such a market, unsold animals can only be licensed to be moved either to the premises from which they were brought to the market or direct to a slaughterhouse.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 1446

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions)
(Amendment) Order 1969**

Made - - - - - 7th October 1969

Coming into Operation 20th October 1969

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)), and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1969, applies to England, Wales and Scotland, and shall come into operation on 20th October 1969.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order “the principal order” means the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938(c) (as amended (d)).

(2) References in this order to any enactment or regulations are (unless the context otherwise requires) references thereto as from time to time amended or replaced.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ORDER

General amendments

3.—(1) Any reference in the principal order to a certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act 1937(f) shall be construed as if it were a reference to a certification centre as defined for the

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520: 1938 I, p. 169).

(d) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1956/101 (1956 I, p. 175).

(e) 1889 c. 63. (f) 1937 c. 50.

purposes of any order providing for guarantee payments to be made in respect of fatstock (as therein defined) pursuant to Part I of the Agriculture Act 1957(a).

(2) Immediately following any reference in article 4 of the principal order, in the first sentence of article 5(2) (b) thereof and in condition 6 of the form of licence prescribed in the Schedule thereto (as amended in each case by paragraph (1) above) to a certification centre there shall be inserted a reference also to a licensed collecting centre; and the heading immediately before the said condition 6 shall be amended accordingly.

Specific amendments

4. In article (5)(3) (which requires markets, fairs etc. at which animals are to be exposed to be notified to a veterinary inspector) of the principal order, after the words "to enable arrangements for such examinations to be made" there shall be inserted the words "the licence shall specify the hours within which animals may be accepted and".

5. At the beginning of paragraph (1) of article 6 (forms and conditions of movement licences) of the principal order there shall be inserted the following words:—

"Except where the licence is (in accordance with article 7 of this order) for the direct movement of animals through a controlled area by motorway from a place outside the area to another place outside the area".

6. Article 7 (movement of animals through a controlled area by railway without untrucking permitted) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

(a) in the heading thereto the words "by railway without untrucking permitted" shall be omitted;

(b) for the first sentence thereof there shall be substituted the following sentence:—

"This order shall not prevent the direct movement of animals through a controlled area by railway or motorway from a place outside the area to another place outside the area,—

(i) in the case of movement by railway, if the animals are not untrucked within the area, or

(ii) in the case of movement by motorway, if such movement is authorised by an inspector of the Ministry by licence granted subject to such conditions as are specified in the licence";

(c) in the second sentence thereof after the words "by railway" there shall be inserted the words "or motorway".

7. In article 11 (saving for orders and regulations) of the principal order the words "authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any regulations made by a local authority other than the local authority by whose inspector the licence was issued, or" shall be omitted.

8. In article 15 (meaning of terms) of the principal order the following definitions shall be inserted:—

““licensed collecting centre” means a centre licensed by the local authority, with the approval of the Minister, for the purposes of this order for the intermediate reception of animals intended to be moved from different points of departure within a controlled area to a common destination or different destinations either within such area or a contiguous infected area;”

““motorway” means any road or part of a road to which the Motorways Traffic Regulations 1959(a) apply by virtue of regulation 4 thereof.”

9. In the Schedule to the principal order (in which is prescribed the form of licence to be issued thereunder) the following amendments shall be made to the conditions therein set out:—

(a) in condition 2 in the second sentence thereof, the words “as far as practicable” shall be omitted, and at the end of that sentence there shall be inserted the following sentence—

“For the purposes of this condition animals while being moved are kept separate from other animals if, but only if, they are moved in a vehicle other than one in which animals from another place are being moved.”;

(b) in condition 4 the exception at the end of the first sentence shall be omitted, and in the proviso thereto for the word “either” there shall be substituted the word “the”;

(c) in condition 6 for the reference to 96 hours there shall be substituted a reference to 48 hours.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 2nd October 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 7th October 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order extends existing provisions under the Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938 (as amended), affecting the movement and assembly of animals in a controlled area, which apply in respect of “certification centres” to “licensed collecting centres”—as respectively defined in the Order.

The Order also permits, subject to licence by an inspector of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the direct movement of animals through a controlled area by motorway.

Modifications are made to the prescribed form of movement licence.

1969 No. 1446

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions)
(Amendment) Order 1969**

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions)
Order of 1938.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (INFECTED AREAS
 RESTRICTIONS) ORDER OF 1938.

(5773)

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Order of 1938.*

(5773)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 28TH NOVEMBER, 1938.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (INFECTED AREAS
RESTRICTIONS) ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Application of Order.

1.—(1) Where by any Special Order made after the making of this Order the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries shall declare an area to be an Infected Area for the purpose of preventing the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease, all the provisions of this Order, save so far as they shall be expressly varied or excepted by any such Special Order, shall be applicable to such area and have effect therein accordingly.

(2) Any farm, holding, park, or enclosure which is partly within and partly outside an Infected Area, shall be deemed to be wholly within the Area. For this purpose detached parts of farms, holdings, parks or enclosures shall be deemed to be separate premises.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT AND MARKETS OF ANIMALS
APPLICABLE TO AN INFECTED AREA.

Movement out of Infected Area.

2. No animal shall be moved out of an Infected Area.

Movement into Infected Area.

3. No animal shall be moved into an Infected Area except direct to a farm or slaughterhouse situated not less than two miles from any Infected Place, and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence which may be granted by an Inspector of a Local Authority under this Order if in his opinion the movement is necessary. The animal shall be detained on arrival at the farm for fourteen days, or be slaughtered in the slaughterhouse, as the case may be, in accordance with the conditions of the licence.

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Movement within Infected Area.

4.—(1) No animal shall be moved by road, railway or water within an Infected Area unless accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority under this Order. Subject as hereinafter provided such Inspector may grant a licence if in his opinion the movement is necessary.

(2) Where the place of destination specified in the licence is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground or saleyard, or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animal shall on arrival thereat be detained for a period of fourteen days.

(3) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to a market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre as aforesaid unless a licence authorising the holding of such market, fair, or sale or a gathering of animals at such certification centre has been granted by the Local Authority in accordance with Article 5 of this Order.

(4) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal to farm premises for the purpose of sale thereon.

(5) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal from the place in an Infected Area where a licensed market, fair or sale of fat animals in any market, fairground or saleyard, or a licensed gathering of animals at a certification centre as aforesaid is being or has immediately theretofore been held, except for movement direct to a slaughterhouse in the same Infected Area.

(6) No licence shall be granted for the movement of any animal by road or by water within two miles of any Infected Place.

Markets and Sales and Gatherings of Animals for Certification purposes in Infected Area.

5.—(1) No exhibition of animals shall be held in an Infected Area and no market, fair or sale of animals or gathering of animals at a certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, shall be held on any premises in an Infected Area except in accordance with this Article.

(2) (a) A market, fair or sale of animals intended for immediate slaughter may be held in any market, fairground, or saleyard situated not less than five miles from any Infected Place if a licence to hold such market, fair or sale has been granted by the Local Authority. Any movement of an animal from such market, fairground or saleyard shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4 (5) of this Order.

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(b) A gathering of animals intended for immediate slaughter may be held for certification purposes at any Certification Centre approved as aforesaid under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, situated not less than five miles from any Infected Place if a licence to hold such a gathering of animals has been granted by the Local Authority. Any movement of an animal from the place of such a gathering of animals shall be subject to the terms of Article 4 (5) of this Order.

(c) A sale of animals may be held on farm premises situated not less than two miles from any Infected Place if a licence to hold such sale has been granted by the Local Authority. The movement of animals from the place of such sale shall be subject to the provisions of Article 4 of this Order.

(3) No licence shall be granted by the Local Authority under this Article for the holding of any market, fair, or sale of animals or gathering of animals for certification purposes as aforesaid in a market, fairground, saleyard or Certification Centre whilst any animals exposed at a previous market, sale or gathering of animals as aforesaid held therein remain in or on such premises.

(4) The animals exposed at every market, fair, sale, or gathering of animals licensed under this Article shall be examined by a veterinary inspector and, to enable arrangements for such examination to be made, notification of the licensing of every such market, fair, sale or gathering of animals shall be sent without delay by the Local Authority granting the licence to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information regarding the suspected existence of notifiable diseases of animals within the area wherein the market, fair, sale or gathering of animals is to be held.

Forms and Conditions of Movement Licences.

6.—(1) Licences for the movement of animals granted under this Order shall be in the form and subject to the conditions set forth in the First Schedule to this Order and may be granted only by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the district in which the place of destination is situate.

(2) No licence shall be available for the movement of the animals unless and until it is countersigned by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the district in which the premises from which the animals are to be moved are situate.

(3) No person shall efface, obliterate or remove or attempt to efface, obliterate or remove any mark painted, stamped or clipped on any animal as required by the conditions of any licence granted under this Order.

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GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN INFECTED AREA.

Disposal of Slaughterhouse Manure and Refuse.

7. No manure or waste meat trimmings or any other refuse shall be moved from any slaughterhouse in an Infected Area except to premises within the same Infected Area, and then only if permission for such movement is given in writing by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the place of destination. Any person removing or receiving any such material and the occupier of any premises to which it is moved shall take all practicable steps to secure that it is not brought into contact with or fed to animals. Notwithstanding the definition of the term "slaughterhouse" contained in Article 21 (1) of this Order the term "slaughterhouse" for the particular purposes of this Article shall include any slaughterhouse whatsoever and any premises used for the slaughter of animals.

Straying of Animals.

8.—(1) No cattle, sheep, goats or pigs shall be permitted to stray upon any road or other highway in an Infected Area.

(2) The occupier of any park or enclosure in which deer are kept shall, if such park or enclosure is within an Infected Area, take all practicable steps to prevent the straying of any such deer out of the park or enclosure.

Control of Dogs and Poultry.

9. Within a radius of five miles from any Infected Place all dogs in an Infected Area shall at all times, except whilst in a dwelling-house, be kept under control by being:—

(i) confined in a kennel or other enclosure from which the dog cannot escape, or

(ii) effectively secured to some fixed object by a collar and chain; or

(iii) accompanied by the owner or some responsible person deputed by him and under the effectual control of such owner or person.

(2) Any dog which is not kept under control as prescribed by this Order may be seized by the Local Authority or by the Police, and any dog so seized shall be dealt with in the same manner as a stray dog seized under the powers conferred by section 3 of the Dogs Act, 1906, is thereby authorised to be dealt with.

(3) An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may, by notice served upon the occupier of any premises in an Infected Area on which dogs or poultry are kept, require such occupier to keep such dogs or poultry under such control as may

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be prescribed in the notice or to confine them to any specified part of the premises.

Precautions to be taken by Persons Clipping or Dipping Sheep in an Infected Area.

10. No person other than a person who clips or dips sheep on one farm only, shall clip or dip any sheep in an Infected Area unless he is wearing overalls capable of being cleansed and disinfected in accordance with this Article and every such person shall before leaving any premises on which he has clipped or dipped any sheep take the following precautions against the spread of foot-and-mouth disease:—

(a) He shall cleanse and disinfect his overall clothing by steeping it for not less than five minutes in boiling water or for not less than twenty minutes in an approved disinfectant.

(b) He shall remove all wool, dung and soil from his boots and leggings (if worn) and then disinfect them by immersion in, or thorough sponging with, an approved disinfectant.

(c) He shall remove all wool from any clippers or other instruments used in clipping and then disinfect them with an approved disinfectant.

(d) He shall wash and brush his hands thoroughly with soap and hot water and then immerse them in an approved disinfectant or in a four per cent. solution of sodium carbonate (washing soda).

Power to close Footpaths and Premises in an Infected Area.

11.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may (notwithstanding the existence of any footpath or right of way) prohibit the entry of any person into any field, shed or other place in an Infected Area by giving notice in writing to that effect to the occupier. In such cases, the owner of any animals in such place, or his agents or servants, may enter for the sole purpose of feeding or tending the animals, but such owner or his agents or servants shall not enter such place for any other purpose except with the permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority. No other person shall except with a licence to do so granted by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority enter any such place until such notice has been withdrawn by a further notice from an Inspector.

(2) Notices shall be affixed or exhibited by the Inspector in such manner as he may think desirable for ensuring notification of the restrictions so imposed.

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Disinfection and Cleansing of Vehicles used for the conveyance of animals.

12.—(1) Any float, cart, van, or other vehicle (other than a railway truck) used for the conveyance of any animal or carcase thereof into, within, or out of an infected area shall, as soon as practicable after each occasion on which it is so used, and before any other animal or any fodder or litter or any other thing intended to be used for or about animals is placed therein, be disinfected, cleansed, and again disinfected by, and at the expense of the owner thereof or the person using or the person in charge of the same in the following manner:—

(a) The floor, roof, sides and ends of the inside of the vehicle, and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have or may have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(b) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

(2) Every crate, box, hamper, loading board, rope, net or other apparatus used in connection with such conveyance of animals as aforesaid shall on each occasion when the vehicle is required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected be thoroughly cleansed and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated, washed or saturated with an approved disinfectant by and at the expense of the owner or the person using or the person in charge of the vehicle.

(3) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any vehicle or thing mentioned in this Article shall forthwith be cleansed, and disinfected in the aforesaid manner, by and at the expense of the owner thereof or the person using or the person in charge of the same, at any time upon the receipt by him of a notice in writing signed by an inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

(4) If the owner or the person using or the person in charge of any vehicle or thing used for or in connection with the conveyance of an animal as aforesaid fails to cleanse and disinfect the vehicle or thing as required by this Article or by any notice served thereunder, it shall be lawful for the Local

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Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for an offence, to cause such vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover from such owner or person summarily as a civil debt the expense of such cleansing and disinfection. Such owner or person shall give to the Local Authority all reasonable facilities required by it for the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this paragraph.

Prohibition of Hunting, Coursing and Whippet Racing in an Infected Area.

13. Hunting, and the racing or coursing or the training for racing or for coursing, of any hounds or dogs in an Infected Area is hereby prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

Movement of Animals through an Infected Area by Railway without untrucking permitted.

14. This Order shall not prevent the movement of animals direct by railway through any Infected Area from a place outside any such Area to another place outside any such Area provided that the animals are not untrucked within any such Area. If for any reason animals are untrucked within an Infected Area while being moved through such Area by railway it shall not be lawful to re-truck such animals or to move them from the place where they are untrucked except to a farm or slaughterhouse situated not less than two miles from any Infected Place and within the same Infected Area and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 4 of this Order.

Prohibition of holding markets of Imported animals in Infected Area.

15. No licence shall be granted under this Order for the holding in an Infected Area of a market, fair, sale or exhibition of imported animals, and where any licence authorising the holding of a market, fair or sale of imported animals has been granted under the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 or under the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933, and a Special Order is subsequently made declaring an area within which the place of such market, fair or sale is situate to be an Infected Area, such licence shall immediately upon the making of the Special Order cease to have effect during such period as the place of such market, fair or sale remains in an Infected Area.

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Movement of Imported Animals into or within an Infected Area.

16.—(1) Imported animals moved from an Approved Landing Place which is not situate within an Infected Area to a destination within an Infected Area shall be accompanied throughout the movement by:—

(a) a licence issued under this Order by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the place of destination, and

(b) the licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry under the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 or under the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933 authorising the movement of the animals from the landing place. Such licence will not be issued until the licence of the Inspector of the Local Authority is produced to the Inspector of the Ministry at the landing place.

(2) Imported animals landed at any Approved Landing Place situate within an Infected Area shall either—

(a) be slaughtered within the Landing Place by the owner or consignee within five days of the date of landing; or

(b) be moved direct to a slaughterhouse within the Area with the licences required by paragraph (1) of this Article.

Saving for Orders and Regulations.

17. No licence under this Order shall authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any Regulation made by a Local Authority other than the Local Authority by whose Inspector the licence was issued, or authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any other Order of the Minister for the time being in force.

Production of Licences—Names and Addresses.

18. The person in charge of any animal being moved, where under this Order a Movement Licence is necessary, shall on demand made under this Order by an Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority or by a Police Constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall also if required give his name and address.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

19. This Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

20. Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of

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this Order or the conditions of any licence granted or notice served under this Order is liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Meaning of Terms.

21.—(1) In this Order:—

“ The Minister ” and “ The Ministry ” mean the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries respectively.

“ Animals ” mean cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer.

“ Approved disinfectant ” has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

“ Carcase ” means the undressed carcase of an animal and includes a part of such carcase.

“ Slaughterhouse ”, except for the purposes of Article 7 of this Order, means premises used habitually and solely for the purpose of slaughtering animals, but does not include (1) a slaughterhouse which forms part of a farm, or (2) any premises on which animals other than those intended for immediate slaughter are kept.

“ Hunting ” means the use of hounds, beagles, or other dogs, for the purpose of hunting or coursing any deer, fox, otter, hare, or rabbit, or for hunting any drag trail.

“ Infected Place ” means a place declared under any Order of the Minister to be a place infected with Foot-and-Mouth Disease. Provided that any such place on which all affected animals have been slaughtered shall cease to be an Infected Place for the purposes of the restrictions imposed by this Order at the expiration of twenty-eight days from the date upon which the slaughter of the affected animals was completed, if the final disinfection of the place shall have been completed to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, by the Minister or by a Local Authority and when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry includes a veterinary inspector.

“ Veterinary Inspector ” means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

(2) For the purposes of this Order distances shall be measured in a direct line.

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Interpretation.

22. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Commencement.

23. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Revocation of Orders.

24. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Saving for Existing Orders, Notices and Licences.

25.—(1) Every Infected Area to which the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925 applies at the commencement of this Order shall be deemed to be an Infected Area for the purposes of this Order

(2) Notices and Licences served or granted under the said Order of 1925 as amended by the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order of 1928 shall have effect as if served or granted under this Order.

Short Title.

26. This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-eighth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Form of Licence.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER OF 1938.

Movement Licence.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county, borough or burgh) of _____ by this Licence issued under the above-mentioned Order hereby authorise the movement of the under-mentioned animals to the place of destination specified in Column IV, subject to the conditions set out on the back hereof, and to the name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved being inserted in Column III by the Inspector who

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countersigns the licence and to the licence being countersigned before movement commences, by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the District to be specified in Column III.

I. Name and address of the person to whom this Licence is granted.	II. Number and description of the animals to be moved.	III. Name or descrip- tion of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved.	IV. Name or descrip- tion of the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved.
		Local Authority for	Local Authority for

The conditions of this Licence are contained on the back. They should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with these conditions renders a person liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

This licence is available for six days, including the day of the date hereof, or such less period as may be specified in the licence by the Inspector granting or countersigning it, and no longer.*

This Licence may be cancelled at any time by a notice served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the person to whom the licence was granted.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____
(Signed) _____

Inspector of the Local Authority
for

I have inserted in Column III above the name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved.

(Countersigned) _____
Inspector of the Local Authority
for

Note.—Where the number of animals actually to be moved is less than the number specified the countersigning officer must endorse and initial in Column II on the licence the actual number to be moved. The entry in Column III must be made and initialled by the countersigning officer.

To be printed as endorsement to Licence.

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LICENCES.

1. A licence for movement between different parts of the same farm or holding, if endorsed by the Inspector granting it "Occupation Licence," is available for movement of the animals as often as required, and shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority.

* In the case of an occupation licence, this sentence should be deleted, and the words "Occupation Licence" written across the foot of Columns III and IV.

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2. This Licence does not authorise movement of animals on any road or by water within a radius of two miles of any Infected Place, nor movement out of any Infected Area, whether for the purpose of reaching a destination in an Infected Area or otherwise.

3. The animals shall be moved in the manner and by the route, if any, specified in the Licence. If the route is not so specified, the animals shall be moved as far as practicable by railway and by the nearest available route, and without avoidable delay to the place of destination specified in the Licence and not elsewhere and shall while being moved be kept separate as far as practicable, from all other animals. The animals while being moved by railway shall not be untrucked until they reach the railway station nearest to the place of destination.*

4. The Licence shall accompany the animals throughout the movement, shall be produced on demand to an Inspector of the Ministry or Local Authority or to the police, and shall on arrival of the animals at the specified place of destination, be delivered up, forthwith, to the nearest Police Officer of the District, wherein the place of destination is situated, unless the Licence is marked "Occupation Licence."

5. Where the place of destination specified in Column IV is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animals shall, on arrival thereat, be detained for a period of 14 days from the date of arrival. (This condition does not restrict the movement of a carcase.) This condition does not apply in the case of movements wholly within an Infected Area if the licence is an "Occupation Licence" or "For Breeding Purposes," and is so marked.

6. Where the number of animals to be moved (except with an Occupation Licence) is less than the number in respect of which the licence was granted, the Inspector countersigning the licence must endorse thereon the number of animals proposed to be moved. The licence shall then be available only for the movement of the number of animals so endorsed.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE WHERE THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS IS TO A LICENSED MARKET, FAIR OR SALE OF FAT STOCK, OR GATHERING OF ANIMALS FOR CERTIFICATION PURPOSES OR TO A SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

7. Before movement to the market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre, or to the slaughterhouse, as the case may be, all animals shall be marked as follows:—

Cattle.—A broad arrow, six inches long, clipped on left hind quarter, and hair clipped off end of tail.

Sheep.—A letter "M" six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each sheep.

Pigs.—Letter "M" painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each pig.

8. The animals shall be slaughtered within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse, or such less period as may be specified by the Local Authority of the District, and shall not be removed therefrom alive.

* If the Inspector granting or countersigning the licence considers it desirable that the animals should be moved by float or other vehicle or by a particular route when not being moved by railway, he should so specify on this licence.

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SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

(Article 24.)

No.	Date.	Short Title.
3991 ...	1925. 24th July ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925.
4698 ...	1928. 27th December ...	Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order of 1928.
4740 ...	1929. 3rd June... ...	Foot-and-Mouth-Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order of 1929.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 1445

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions)
(Amendment) Order 1969**

Made - - - - 7th October 1969

Coming into Operation 20th October 1969

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 11, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)), and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment Order) 1969, applies to England, Wales and Scotland, and shall come into operation on 20th October 1969.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order “the principal order” means the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938 (as amended)(c).

(2) References in this order to any enactment or regulations are (unless the context otherwise requires) references thereto as from time to time amended or replaced.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(d) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

AMENDMENTS OF PRINCIPAL ORDER

General Amendments

3.—(1) Any reference in the principal order to a certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act 1937(e) shall be construed as if it were a reference to a certification centre as defined for the purposes of any order providing for guarantee payments to be made in respect of fatstock (as therein defined) pursuant to Part I of the Agriculture Act 1957(f).

(2) For any reference in Articles 3, 4 and 6 of the principal order to an inspector of the Local Authority or to an inspector of the Local Authority of a specified district, there shall be substituted a reference to an inspector, and the form of licence set out in Schedule 1 to the principal order shall be amended accordingly.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.R. & O. 1938/1434 (Rev. II, p. 528; 1938 I, p. 155):

S.I. 1956/101, 1967/1839 (1956 I, p. 175; 1967 III, p. 4904).

(d) 1889 c. 63.

(e) 1937 c. 50.

(f) 1957 c. 57.

Specific Amendments

4. Article 2 (prohibition on movement of animals out of Infected Area) of the principal order shall be amended by the addition at the end thereof of the words "except an animal moved for the purpose of slaughter, accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued by an inspector, to a slaughterhouse in an Infected Area contiguous to the Infected Area in which the animal is at the time of the issue of the licence."

5. Article 4 (movement within Infected Area) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) by the insertion in paragraph (2) thereof after the words "Livestock Industry Act, 1937", in paragraph (3) thereof after the words "certification centre" on each occasion when they occur, and in paragraph (5) thereof after the words "certification centre", of the words "or licensed collecting centre";
- (b) by the insertion in paragraph (5) thereof, after the words "shall be granted" of the words "under this Article".

6. Article 5 (Markets and Sales and Gatherings of Animals for Certification purposes in Infected Area) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) by the insertion in paragraph (1) thereof, after the words "gathering of animals", in paragraph 2(b) thereof, after the words "may be held", and in paragraph (3) thereof, after the words "gathering of animals" where they first occur, of the words "at a licensed collecting centre or";
- (b) in paragraph (2) thereof, sub-paragraph (c) (which permits a sale of animals to be held under licence on a farm not less than two miles from any Infected Place) shall be omitted;
- (c) by the insertion in paragraph (4) thereof, (which requires markets, fairs etc. at which animals are to be exposed to be notified to a veterinary inspector), after the words "to enable arrangements for such examination to be made" of the words "the licence shall specify the hours within which animals may be accepted and".

7. At the beginning of paragraph (1) of article 6 (forms and conditions of movement licences) of the principal order there shall be inserted the following words:—

"Except where the licence is (in accordance with article 14 of this order) for the direct movement of animals through an Infected Area by motorway from a place outside the area to another place outside the area".

8. Article 7 (disposal of slaughterhouse manure and refuse) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (a) in the heading thereto the words "manure and refuse" shall be omitted and the word "products" substituted therefor;
- (b) by the omission of the first sentence of that article and the substitution therefor of the following:—

"(1) No carcase or animal product (other than a carcase or animal product intended for human consumption) or manure, slurry or litter shall be moved from a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard in an Infected Area except when such movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry. A licence so granted shall specify that any carcase or animal product as aforesaid or manure, slurry or litter moved in accordance with this Article shall be moved in a drip-proof

and covered container or vehicle and may specify such other conditions as to the movement as the Inspector considers necessary. Any such container or vehicle used for carrying out a movement authorised by this Article shall immediately after each occasion on which it is so used be cleansed and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

(2) No slurry from a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard in an Infected Area may be discharged by means of equipment which produces a jet or spray of liquid except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry."

9. Article 9 (control of dogs and poultry) of the principal order shall be amended by the deletion of the following words at the beginning of that article:—

"Within a radius of five miles from any Infected Place".

10. Article 11 (power to close footpaths and premises in an Infected Area) of the principal order shall be amended by the addition at the end of the first sentence of paragraph (1) thereof of the words "and into any place, to be specified by notice, consisting of an area of unenclosed mountain, hill or heath land, or common land or waste land in an Infected Area by exhibiting such notice at the place so specified".

11. Article 13 (prohibition of hunting, the holding of point-to-point meetings, coursing and whippet racing in an Infected Area) of the principal order shall be omitted and the following Article substituted therefor:—

"Prohibition of sporting and recreational activities in an Infected Area

13.—(1) The following activities are hereby prohibited in an Infected Area, namely:—

- (a) hunting (which includes the hunting and stalking of deer),
- (b) point-to-point meetings,
- (c) the shooting, or attempted shooting of game or other wild life, and
- (d) the racing or coursing or the training for racing or coursing of any hounds or dogs:

Provided that nothing in sub-paragraph (d) of this Article shall prohibit the racing or the training for racing of greyhounds in an Infected Area on a track which is a licensed track for the purposes of the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act 1963(a).

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry may prohibit by notice in writing the holding of any sporting or recreational activity on any land specified in such notice when in the opinion of the Inspector the holding of such activity on that land may cause the spread of disease. Notice of any such prohibition (which may be withdrawn or varied by a subsequent notice) shall be served on the person or persons responsible for the holding of such activity.

(3) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Article shall make unlawful the shooting or attempted shooting of any game or other wild life by the occupier of the land on or over which it is found, or by members of his household or any agricultural worker employed by him, or the culling of deer by any person holding a licence for that purpose issued by an Inspector of the Ministry.

(4) Notice of a prohibition under this Article may be given to any person to whom the prohibition applies—

- (a) by serving it on him in accordance with subsections (4) and (5) of section 77 of Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a);
- (b) if he is a member or servant of a club or association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, by serving it on the secretary of the club or association;
- (c) if he is a director, officer or servant of a limited company, by serving it on the secretary of the company;
- (d) by exhibiting it in a prominent position on the land to which it relates, by publishing it in a newspaper circulating in the district in which the land is situated, or by exhibiting it or publishing it in such other way as the Minister is satisfied will best bring it to the attention of persons likely to be affected by the prohibition.

(5) Where notice is given by serving it on the secretary of a limited company, club or association, he shall immediately take all reasonable steps to bring it to the attention of any director, member, officer or servant of such company, club or association likely to be affected by the prohibition.

(6) It shall be unlawful for a person to remove, destroy, deface or alter any notice exhibited for the purpose of this article.

12. In article 17 (saving for orders and regulations) of the principal order the words “authorise the movement of animals in contravention of any regulations made by a local authority other than the local authority by whose inspector the licence was issued or” shall be omitted.

13. Article 21 (meaning of terms) of the principal order shall be amended as follows:—

- (1) by the respective insertion in and addition to the definitions contained in paragraph (1) of that article of the following definitions:—

““knacker’s yard” means any premises used in connection with the business of slaughtering, flaying or cutting up animals the flesh of which is not intended for human consumption.”

““licensed collecting centre” means a centre licensed by the local authority with the approval of the Minister for the purposes of this order for the intermediate reception of animals intended to be moved from different points of departure within an Infected Area to one or more slaughterhouses within either such area or a contiguous Infected Area.”

““motorway” means any road or part of a road to which the Motorways Traffic Regulations 1959(b) apply by virtue of regulation 4 thereof.

““slurry” means liquid manure, or other effluent, of animal origin”.

- (2) by the omission of the definition of an Infected Place and the substitution therefor of the following:—

““Infected Place” means any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served by an Inspector.”

14. The following amendments shall be made in relation to the form of movement licence prescribed in Schedule 1 to the principal order (as amended), namely—

- (a) condition 2 of the Conditions Applicable to Licences shall be omitted and the following condition substituted therefor:—

“2. This Licence does not authorise movement of animals on any road or by water within a radius of two miles of any Infected Place. No movement is authorised hereby out of any Infected Area, whether for the purpose of reaching a destination in an Infected Area or otherwise, unless the destination specified in Column IV is a slaughterhouse situated in an Infected Area contiguous to the Infected Area in which the place or premises specified in Column III are situated.”

- (b) in condition 3 the words “as far as practicable by railway and” shall be omitted, and at the end of that condition there shall be inserted the following sentence—

“For the purposes of this condition animals while being moved are kept separate from other animals if, but only if, they are moved in a vehicle other than one in which animals from another place are being moved.”

- (c) in condition 5 after the words “Livestock Industry Act, 1937,” there shall be added the words “or licensed collecting centre”.

- (d) in the heading to conditions 6 and 7, after the words “CERTIFICATION PURPOSES”, and in condition 6 after the words “certification centre” there shall be added the words “licensed collecting centre”.

- (e) in condition 7 a period of 48 hours shall be substituted for the period of 96 hours during which animals must be slaughtered after arrival at a slaughterhouse.

15. The following articles shall be inserted in the principal order immediately following Article 7 thereof, namely:—

“Disposal of manure, litter and slurry

7A.—(1) No person shall move out of an Infected Area any animal manure, slurry or litter.

(2) No person shall discharge slurry produced within 2 miles of an Infected Place, by means of equipment that produces a jet or spray of liquid, unless the discharge point of such jet or spray is directed downwards at an angle of not less than 45° from the horizontal and is not more than 3 feet above ground level.

(3) No person shall move in a manner liable to cause spilling or permit to be so moved any animal manure, slurry or litter on a highway and no person shall permit any animal other than an animal on the premises on which such manure, slurry or litter is produced, to touch any animal manure, slurry or litter.

7B.—(1) No person shall feed any milk produced by animals in an Infected Area, or any milk product derived from such milk, or washings from any container which has contained any such milk or milk product, to animals (except in the case of feeding to animals situated on the farm or other premises on which the milk or milk product was produced) until such milk, milk product or washings have been treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (3) of this Article.

(2) No person shall move onto any premises where animals are kept any milk produced in an Infected Area or any milk product derived from such milk, which is intended for feeding to animals (other than animals situated on the farm or other premises on which the milk or milk product was produced) unless such milk or milk product has been treated in accordance with the requirements of paragraph (3) of this Article.

(3) The requirements referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article are:—

- (a) heating to a temperature of 170°F (76·66°C) and holding at such temperature for at least 5 seconds; or
- (b) heating to a temperature of 161·6°F (72°C) and holding at such temperature for at least 1 minute; or
- (c) heating to a temperature of 149°F (65°C) and holding at such temperature for at least 2 minutes; or
- (d) heating to a temperature of 140°F (60°C) and holding at such temperature for at least 30 minutes; or
- (e) heating to a temperature specified in writing by a veterinary inspector and holding at such temperature for a period similarly specified by him; or
- (f) in the case of whey only, holding at a temperature of not less than 50°F (10°C) for at least 24 hours.

(4) No person having in his possession or control any milk which he knows or ought reasonably to have known was produced in an Infected Area, or any milk product which he knows or ought reasonably to have known was produced from such milk, shall sell or otherwise dispose of it (except in the case of retail sale) unless it is accompanied by a declaration signed by him and made for the purposes of this Article stating—

- (a) that the said milk was produced in an Infected Area or (as the case may be) that the said milk product was produced from such milk; and
- (b) whether or not the said milk or milk product has been treated in the manner set out in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall prevent any person having in his possession milk or a milk product to which this Article relates disposing of such milk or milk product as waste in such a manner that it does not come into contact with animals.

(6) For the purpose of this Article the words “milk product” shall mean skimmed milk, whey or buttermilk.

Movement by milk tanker

7C. No person shall transport or cause to be transported milk produced in an Infected Area in a tanker vehicle unless such vehicle has fitted to the air outlet of the tank an air filter in serviceable condition and of a type approved by the Minister.”

16. The following article shall be inserted in the principal order immediately following Article 13 thereof, namely:—

“Movement of animals through an Infected Area

14. This order shall not prevent the direct movement of animals through an Infected Area by railway or motorway from a place outside the area to another place outside the area,—

- (a) in the case of movement by railway, if the animals are not untrucked within the area, or
- (b) in the case of movement by motorway, if such movement is authorised by an Inspector of the Ministry by licence granted subject to such conditions as are specified in the licence.

If for any reason animals are untrucked within an Infected Area while being moved through such area by railway or motorway it shall be unlawful to re-truck such animals or to move them from the place where they are untrucked except to a farm or slaughterhouse situated not less than two miles from any Infected Place and within the same Infected Area and then only if accompanied by and in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted under Article 4 of this order."

Revocation of order

17. The Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1967(a) is hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 2nd October 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 7th October 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order amends the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938, as amended, in a number of respects. The principal changes are:—

- (1) Movement of animals out of an Infected Area is permitted direct to a slaughterhouse in an adjoining Infected Area, subject to licence by an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or of the Local Authority, and animals may now be moved directly through an Infected Area by railway if not untrucked within the area, or by motorway subject to licence by an Inspector of the Ministry.
- (2) Existing exemptions affecting the movement and assembly of animals in an Infected Area, which apply in respect of "certification centres" are extended to "licensed collecting centres", as respectively defined in the Order.

- (3) New restrictions are imposed on slaughterhouses and knackery yards in respect of the disposal of meat (other than meat intended for human consumption), other animals products and refuse.
- (4) The existing prohibition on hunting, point-to-point meetings and dog racing in an Infected Area is extended to include shooting of game and other wild life (other than by the occupier of land, his household and agricultural workers) and such other sporting or recreational activities as may be specified in a notice given by an Inspector of the Ministry to the person responsible for holding this activity.
- (5) New restrictions are imposed upon the disposal of animal manure and litter in an Infected Area, and upon the use and disposal of milk produced therein.
- (6) The requirement that dogs shall be kept under control within 5 miles of an Infected Place has been extended to apply to the whole of an Infected Area.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1956 No. 101

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected and Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1956*Made* - - - - 19th January, 1956*Coming into Operation* 1st March, 1956

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under Sections 1, 10, 11, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected and Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1956, applies to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on the first day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the Infected Areas Restrictions Order” means the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938(b); and

“the Controlled Areas Restrictions Order” means the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938(c).

(2) This Order shall, in relation to amendments to the Infected Areas Restrictions Order, be construed as one with that Order; and, in relation to amendments to the Controlled Areas Restrictions Order, be construed as one with that Order.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(d) applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of Forms and Conditions of Movement Licences

3. Paragraph (2) of Article 6 of the Infected Areas Restrictions Order, and paragraph (2) of Article 6 of the Controlled Areas Restrictions Order (which paragraphs provide that no licence shall be available for the movement of animals unless it is countersigned by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the district in which the premises from which the animals are to be moved are situate), are hereby revoked; and accordingly for the First Schedule to the Infected Areas Restrictions Order, and for the Schedule to the Controlled Areas Restrictions Order (which respectively set forth the form and conditions subject to which licences may be granted under each of those Orders), there shall be substituted, as respects the Infected Areas Restrictions Order, Part I of the Schedule to this Order, and, as respects the Controlled Areas Restrictions Order, Part II of the Schedule to this Order.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.R. & O. 1938/1434 (Rev. II, p. 528: 1938, I, p. 155).
(c) S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520: 1938, I, p. 169). (d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Prohibition of Hunting, the holding of Point-to-Point Meetings, Coursing and Whippet Racing in an Infected Area

4. For Article 13 of the Infected Areas Restrictions Order (which prohibits hunting, and the racing or coursing or the training for racing or for coursing, of any hounds or dogs in an Infected Area) there shall be substituted the following Article :—

“ 13. Hunting, the holding of point-to-point meetings, and the racing or coursing or the training for racing or coursing of any hounds or dogs in an Infected Area is hereby prohibited :

Provided that nothing in this Article shall prohibit the racing or the training for racing of greyhounds in an Infected Area on a track which is a licensed track for the purposes of the Betting and Lotteries Act, 1934(e).”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this nineteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

PART I

Form of Licence

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER OF 1938
Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county, borough or burgh) of _____ by this licence issued under the above-mentioned Order hereby authorise the movement of the under-mentioned animals to the place of destination specified in Column IV, subject to the conditions set out on the back hereof.

	II	III	IV
Name and address of the person to whom this licence is granted	Number and description of the animals to be moved	Name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved (if different from I)	Name or description of the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved

The conditions of this licence are contained on the back. They should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with these conditions renders a person liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

This licence is available for six days, including the day of the date hereof, or such less period as may be specified in the licence by the Inspector granting it, and no longer.*

This licence may be cancelled at any time by a Notice served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the person to whom it was granted.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

Inspector of the Local Authority for

(To be printed as endorsement to licence)

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LICENCES

1. A licence for movement between different parts of the same farm or holding, if endorsed by the Inspector granting it "Occupation Licence", is available for movement of the animals as often as required, and shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority.

2. This licence does not authorise movement of animals on any road or by water within a radius of two miles of any Infected Place, nor movement out of any Infected Area, whether for the purpose of reaching a destination in an Infected Area or otherwise.

3. The animals shall be moved in the manner and by the route, if any, specified in the licence. If the route is not so specified, the animals shall be moved as far as practicable by railway and by the nearest available route and without avoidable delay to the place of destination specified in the licence and not elsewhere and shall while being moved be kept separate, as far as practicable, from all other animals. The animals while being moved by railway shall not be untrucked in any Infected or Controlled Area until they reach the railway station nearest to the place of destination.†

4. The licence shall accompany the animals throughout the movement, shall be produced on demand to an Inspector of the Ministry or Local Authority or to the police, and shall on arrival of the animals at the specified place of destination be delivered up, forthwith, to the nearest Police Officer for the district wherein the place of destination is situated, unless the licence is marked "Occupation Licence".

5. Where the place of destination specified in Column IV is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animals shall, on arrival thereat, be detained for a period of 14 days from the date of arrival. (This condition does not restrict the movement of a carcase.) This condition does not apply in the case of movements wholly within an Infected Area if the licence is an "Occupation Licence" or "For Breeding Purposes" and is so marked.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE WHERE THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS IS TO A LICENSED MARKET, FAIR OR SALE OF FAT STOCK OR GATHERING OF ANIMALS FOR CERTIFICATION PURPOSES OR TO A SLAUGHTERHOUSE

6. Before movement to the market, fairground, saleyard, certification centre, or slaughterhouse, as the case may be, all animals shall be marked as follows:—

CATTLE—A broad arrow, six inches long, clipped on left hind quarter, and hair clipped off end of tail.

* In the case of an occupation licence, this sentence should be deleted, and the words "Occupation Licence" written across the foot of Columns III and IV.

† If the Inspector granting the licence considers it desirable that the animals should be moved by float or other vehicle or by a particular route when not being moved by railway, he should so specify on this licence.

SHEEP—A letter “M”, six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each sheep.

PIGS—A letter “M”, six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each pig.

7. The animals shall be slaughtered within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughter-house, or such less period as may be specified by the Local Authority for the district, and shall not be removed therefrom alive.

PART II

Form of Licence

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (CONTROLLED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) GENERAL ORDER OF 1938

Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county, borough or burgh) of _____ by this licence issued under the above-mentioned Order hereby authorise the movement of the under-mentioned animals to the place of destination specified in Column IV, subject to the conditions set out on the back hereof.

I Name and address of the person to whom this licence is granted	II Number and description of the animals to be moved	III Name or description of the place or premises from which the animals are to be moved (if different from I)	IV Name or description of the place or premises to which the animals are to be moved

The conditions of this licence are contained on the back. They should be carefully read and observed. Failure to comply with these conditions renders a person liable to prosecution and heavy penalties.

This licence is available for six days, including the day of the date hereof, or such less period as may be specified on the licence by the Inspector granting it, and no longer.*

This licence may be cancelled at any time by a Notice served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the person to whom it was granted.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____

(Signed)

Inspector of the Local Authority for _____

* In the case of an occupation licence, this sentence should be deleted, and the words “Occupation Licence” written across the foot of Columns III and IV.

(To be printed as endorsement to licence)

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO LICENCES

1. A licence for movement between different parts of the same farm or holding, if endorsed by the Inspector granting it "Occupation Licence", is available for movement of the animals as often as required, and shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority.

2. The animals shall be moved in the manner and by the route, if any, specified in the licence. If the route is not so specified, the animals shall be moved by the nearest available route and without avoidable delay to the place of destination specified in the licence and not elsewhere and shall while being moved be kept separate, as far as practicable, from all other animals. The animals while being moved by railway shall not be untrucked in any Infected or Controlled Area until they reach the railway station nearest to the place of destination.*

3. The licence shall accompany the animals throughout the movement, shall be produced on demand to an Inspector of the Ministry or Local Authority or to the police, and shall on arrival of the animals at the specified place of destination be delivered up, forthwith, to the nearest Police Officer for the district wherein the place of destination is situated, unless the licence is marked "Occupation Licence".

4. Where the place of destination specified in Column IV is premises other than a slaughterhouse, market, fairground, saleyard or certification centre approved under the provisions of Part II of the Livestock Industry Act, 1937, the animals shall, on arrival thereat, be detained for a period of 14 days from the date of arrival, except that in the case of animals exposed at a licensed market, fair or sale for fat animals held in any market, fairground or saleyard or at any gathering of animals for certification purposes and which, being unsold, are licensed back to the premises from which they came, the period of detention shall be six days only. Provided that any animals may be moved during either period of detention herein prescribed to a slaughterhouse if accompanied by a further licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority in accordance with the provisions of the Order under which this licence is granted. (This condition does not restrict the movement of a carcass.) This condition does not apply in the case of movements wholly within a Controlled Area if the licence is an "Occupation Licence" or "For Breeding Purposes" and is so marked.

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS APPLICABLE WHERE THE MOVEMENT OF ANIMALS IS TO A LICENSED MARKET, FAIR OR SALE OF FAT STOCK OR GATHERING OF ANIMALS FOR CERTIFICATION PURPOSES OR TO A SLAUGHTERHOUSE

5. Before movement to the market, fairground, saleyard, certification centre, or slaughterhouse, as the case may be, all animals shall be marked as follows:—

CATTLE—A broad arrow, six inches long, clipped on left hind quarter, and hair clipped off end of tail.

SHEEP—A letter "M", six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each sheep.

PIGS—A letter "M", six inches long, painted or stamped with red or blue adhesive composition on both sides of each pig.

6. The animals shall be slaughtered within 96 hours of arrival at the slaughterhouse or such less period as may be specified by the Local Authority for the district, and shall not be removed therefrom alive.

* If the Inspector granting the licence considers it desirable that the animals should be moved by float or other vehicle or by a particular route when not being moved by railway, he should so specify on this licence.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

By virtue of this Order—

- (i) the need for countersignature of licences for the movement of animals under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938/1434 (Rev. II, p. 528: 1938 I, p. 155)) and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520: 1938 I, p. 169)), by an Inspector of the Local Authority for the district from which the animals are to be moved, is dispensed with ;
- (ii) (notwithstanding the prohibition by the first-mentioned Order of the holding of certain sporting activities in an Infected Area), greyhound racing is permitted to take place on tracks licensed under the Betting and Lotteries Act, 1934 (24 & 25 Geo. 5. c. 58) ; and
- (iii) point-to-point meetings are included among the activities which are prohibited in an Infected Area.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 1723

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1967*Made* - - - - 21st November 1967*Coming into Operation* 22nd November 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in pursuance of sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and all his other enabling powers, hereby makes the following order:—

Citation, commencement and extent

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order 1967, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 22nd November 1967.

Interpretation

2. This order shall be construed as one with the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order 1938(b), in this order referred to as “the principal order”.

Amendment of principal order

3. In paragraph 5 of article 4 of the principal order (which paragraph prohibits the granting of licences for the movement of animals from fatstock markets etc. in Controlled Areas except direct to slaughterhouses or, if the animals remain unsold, back to the premises from which they were brought), the words from “or in the case of” to the end of the paragraph shall cease to have effect so long as this order is in operation.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 21st November 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

In a foot-and-mouth disease Controlled Area, cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and deer may not be moved without a licence from an inspector of a local authority. This order prevents unsold animals in a fatstock market, fair or sale, or in a certification centre, from being licensed to be moved back to the premises from which they were brought; a licence may now only authorise their removal direct to a slaughterhouse.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520: 1938 I, p. 169).

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

FOWL PEST ORDER OF 1936.

(5455.)

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(5455.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 7th December, 1936.)

FOWL PEST ORDER OF 1936.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any poultry, or the carcase of any poultry, which is affected or suspected of being affected with fowl pest, shall, with all practicable speed, transmit the information in writing to the Director, Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, giving the full address of the premises concerned, the name of the owner or person in charge, the approximate number of poultry on the premises and the approximate number of deaths during the preceding 28 days, and shall at the same time despatch the carcase of a diseased or suspected bird to the said Laboratory for the purpose of examination and diagnosis, securely packed in a box with sufficient absorbent packing to prevent leakage of moisture, labelled with the name and address of the sender of the carcase, and marked with the

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

words "suspected fowl pest". The box shall not be sent by post, and if sent by rail it shall be sent by passenger train.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any poultry or the carcase of any poultry and suspects that the poultry or carcase is affected with fowl pest shall, with all practicable speed, give notice in writing of the suspicion of affection to the Director, Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, giving the full address of the premises on which the disease is suspected to exist, and the name of the owner or person in charge thereof, and also inform the owner or person in charge of his obligations under paragraph (1) of this Article, and also under Article 2.

(3) Where a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority is of opinion that fowl pest exists in poultry or in the carcase of any poultry on any premises, or suspects its existence therein, he shall, with all practicable speed, give notice thereof in writing to the Director of the said Laboratory, giving the full address of the premises on which the disease, in his opinion, exists or is suspected to exist, and the name of the owner or person in charge thereof, and shall at the same time dispatch the carcase of a diseased or suspected bird to the said Laboratory for the purpose of examination and diagnosis, securely packed in the manner indicated in paragraph (1) of this Article.

Precautions to be adopted on premises on which disease is suspected.

2.—(1) The occupier of premises on which there are any poultry, or the carcasses of any poultry, affected with or suspected of being affected with, fowl pest shall forthwith—

- (a) prevent the access of poultry, or of any person (other than the person attending the poultry) to the premises or part of the premises on which any diseased or suspected bird or carcase is or has been kept;
- (b) detain on the premises all poultry thereon and the carcasses of any poultry, except as provided by Article 1 (1) of this Order and except the dressed carcasses of birds not affected with or suspected of disease.

(2) The restrictions imposed by this Article shall remain in operation until they are withdrawn by a Notice served on the occupier of the premises by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, or until a Notice (Form A) has been served on the occupier of the premises by an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 4 of this Order.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the burning or burying of the carcasses on the premises.

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

Diagnosis at Ministry's Laboratory.

3. A certificate signed by or on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry after enquiry shall, for the purposes of this Order, be conclusive evidence of the existence or otherwise of fowl pest.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

4.—(1) Where a certificate, signed by or on behalf of the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry confirms the existence of fowl pest on any premises, the Minister shall forthwith cause the Local Authority to be so informed, and on receipt of such information the Local Authority shall forthwith cause a Notice in the Form A set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect, to be served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the occupier of the premises declaring the said premises, within the limits specified in the Notice, to be an Infected Place for the purposes of this Order.

(2) On the service of such Notice the premises therein specified shall become an Infected Place and shall be subject to the following Rules, namely:—

Rule 1.—No live poultry shall be moved into or out of the Infected Place.

Rule 2.—No carcase shall be removed out of the Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 3.—No eggs intended for hatching shall be moved out of the Infected Place.

Rule 4.—No foodstuffs, litter, droppings, utensil, food-bag, crate, hurdle, poultry appliance, vehicle or other thing shall be removed out of the Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority and in accordance with such conditions as to disinfection or otherwise as may be specified therein.

Rule 5.—All droppings, litter and waste food shall be thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority before being permitted to be removed from any building, house, shed, pen, yard or other place in which the affected or suspected poultry or carcase are or have recently been kept.

Rule 6.—No person, other than an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority or the person attending the poultry, shall enter or leave the Infected Place unless

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

authorised by, and in accordance with, a written permit obtained from an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority.

Rule 7.—Any person whatsoever entering any part of the Infected Place shall wear suitable overall clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and shall, before leaving such place, thoroughly cleanse and disinfect such clothing and boots and also his hands.

Rule 8.—Any person attending affected or suspected poultry shall not attend poultry not so affected or suspected unless authorised by and in accordance with a written permit obtained from an Inspector of the Ministry or Local Authority.

Rule 9.—The occupier of any premises subject to these Rules shall if so required by a Notice served on him by an Inspector of the Ministry, supply the disinfectant required to be used at his own expense and, if he fails to do so, it shall be lawful for the Minister, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this rule, to supply the disinfectant and to recover summarily as a civil debt from the occupier the expenses of so doing.

(3) An Inspector of the Ministry may from time to time by a Notice in writing served on the occupier of an Infected Place, direct that—

- (a) the limits of the Infected Place shall be altered in the manner described in such Notice; or
- (b) any of the rules prescribed by this Article shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in the Notice; or
- (c) such additional rules as may be specified in such Notice shall apply to the Infected Place.

(4) A Notice (Form A) served under this Article shall continue in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice signed by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry.

Power of the Minister to Slaughter.

5. The Minister may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered—

- (a) any poultry affected with fowl pest or suspected of being so affected; and

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

- (b) any poultry which are or have been in the same field, pen, house or other place or otherwise in contact with poultry affected with fowl pest, or which appear to the Minister to have been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease.

Compensation for slaughtered poultry.

6. Subject to the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of 1935, compensation shall be paid by the Minister for poultry, other than poultry affected with fowl pest, which may be slaughtered under and in accordance with the provisions of this Order. The compensation shall be the value of the bird immediately before it was slaughtered. Such value shall be ascertained in the manner prescribed in Articles 13 and 14 of the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

7.—(1) Any premises or place, public or private, or any part thereof, on which there has been any poultry or carcase affected with or suspected of fowl pest, and any vehicle in which such poultry or carcase has been conveyed, and any utensil, appliance or other thing thereon or used in connection therewith, shall be cleansed and disinfected with a disinfectant as defined in Article 12 hereof by the occupier of the premises or place or by the owner or person for the time being in charge of the vehicle, as the case may be, in the manner prescribed by a notice in writing served upon the said occupier, owner or person, by an Inspector of the Ministry, and to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

(2) The Inspector may in the notice require the said occupier, owner or person to cleanse and disinfect such premises, place or vehicle or such utensil, appliance or other thing at the expense of the Minister, or at the expense of the said occupier, owner or person, as the case may be.

(3) If the occupier of any premises or place or the owner or person in charge of any vehicle, utensil, appliance or other thing fails to comply with a Notice served under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Minister without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, to cause such premises, vehicle, utensil, appliance or other thing, to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily as a civil debt from the said occupier, owner or person the expenses of so doing.

*Fowl Pest Order of 1936.**Restrictions on movement of poultry exposed to infection.*

8.—(1) Where an Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority receives in any manner whatsoever information, or has reason to believe, that there are on any premises any poultry which have been in any manner exposed to the infection of fowl pest he shall, and in any other case in respect of any poultry in the district if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of fowl pest may, forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the said premises or on the owner or person in charge of any such poultry, and thereupon the said premises and any such poultry shall be subject to the provisions of the Notice: Provided that if such poultry are:—

- (a) in a market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition or other public or private place where poultry are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) in a landing place, wharf, railway station or other place during transit; or
- (c) on common or unenclosed land or other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the poultry or his authorised agent;

the Inspector shall, before the service of the Notice, cause the poultry to be moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the purpose of the detention of the poultry under the provisions of the said Notice.

(2) A Notice served under this Article shall remain in force until the date specified in the Notice or, if no date is specified until it is withdrawn by a further notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) served by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, on the occupier of the said premises or on the owner or person in charge of any such poultry, as the case may be.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

9. An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest Police Station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Offences.

10. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any Rules required to be observed thereunder, or of the requirements of any Notice served or of the conditions

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

of any licence or permit issued thereunder, shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

12.—(1) For the purposes of this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The “ Act of 1935 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1935;

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of any poultry or any part thereof;

“ Disinfectant ” means *either* a 4 per cent. solution of sodium carbonate (washing soda) in water, *or* such other disinfectant as may be approved for the time being by the Minister for the purposes of this Order;

“ Fowl pest ” means any of the forms of that disease, including Newcastle disease and fowl plague;

“ Inspector ” includes veterinary inspector;

“ Local Authority ” means a local authority as defined in Sections 3 and 60 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and “ the Ministry ” has a corresponding meaning;

“ Poultry ” means any live bird or birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls and pigeons;

(2) In the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927 the expression “ animal ” shall include poultry and the expression “ disease ” shall include fowl pest, and that Order shall be read and have effect accordingly.

Extent.

13. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

14. This Order shall come into operation on the eleventh day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

Short Title.

15. This Order may be cited as the Fowl Pest Order of 1936.
In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this seventh day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-six.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,

Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1935.

FOWL PEST ORDER OF 1936.

(Article 4.)

Notice defining Infected Place.

To.....

of.....

.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the
of hereby give you notice as the
occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the
provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is served
the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be an Infected Place
for the purposes of the said Order, and that the said premises accordingly
become subject to the Rules set out below. Any person infringing these
Rules is liable to heavy penalties.

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice served by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Dated this day of 193

(Signed)

Address

.....

Description of Infected Place, stating Parish.

NOTE.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

RULES TO BE OBSERVED ON AN INFECTED PLACE.

(Insert Rules as set out in Article 4.)

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

FORM B.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1935.

FOWL PEST ORDER OF 1936.

(Article 8.)

Notice imposing Restrictions on Movement of Poultry exposed to Infection.

To.....
of.....

I, of being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the of), hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises or the owner or person in charge of the poultry thereon, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is issued, the movement of live poultry into or out of the undermentioned premises becomes subject to the restrictions specified below. These restrictions will continue to operate until

* Strike out the words inapplicable *the
*they are withdrawn by a further Notice (Form C) served by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, on the occupier of the premises or *the owner or person in charge of the poultry, as the case may be.

Restrictions imposed by this Notice.

1. Live Poultry shall not be moved out of the said premises except on the following conditions:—

(a) the movement must be authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry;

(b) the licence shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the poultry at the time of completing the movement.

2. Live Poultry shall not be moved into the said premises unless such movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which such premises are situate or by an Inspector of the Ministry, and any poultry so moved shall be kept separate from other poultry on the premises until this Notice is withdrawn.

N.B.—This Notice does not prevent the slaughter of poultry on the premises by the owner, or the subsequent removal therefrom of the carcasses.

Description of Premises under Movement Restrictions, stating Parish.

Dated this day of 193

(Signed)

Address

NOTE.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Fowl Pest Order of 1936.

FORM C.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1935.

FOWL PEST ORDER OF 1936.

(Article 8.)

Withdrawal of Notice (Form B) restricting movement of poultry exposed to infection.

To.....

of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry (or an Inspector of the Local Authority of the of), hereby withdraw, as from this day of 193 , the Notice (Form B) signed by and served upon you on the day of 193 .

Dated this day of 193 .

(Signed).....

Address

NOTE.—The Inspector (or Officer) is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order of 1947

(6845)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 15th April, 1947)

FOWL PEST (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1947.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of Articles 4 and 8 of the Fowl Pest Order of 1936

1.—(1) Paragraph (1) of Article 4 of the Fowl Pest Order of 1936, (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), shall be read and have effect as if for the words “the existence of fowl pest” were substituted the words “that fowl pest exists or has, within the twenty-eight days immediately preceding the date of the signing of the certificate, existed”.

(2) Paragraph (1) of Article 8 of the principal Order shall be read and have effect as if after the words “that there are” were inserted the words “or have been within the immediately preceding twenty-eight days”.

Short Title and Commencement

2.—This Order may be cited as the Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order of 1947, and shall come into operation forthwith.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fifteenth day of April, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

(L.S.)

Under Secretary

Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order of 1947 (No. 2)

(6851)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(Dated 8th May, 1947)

FOWL PEST (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1947 (No. 2)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows :—

Notice of Disease

1. Article 1 of the Fowl Pest Order of 1936 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) is hereby revoked, and the following Article is substituted therefor :—

1. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any poultry, or the carcase of any poultry, which is affected or suspected of being affected with fowl pest shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any poultry, or the carcase of any poultry, and suspects that the poultry or carcase is affected with fowl pest shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

(3) A constable receiving any such notice shall immediately transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry

2. After Article 2 of the principal Order there shall be inserted the following Article :—

2A. (1) A Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry, on receiving in any manner whatsoever information that fowl pest exists, or is suspected to exist, shall enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine any poultry or carcase of any poultry on such premises which the Veterinary Inspector considers it desirable to examine for the purposes of this enquiry.

(2) For the purposes of this Article, the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place

3. Paragraph (1) of Article 4 of the principal Order as amended by paragraph (1) of Article 1 of the Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order of 1947 is hereby revoked, and the following paragraph substituted therefor :—

4. (1) Where a Veterinary Inspector has grounds for suspecting that fowl pest exists, or has existed on any premises within the past twenty-eight days, the Inspector shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises, declaring the said premises, within the limits specified in the Notice, to be an Infected Place for the purposes of this Order.

Interpretation

4. In paragraph (1) of Article 12 of the principal Order, the definition of " Poultry " shall be read and have effect as if for the words " guinea fowls and pigeons " there were substituted the words " and guinea fowls, and partridges, pheasants and pigeons kept in contact with domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks or guinea fowls ; "

Miscellaneous

5. (a) In Article 2 (1) (b) of the principal Order the words " except as provided by Article 1 (i) of this Order and " shall be deleted.

(b) The Notice (Form A) set forth in the Schedule to the principal Order shall be read and have effect as if for the words " Inspector of the Local Authority " there were substituted the words " Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry (or an Inspector of the Local Authority) ".

Short Title and Commencement

6. This Order may be cited as the Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order of 1947 (No. 2) and shall come into force immediately.

IN WITNESS whereof the Official Seal of
the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries
is hereunto affixed this eighth day of
May, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

(L.S.)

T. WILLIAMS,

Minister of Agriculture.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1963 No. 629

POULTRY

The Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order 1963

Made - - - - - 25th March 1963

Coming into Operation 1st April 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 45, 47, 50 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Fowl Pest (Amendment) Order 1963, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 1st April 1963.

Amendments of Fowl Pest Order of 1936

2. The Fowl Pest Order of 1936, as altered(b), shall be further altered as follows:—

(a) for Article 2 there shall be substituted the following Article:—

“ Restrictions on premises

2.—(1) The occupier of premises on which there are any poultry, or the carcasses of any poultry affected with or suspected of being affected with fowl pest shall forthwith and (subject to paragraph (2) of this Article) until the expiry of a period of 48 hours from the beginning of the day next following the day on which the poultry or carcasses (as the case may be) became affected or were suspected of becoming affected as aforesaid—

(a) prevent the access of poultry or of any person (other than the person attending the poultry) to the premises or part of the premises on which any diseased or suspected bird or carcass is or has been kept; and

(b) detain on the premises all poultry thereon and the carcasses of any poultry, except the dressed carcasses of birds not affected with or suspected of disease.

(2) The restrictions imposed by this Article shall cease to have effect on service of a notice under Article 2A (2) or Article 4 (1) of this Order.”;

(b) For Article 2A there shall be substituted the following Article:—

“ 2A.—(1) For the purpose of ascertaining whether information in any manner received concerning the existence or suspected existence

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.R. & O. 1936/1297, 1947/871, 1176 (Rev. XVIII. p. 422; 1936 II, p. 2086; 1947 I, p. 1839).

of fowl pest is correct a veterinary inspector may examine any poultry, or carcase of any poultry, and may enter any premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance as may be required for such purpose as aforesaid.

(2) Where a veterinary inspector is satisfied in relation to any premises that any such information as aforesaid is incorrect he may by notice served on the occupier of the premises forthwith cancel the restrictions imposed by Article 2 (1) of this Order.”;

(c) in Article 4 (1) the word “Veterinary” shall be omitted and for the word “forthwith” there shall be substituted the words “if he thinks fit”;

(d) in Article 4 (2) in Rule 3 therein, the words “intended for hatching” shall be omitted, and at the end of Rule 1 and of the said Rule 3 there shall be added in each case the words “except with a licence granted by an inspector or officer of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein”;

(e) in Article 7 (1), after the word “shall”, there shall be inserted the words “if so required by an inspector of the Ministry”;

(f) Article 8 (1), other than the proviso thereto, shall be omitted, and in lieu thereof there shall be substituted the following:—

“8.—(1) Where it appears to an inspector of the Ministry or of a local authority that there are or have been within 28 days on any premises poultry which have been exposed to the infection of fowl pest, the inspector may serve a notice (in the Form B set forth in the schedule to this Order, or to the like effect) on the occupier of the said premises, or on the occupier of any other premises in the district on which it appears to the inspector that poultry thereon may be or have been exposed, or that there is risk of their becoming exposed, to such infection, or on the person in charge of any such poultry as aforesaid; and upon service of such a notice the premises and poultry therein referred to shall be subject to the restrictions thereby imposed:”;

(g) after Article 8 there shall be inserted the following Article:—

“Prohibition of vaccination with unlicensed vaccine

8A. No person shall vaccinate, or cause or permit to be vaccinated any poultry against fowl pest except with a licensed vaccine.”;

(h) in Article 12 (1) the definition of “disinfectant” shall be omitted, and the two following definitions shall be inserted:—

“‘disinfectant’ means a disinfectant approved for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(a), or of this Order;”, and

“‘licensed vaccine’ means a vaccine of which the manufacture for sale or the importation into Great Britain is licensed, as respects England and Wales by the Minister, or as respects Scotland by the Secretary of State, under any order for the time being in force made under Part II of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;”;

(i) at the end of Article 12 there shall be added the following paragraph:—

“(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed 25th March 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 25th March 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, further amends the Fowl Pest Order of 1936. The principal alteration is the substitution of permissive for mandatory powers in relation to the control of fowl pest, thus enabling the former requirements of the Order to be waived in cases where the Minister ceases henceforth to cause poultry to be slaughtered (under section 48 of the Act) on account of this disease.

The Order also prohibits the vaccination of poultry except with vaccines which have been licensed under orders made under Part II of the Act (which regulate the manufacture and importation of veterinary therapeutic substances).

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1956 No. 1611

POULTRY

The Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956

Made - - - - 15th October, 1956

Coming into Operation 18th October, 1956

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Sections 1, 10, 11, 20 and 45 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956, and shall come into operation on the 18th day of October, 1956.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order:—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950;

“approved disinfectant” means an approved disinfectant as defined in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(b); or a four per centum solution of sodium carbonate (washing soda);

“day-old chick” means a live bird of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea-fowls during the first 72 hours of its life or while it has not been fed, whichever period is the shorter;

“equipment” includes utensils, pens, crates, baskets, boxes, sacks, nets and receptacles;

“Minister” and “Ministry” mean the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food respectively;

“poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea-fowls but does not include day-old chicks of the same species;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises where poultry are habitually slaughtered;

“store poultry” means poultry not intended for immediate slaughter and being over the age of 28 days or, in the case of geese and ducks, over the age of nine days;

and other expressions have the same meanings as in the Act.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Application of Order

3.—(1) The Minister may make an order declaring any area as respects which he is satisfied that fowl pest is prevalent therein to be an area

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320: 1938 I, p. 303).

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

infected with that disease. Any such order may be varied by a subsequent order or may be revoked by a subsequent order declaring the area to be free from fowl pest. An area that is for the time being the subject of an order of the kind first before mentioned is hereinafter referred to as an Infected Area.

(2) The subsequent provisions of this Order shall be applicable to and have effect in every Infected Area subject nevertheless to such variations and exceptions (if any) as may be expressed in the order declaring the area to be an Infected Area or in any order varying that order.

(3) Any farm, holding, park or enclosure which is partly within and partly outside an Infected Area shall be deemed to be wholly within the area. For this purpose a detached part of a farm, holding or park shall be deemed to be a separate enclosure.

RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENT OF POULTRY APPLICABLE TO AN INFECTED AREA

Movement out of an Infected Area

4.—(1) No poultry shall be moved out of an Infected Area, except under the authority of a licence issued under the provisions of this Article and in accordance with the conditions subject to which it is issued.

(2) A licence for the movement of poultry out of an Infected Area may be issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry only if—

(a) the Minister has declared, by a notice published in that area in such manner as he may determine to be best suited for informing persons concerned, that he considers it expedient that the movement of poultry thereout should be allowed in any case where they are to be used for special breeding purposes; and

(b) the Inspector or other officer is satisfied that the poultry are to be so used;

and the licence shall be in Form 1 set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(3) The occupier of the premises to which poultry are moved under the authority of such a licence as aforesaid shall detain them on those premises for a period of 28 days from the date of their arrival.

Movement into an Infected Area

5.—(1) No poultry shall be moved into an Infected Area except under the authority of a licence issued under the provisions of this Article and in accordance with the conditions subject to which it is issued.

(2) A licence for the movement of poultry as aforesaid may be issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry—

(a) if he is satisfied that the poultry are for use for special breeding purposes and

(b) if the circumstances are such that he considers it expedient that such a licence should be issued;

and the licence shall be in Form 1 set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(3) The occupier of the premises to which poultry are moved under the authority of such a licence as aforesaid shall detain them on those premises for a period of 28 days from the date of their arrival.

Movement within an Infected Area

6.—(1) No poultry shall be moved from premises within an Infected Area to other premises within that area except under the authority of a licence issued under the provisions of paragraph (2) or (4) of this Article and in accordance with the conditions subject to which it is issued.

(2) A licence for the movement of poultry as aforesaid may be issued by an inspector of a local authority, if he is satisfied—

(a) that the poultry are intended for immediate slaughter ;

(b) that the poultry will be moved direct either

(i) to a slaughterhouse, or

(ii) to premises on which is to be held, on the day of the arrival of the poultry thereat, a market, fair or sale of poultry intended for immediate slaughter the holding of which is authorised under Article 8 of this Order ; and

(c) that, on the premises to which the poultry are to be moved, there are no poultry other than such as are intended for immediate slaughter ; and the licence shall be in Form 2 set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(3) The occupier of the premises to which poultry are moved under the authority of such a licence as is referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall slaughter them within 48 hours of their arrival at those premises and the poultry shall not be moved alive therefrom ;

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to poultry which, on the day of their arrival at the premises to which they are moved under the authority of such a licence as aforesaid, are sold at any market, fair or sale of poultry held thereon under the authority of a licence granted under Article 8 of this Order.

(4) A licence for the movement of poultry as aforesaid may be issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry—

(a) if he is satisfied that the poultry are store poultry or are for use for special breeding purposes ; and

(b) if the circumstances are such that he considers it expedient that such a licence should be issued ;

and the licence shall be in Form 1 set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(5) The occupier of the premises to which poultry are moved under the authority of such a licence as is referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall detain them on those premises for a period of 28 days from the date of their arrival.

Movement of poultry through an Infected Area

7. Nothing in this Order shall prevent the movement of poultry direct by railway vehicle through an Infected Area from a place outside that area to another place outside that area provided that during movement through the area the poultry and the equipment in which the poultry are confined are not removed from the railway vehicle.

MARKETS AND EXHIBITIONS OF POULTRY IN AN INFECTED AREA

Regulation of holding of markets, fairs and sales of poultry

8.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, no market, fair or sale of poultry or day-old chicks shall be held in an Infected Area.

(2) The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to—

(a) the holding on market premises of any auction sale of poultry or day-old chicks that have been hatched on premises where the business of a hatchery is carried on and are at the time of the sale still on those premises ;

(b) the holding of a market, fair or sale of poultry intended for immediate slaughter if the holding thereof is authorised by a licence issued by a local authority under the next succeeding paragraph of this Article.

(3) A local authority may issue a licence authorising the holding in an Infected Area of a market, fair or sale of poultry intended for immediate slaughter:

Provided that no such licence shall extend to authorise the holding of a market, fair or sale of poultry as aforesaid on any premises on any day if on the same day and on the same premises poultry intended for immediate slaughter have been or are to be sold otherwise than by auction.

Prohibition of exhibitions of poultry for show purposes

9. No exhibition of poultry for show or similar purposes shall be held in an Infected Area.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN AN INFECTED AREA

Power to close footpaths and premises in an Infected Area

10.—(1) An inspector of the Ministry or of the local authority may (notwithstanding the existence of any footpath or right of way) prohibit the entry of any person into any field, shed or other place in an Infected Area by giving notice in writing to that effect to the occupier. Thereupon the owner of any poultry, day-old chicks or animals in such place, or his agents or servants, may enter for the sole purpose of feeding or tending them but such owner or his agents or servants shall not enter such place for any other purpose except with the permission in writing of an inspector of the Ministry or of the local authority. No other person shall except with a licence to do so granted by an inspector of the Ministry or of the local authority enter any such place until such notice has been withdrawn by a further notice from an inspector.

(2) Notices shall be affixed or exhibited by the inspector in such manner as he may think desirable for ensuring notification of the restrictions so imposed.

Control of poultry in an Infected Area

11.—(1) An inspector of the Ministry or of a local authority may, by notice served upon the occupier of any premises in an Infected Area on which poultry are kept or are temporarily detained while awaiting slaughter, require such occupier to keep such poultry under such control as may be specified in the notice or to confine them to such part of the premises or in such equipment as may be so specified.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under this Article contravenes or fails to comply with the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Precautions to be taken by persons sexing day-old chicks in an Infected Area

12. No person shall engage in the operation of determining the sex of any day-old chicks on any premises in an Infected Area unless he is wearing overall clothing capable of being cleansed and disinfected in accordance

with this Article, and any person who has been so engaged as aforesaid shall, before leaving the premises on which he was so engaged, take the following precautions, that is to say—

- (a) he shall cleanse and disinfect his overall clothing by steeping it in boiling water or in an approved disinfectant ;
- (b) he shall cleanse and disinfect his footwear by immersing it in, or thoroughly sponging it with, an approved disinfectant ;
- (c) he shall cleanse any instrument used in the operation and disinfect it with an approved disinfectant ;
- (d) he shall wash and brush his hands thoroughly with soap and hot water and then immerse them in an approved disinfectant.

Cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used for the conveyance of poultry

13.—(1) The owner of any vehicle who, in the course of a trade or business involving the habitual collection of poultry from farms, uses that vehicle for the conveyance of poultry, day-old chicks, poultry carcasses, poultry offal or poultry feathers into, within, or out of an Infected Area shall, as soon as practicable after each occasion on which it is so used and before any other poultry, day-old chicks, poultry carcasses, offal or feathers or any fodder or litter or any other thing intended to be used for or about poultry or day-old chicks is placed therein, cleanse and disinfect it in the following manner, that is to say—

- (a) the floor, roof, sides and ends of the inside of the vehicle, and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any poultry or day-old chicks or their droppings or other excretions have or may have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all manure, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom ; the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant ;
- (b) the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all manure, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with poultry or be destroyed by fire.

(2) If the owner of any vehicle used as aforesaid fails to cleanse and disinfect the vehicle as required by this Article, it shall be lawful for the local authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for an offence, to cause such vehicle to be cleansed and disinfected and such owner shall give to the local authority all reasonable facilities required by it for the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this paragraph.

(3) Any expenses reasonably incurred by a local authority in carrying out under this Article the cleansing and disinfection of any vehicle shall be recoverable as a simple contract debt in any court of competent jurisdiction by that authority from the owner of the vehicle.

Disposal of slaughterhouse manure and refuse

14.—(1) The provisions of this Article shall have effect for the purpose of regulating the disposal of manure, poultry offal and other waste matter originating in any slaughterhouse in an Infected Area (hereinafter in this Article collectively referred to as refuse).

(2) The occupier of any slaughterhouse in an Infected Area shall cause the refuse contained in it to be burnt or buried in the slaughterhouse or in or on the buildings or land attached thereto within 48 hours of the deposit of the refuse in the slaughterhouse.

(3) The provision of the last foregoing paragraph shall not apply to refuse that is moved from a slaughterhouse, within 24 hours of its deposit there, under the authority of a licence issued under the provisions of this Article.

(4) A licence for the movement of refuse as aforesaid may be issued by a veterinary inspector or the inspector of a local authority if he is satisfied that the refuse is to be subjected to some process at the premises to which it is to be moved that will render it innocuous.

(5) Where a veterinary inspector considers it necessary for the purpose of preventing poultry from coming into contact with any refuse, he may serve a notice on the occupier of any slaughterhouse or other premises in an Infected Area requiring him to take such steps for the purpose aforesaid as may be specified in the notice and within such time as may be there specified, and if any person on whom such a notice is served contravenes or fails to comply with it, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Precautions to be taken by Operators of Egg Packing Stations

15.—(1) The operator of any egg packing station (situated within or without an Infected Area) who uses a vehicle for the conveyance of poultry eggs from a farm in an Infected Area to that egg packing station shall, as soon as practicable after each occasion on which it is so used and before any other poultry eggs, or any poultry, day-old chicks, poultry carcasses, offal or feathers, or any fodder or litter or any other thing intended to be used for or about eggs, poultry or day-old chicks are placed therein, cleanse and disinfect it in the manner described in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 13 of this Order.

(2) On each occasion when a vehicle is required by the foregoing paragraph of this Article to be cleansed and disinfected, the operator of the egg packing station shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect any equipment used in connection with such conveyance of poultry eggs as aforesaid by thoroughly coating, washing or saturating it with an approved disinfectant or, if the equipment is incapable of being so cleansed and disinfected without detriment to it, shall fumigate it in the manner prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 13 of this Order shall apply in the case of the failure of an operator of a packing station to cleanse and disinfect any vehicle or equipment as required by this Article as they apply in the case of the failure of an owner of a vehicle to cleanse and disinfect it as required by that Article.

(4) Where poultry eggs are conveyed from any farm in an Infected Area to an egg packing station, situated within or without that area, the operator of the egg packing station shall, as often as may be necessary during the period beginning with the arrival of the eggs and ending 48 hours after the area has been declared to be free from fowl pest, cause the refuse contained in the packing station to be burnt or buried therein or in or on the buildings or land attached thereto within 48 hours of the deposit of the refuse in the packing station and shall, throughout the period first before-mentioned, take such steps as may be necessary for the purpose of preventing poultry from coming into contact with any refuse contained in the egg packing station.

(5) For the purposes of this Article the expression "egg packing station" means any premises on which is habitually carried on the trade or business of testing, grading, stamping or packing poultry eggs; and "refuse" means whole or damaged eggs rejected as unfit for sale, discarded egg trays and other discarded equipment, and any straw, litter or waste matter found with, or used in connection with, poultry eggs.

Application of Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1954

16. The provisions of Part I of the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1954(d), as amended(e), shall not have effect in an Infected Area but, save as aforesaid, nothing in this Order shall prejudice the operation of the first mentioned Order.

Production of licence and giving of name and address

17. The person in charge of any poultry being moved, where under this Order a licence authorising the movement is necessary, shall on demand made under this Order by an inspector of the Ministry or of a local authority or by a police constable, produce the licence, and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall also if required give his name and address.

Local Authority to enforce Order

18. This Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this 12th day of October, 1956.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this 15th day of October, 1956.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

FIRST SCHEDULE

Arts 4, 5 (2) & 6 (4)

FORM 1

FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1956

Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, do hereby license the movement of the undermentioned poultry from the premises described in Col. III to the place of destination specified in Col. IV, subject to the conditions set out below.

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
Name and address of person to whom this licence is granted	Number and description of poultry to be moved	Full address of premises from which the poultry are to be moved	Full address of premises to which the poultry are to be moved

This licence may be cancelled at any time by a Notice served by an Inspector of the Ministry on the person to whom it was granted.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Conditions

1. *This licence is available for three days only, including the day of the date hereof.*

2. This licence must accompany the poultry throughout the authorised movement.

N.B.—Poultry moved under the authority of this licence must be detained on those premises for 28 days from their arrival (see Articles 4 (3), 5 (3) and 6 (5) of the Order).

Art. 6 (2)

FORM 2

FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1956

Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the local authority of the of , do hereby license the movement of the undermentioned poultry from the premises described in Col. III to the place of destination specified in Col. IV, subject to the conditions set out below.

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
Name and address of person to whom this licence is granted	Number and description of poultry to be moved	Full address of premises from which the poultry are to be moved	Full address of premises to which the poultry are to be moved

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed)

Inspector of the Local Authority
for

Conditions

1. *This licence is available for three days only, including the day of the date hereof.*
2. No bird to which this licence refers (except a goose or duck) must be moved from the premises specified in Col. III unless and until it has been marked by the clipping back of its tail feathers to such an extent that not more than half the original length of the main tail feathers of the bird remains.
3. The poultry must be moved by the nearest available route.
4. This licence must accompany the poultry throughout the authorised movement.

N.B.—Poultry moved under the authority of this licence must not be moved alive from the premises specified in Col. IV but must be slaughtered within 48 hours of their arrival (see Article 6 (3) of the Order).

As an exception to the foregoing if, on the day of their arrival at those premises, the poultry are sold there at a licensed market, fair or sale of poultry intended for immediate slaughter, they may be moved to other premises but only if a further licence is obtained.

Art. 15

SECOND SCHEDULE

Prescribed manner of Fumigation

1. The equipment shall be loosely stacked in a room whose walls and ceiling are constructed of impermeable material and, before the operations described in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this Schedule are completed, the whole of the room's inner surface shall be lightly damped and all doors (other than the exit door), windows and other apertures closed or covered in such manner as to render the room as air-tight as possible.

2. The fumigation required is that known as formaldehyde fumigation resulting from the release of free formaldehyde gas by the chemical reaction of specified quantities of potassium permanganate and a 40 per centum solution of formalin.

3. The specified quantities are 3 ounces of a 40 per centum solution of formalin and 2 ounces of potassium permanganate for every 100 cubic feet of air space contained in the room in which the equipment has been placed (and proportionate quantities for any fraction of 100 cubic feet).

4. The specified quantity of potassium permanganate shall be placed in a large metal receptacle and this receptacle shall be placed in a larger metal receptacle large enough to contain any overflow of fluid that may result when the two substances are brought together.

5. The receptacles so arranged shall then be placed in the room in which the equipment has been placed and the specified quantity of 40 per centum solution of formalin shall be quickly poured into the inner receptacle containing the potassium permanganate.

6. Forthwith upon the resulting release of formaldehyde gas, the exit door of the said room shall be closed and the room shall remain closed and undisturbed for at least 40 minutes after the release of the gas.

(N.B.—It is recommended that persons engaged in the operation of fumigating should wear gas masks to guard against irritation of the nose and eyes, and that the formaldehyde gas should not be brought into contact with poultry eggs.)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which applies to the whole of Great Britain, empowers the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to make an order declaring an area to be an area infected with fowl pest, if he is satisfied that that disease is prevalent in the area. When an area is so declared to be an Infected Area for purposes connected with the control of fowl pest, the provisions of this general Order will apply to that area.

The provisions include prohibitions against movements of poultry out of, into and within such an area, except under licence and subject to certain conditions, and a prohibition against the holding of markets, fairs and sales of poultry, except under licence, and of exhibitions and shows in such an area.

Ancillary provisions designed to prevent the introduction and spreading of fowl pest relate to the closing of particular footpaths and premises in an Infected Area, the regulation of the dress of chicken-sexers, cleansing and disinfection of vehicles used in an Infected Area for the conveyance of poultry or by egg packing stations for the conveyance of eggs, and the disposal of manure and refuse from poultry slaughterhouses and of refuse from egg packing stations.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1958 No. 1442

POULTRY

**The Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Amendment
Order, 1958**

Made - - - - - 28th August, 1958

Coming into Operation 8th September, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Sections 1, 10, 11, 20, 45 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, Commencement and Interpretation

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Amendment Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the 8th day of September, 1958.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act Parliament.

Amendment of Principal Order

2. The Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956(c), shall be altered as follows:—

- (a) in paragraph (1) of Article 3, the words “ declaring the area to be free from fowl pest ” shall be revoked ;
- (b) in paragraph (2) of Article 3, for the words “ be applicable to and have effect in ” there shall be substituted the words “ apply in relation to ” ;
- (c) for paragraph (2) of Article 4 the following paragraph shall be substituted, that is to say—

“ (2) A licence for the movement of poultry out of an Infected Area may be issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry, if he is satisfied that the poultry are to be used for special breeding purposes, and the licence shall be in Form 1 set out in the First Schedule to this Order.” ;

- (d) for paragraph (1) of Article 5 the following paragraph shall be substituted, that is to say—

“ (1) No poultry shall be moved into an Infected Area except—

- (a) under the authority of a licence issued under the provisions of paragraph (2) or (4) of this Article and in accordance with the conditions subject to which it is issued, or

- (b) to a slaughterhouse in respect of which a licence is in force under the provisions of Article 5A of this Order.” ;

(e) in paragraph (3) of Article 5 for the words “such a licence as aforesaid” there shall be substituted the words “such a licence as is referred to in the last preceding paragraph”;

(f) at the end of Article 5, the following paragraphs shall be added, that is to say—

“ (4) A licence for the movement of poultry to a slaughterhouse in an Infected Area may be issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry and shall be in Form 1A set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(5) The occupier of the slaughterhouse to which poultry are moved under the authority of such a licence as is referred to in the last preceding paragraph shall slaughter them within 48 hours of their arrival at the slaughterhouse and the poultry shall not be moved alive therefrom.”;

(g) immediately after Article 5 there shall be inserted the following Article, that is to say—

“ Licensed Slaughterhouses

5A.—(1) If a veterinary inspector of the Ministry is satisfied that the hygienic conditions obtaining at any slaughterhouse within an Infected Area are such that poultry intended for slaughter there may properly be moved to it from any place not situated within an Infected Area, he may issue a licence in respect of that slaughterhouse and the licence shall be in Form 1B set out in the First Schedule to this Order. A slaughterhouse in respect of which a licence issued under this Article is for the time being in force is hereinafter referred to as a licensed slaughterhouse.

(2) Poultry moved to a licensed slaughterhouse from a place not situated within an Infected Area shall be moved by road vehicle only, and while the vehicle is being used to transport the poultry it shall not be used for the transport of any other poultry, being poultry collected from an Infected Area.

(3) The occupier of a licensed slaughterhouse to which poultry are moved from a place outside an Infected Area shall slaughter them within 48 hours of their arrival at the slaughterhouse and the poultry shall not be moved alive therefrom.”;

(h) in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (2) of Article 6 and in the proviso to paragraph (3) of that Article, the words “market, fair or” shall be revoked;

(i) for the heading “Markets and Exhibitions of Poultry in an Infected Area” appearing immediately after the end of Article 7 there shall be substituted the heading “Sales and Exhibitions of Poultry in an Infected Area”;

(j) for Article 8 the following Article shall be substituted, that is to say—

“ Regulation of Holding of Sales of Poultry

8.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the holding of a sale of poultry or of day-old chicks in an Infected Area (whether on market premises or elsewhere) is hereby prohibited.

(2) The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not apply to—

- (a) the holding of a sale on farm premises of poultry or day-old chicks comprising the whole or part of the standing poultry flock of that farm, if the sale is held under the authority of a licence issued by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry and in accordance with the conditions subject to which it is issued ;
- (b) the holding of a sale of poultry or of day-old chicks that are not, at the time of the sale, on the premises where the sale is held ;
- (c) the holding of a sale of poultry authorised by a licence issued by a local authority under the next succeeding paragraph of this Article.

(3) A local authority may issue a licence authorising the holding in an Infected Area on premises specified in the licence of a sale by auction of poultry intended for immediate slaughter :

Provided that no such licence shall extend to authorise the holding of a sale of poultry as aforesaid on any premises on any day if on the same premises and on the same day poultry intended for immediate slaughter have been or are to be sold otherwise than by auction.” ;

(k) in sub-paragraph (4) of Article 15, for the words “ has been declared to be free from fowl pest ” there shall be substituted the words “ has ceased to be an Infected Area ” ;

(l) for Article 16 the following Article shall be substituted, that is to say—

“ Application of the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957

16. The provisions of Part I of the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1957(d), (other than the provisions of paragraph (3) of Article 4 of that Order) shall not have effect in an Infected Area but, save as aforesaid, nothing in this Order shall prejudice the operation of the first mentioned Order.” ;

(m) immediately after the end of Article 17 the following Article shall be inserted, that is to say—

“ Provisions as to licences

17A.—(1) A licence issued under this Order may at any time be revoked by the issuing authority and may be issued subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions subject to which any licence is issued under this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.” ;

(n) in Form 1 in the First Schedule, for the words “ an Inspector ” there shall be substituted the words “ a veterinary inspector/an officer ” ;

(o) immediately after the said Form 1, the following forms shall be inserted :—

FORM 1A

FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1956

Movement Licence

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector/an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, do hereby license the movement of the under-mentioned poultry from the premises described in Col. III to the slaughterhouse specified in Col. IV, subject to the conditions set out below.

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
Name and address of person to whom this licence is granted	Number and description of poultry to be moved	Full address of premises from which the poultry are to be moved	Full address of slaughterhouse to which the poultry are to be moved

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed).....
of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Conditions

1. This licence is available for three days only, including the day of the date hereof.
2. The poultry are to be moved by road vehicle only.
3. While the vehicle is being used to transport the poultry, it shall not be used for the transport of any other poultry, being poultry collected from an Infected Area within the meaning of the above mentioned Order.
4. This licence must accompany the poultry throughout the authorised movement.

N.B.—Poultry moved under the authority of this licence must not be moved alive from the slaughterhouse specified in Col. IV but must be slaughtered within 48 hours of their arrival (see Article 5 (5) of the Order).

Art. 5A (1)

FORM 1B

FOWL PEST (INFECTED AREAS RESTRICTIONS) ORDER, 1956

Slaughterhouse Licence

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, do hereby license to receive at the slaughterhouse described in the Schedule hereto poultry intended for slaughter there, being poultry moved from any place not situated within an Infected Area within the meaning of the above mentioned Order.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed).....
of the Ministry of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

SCHEDULE

N.B.—(1) Poultry moved to the slaughterhouse by virtue of this licence must not be moved alive therefrom but must be slaughtered within 48 hours of their arrival (see Article 5A (3) of the Order).

(2) This licence (unless previously revoked) will expire on the day on which the slaughterhouse ceases to be subject to the current Order declaring the area in which the slaughterhouse is situated to be an Infected Area.”;

(p) in the footnote to Form 2 in the First Schedule, the words “market, fair or” shall be revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 8th September, 1958, amends the Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956. The principal changes are :—

- (a) the omission of a declaration that an Infected Area is free from fowl pest when the Order creating the area is revoked ;
- (b) the abolition of the requirement that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food should have published a prescribed notice before granting any licence for the movement of poultry out of an Infected Area ;
- (c) the introduction of a provision allowing poultry intended for slaughter to be moved to a poultry slaughterhouse in an Infected Area under licence ;
- (d) the inclusion of an additional exemption (from the general prohibition on the holding of sales of poultry in an Infected Area) allowing farm sales under licence.

(5082.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(*Dated 10th March, 1938.*)

GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with disease as defined in Article 20 of this Order, or the carcase thereof shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or carcase and is of opinion that the animal is affected with disease, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects the existence of disease therein, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase is.

(3) A constable receiving any such notice as aforesaid shall forthwith by the most expeditious means give information of the receipt by him of the notice to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is and also to an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) An Inspector of the Local Authority who receives information of the existence or suspected existence of disease shall forthwith report the fact to the Local Authority, and also to the Medical Officer of Health.

(5) Where the notice of disease relates to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the District of a Local Authority other than the Local Authority which receives the notice, the latter shall forthwith inform the other Local Authority of the receipt of the notice.

(6) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Order gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of disease shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time, and are found to be in his opinion affected with disease or are suspected by him of being so affected one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of disease in such animals or carcasses.

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Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority. Detention of Diseased and Suspected Animals and Animals in Contact with Disease.

2.—(1) An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of disease, or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of disease, shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) of Article 1 of this Order if this has not already been done by a police constable and shall then proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall forthwith serve a Detention Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any animal reported to be affected with disease or suspected of being so affected, and of any animal which is in the same stud, stable, building, field, or other place with any such animal or with the carcase of any such animal, and on the owner or person in charge of any animal which in his opinion has been otherwise exposed to the risk of infection.

(2) The Notice (Form A) shall require the detention of the animal in the stable, building, field, or other place, where the animal is at the date of the service of the Notice, either unconditionally or subject to such conditions with a view to identification and the prevention of contact with other animals as may be prescribed in the Notice; provided that in the case of an animal reported to be affected with disease or suspected of being so affected the Notice shall require the unconditional detention of the animal until it is slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this Order or until it is moved for the purpose of slaughter in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 of this Order, or until the Notice (Form A) is withdrawn in accordance with Article 6 (2) (ii) of this Order. Subject as provided in Article 15, it shall be unlawful after the service of such Notice to move any animal to which it relates in contravention of the terms of such Notice.

(3) A Notice (Form A) served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to existence of Glanders or Farcy.

3.—(1) Where, by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise, there is reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises there is an animal affected with

Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938

disease or suspected of being so affected or the carcase of any such animal, a Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the animal or carcase and any other animal or carcase on such premises which the Veterinary Inspector considers it desirable to examine for the purposes of his enquiry.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter the premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with, or suspected of disease, or the carcase of any such animal, shall if so required by the Ministry or Local Authority or their Officers give all such information as they possess as to the animal or carcase or any other animal or carcase which may have been in contact with the said animal or carcase or otherwise exposed to the risk of infection.

Public Warning as to Disease.

4.—(1) The Local Authority may, if they think fit, give public warning by placards, advertisement, or otherwise, of the existence or suspected existence of disease in any stable, building, field, or other place, with or without any particular description thereof, as they think fit, and may continue to do so during the existence of disease, and, in case of a stable, building, or other like place, until the same has been cleansed and disinfected.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person, without lawful authority or excuse, to remove or deface any such placard.

Slaughter of certain Animals.

5.—(1) Where it appears to a Veterinary Inspector that an animal is exhibiting clinical symptoms indicative of disease or where the application of the mallein test to an animal in pursuance of Article 6 of this Order has resulted in a positive reaction, the Veterinary Inspector shall with all practicable speed cause the animal to be slaughtered; provided that if the owner of the animal or any person authorised to act on his behalf gives notice in writing to the Minister or to the Veterinary Inspector that he objects to the animal being slaughtered under the provisions of this Order, the Veterinary Inspector shall not cause that animal to be slaughtered unless and until further special authority under the Official Seal of the Minister has been obtained.

(2) If the value of an animal proposed to be slaughtered under this Order, as determined in the manner provided in Article 7 of this Order, exceeds eighty pounds in the case of a horse, or twenty pounds in the case of an ass or mule, the Veterinary Inspector shall not proceed with its slaughter unless

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and until he has so reported to the Minister and has received further special authority under the Official Seal of the Minister to proceed with the slaughter of the animal.

Testing of Suspected Animals and Animals in Contact with Disease.

6.—(1) The mallein test may be applied by a Veterinary Inspector to any animal detained under Article 2 of this Order, at such intervals and as often as may be considered by the Veterinary Inspector to be reasonably necessary. Upon completion of the test the Veterinary Inspector shall make and sign a report of the result of the test in the Form C set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect, and forward the same immediately to the Ministry. He shall at the same time forward a copy of such report to the owner or person in charge of the animal and also to the Local Authority.

(2) (i) Where the report (Form C) shows that the application of the mallein test has resulted in a positive reaction, the Veterinary Inspector shall cause the animal to be slaughtered subject as provided in Article 5 of this Order.

(ii) Where the report (Form C) shows that the application of the mallein test has resulted in a negative reaction, the Notice (Form A) served under Article 2 of this Order shall forthwith be withdrawn by an Inspector of the Local Authority in the manner therein provided.

Valuation for Compensation.

7. The value of an animal as required for the purpose of compensation shall before slaughter be ascertained by agreement in writing between the Minister and the owner of the animal, and shall, in case of dispute be ascertained in the manner provided by the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

Post-mortem Examination of Suspected Animals which have died and of Slaughtered Animals.

8.—(1) The carcase of every animal liable to be slaughtered under Article 5 of this Order that has died and of every other animal suspected of being affected with disease that has died, and of every animal slaughtered under this Order, shall as soon as practicable be examined by a Veterinary Inspector.

(2) If the Veterinary Inspector is satisfied, as a result of his examination, that disease does not exist, he shall forthwith give to the Ministry and to the Local Authority a certificate to that effect. If the Veterinary Inspector is not so satisfied he shall forthwith send to the Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey, a statement as to the result of his examination together with all the

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information and materials necessary for consideration and determination of the question of the existence or otherwise of disease.

(3) The Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry shall cause the information and materials submitted as herein provided to be examined and a certificate of the result of such examination to be prepared and signed.

(4) A copy of such last mentioned certificate shall be sent by the Ministry to the Local Authority and to the owner or person in charge of the animal.

Compensation for Slaughter.

9.—(1) Where a certificate under the preceding Article shows that the animal referred to therein was affected with disease, the scale of compensation for an animal slaughtered under this Order shall be as follows:—

(i) Where according to the report of the Veterinary Inspector the animal at the time of slaughter showed clinical symptoms which in his opinion were indicative of disease, the compensation shall be such sum as the Minister thinks expedient, being a minimum of two pounds in the case of a horse and of ten shillings in the case of an ass or mule, provided that in no case shall the amount of compensation, if above the minimum, exceed one-fourth of the value of the animal immediately before it became diseased, or twenty pounds for any horse or five pounds for any ass or mule, whichever is the smaller sum.

(ii) In the case of every other animal the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the animal immediately before it received the mallein test under Article 6 of this Order such value being without regard to the suspicion of disease in the animal, but the sum paid shall not exceed forty pounds for any horse or ten pounds for any ass or mule.

(2) Where any certificate under the preceding Article shows that the animal referred to therein was not affected with disease, the scale of compensation for an animal slaughtered under this Order shall be the value of the animal immediately before it was slaughtered, or if it received the mallein test under Article 6 of this Order the value of the animal immediately before it received such test, with a minimum of two pounds in the case of a horse and of ten shillings in the case of an ass or mule; provided that in no case shall the amount of compensation, if above the minimum, exceed eighty pounds for any horse or twenty pounds for any ass or mule. The value, for the purpose of Article 9 (2) of this Order, of an animal immediately before it received the mallein test, shall, in the case of an animal which at the time of slaughter did not show clinical symptoms indicative of disease, be the value without regard to the suspicion of disease in the animal.

*Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938**Marking of Diseased and Suspected Animals.*

10. An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may mark or label for identification any animal reported to be affected with or suspected of being affected with disease, or the carcase of any such animal, and it shall not be lawful for any person, without lawful authority or excuse, to remove, deface, or in any way obliterate any such mark.

Prescribed Manner of Cleansing and Disinfection for Disease.

11.—(1) Any place used by or for an animal in which disease has been found to exist or the carcase of such an animal, and all utensils, harness, nosebags, mangers, feeding troughs, pens, hurdles, and other things used for or about any such animal or carcase and any float, cart, van or other vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of any such animal or carcase on land otherwise than on a railway, shall, as soon as practicable after such use be cleansed and disinfected in the manner herein specified:—

(i) The floor of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which the animal or carcase has come in contact shall be thoroughly saturated with an approved disinfectant; alternatively, the interior of such float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be effectually cleansed by the application of steam to all parts thereof;

(ii) The same parts of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be thoroughly scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then

(iii) The same parts of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle shall be thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant;

(iv) The scrapings and sweepings of the place, float, cart, van or other vehicle, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be buried or effectively destroyed.

(v) All utensils, harness, nosebags, mangers, feeding troughs, pens, hurdles or other things as aforesaid shall, as soon as practicable after use and before being used for other animals be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly swabbed or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) In the case of a field, yard or other place which is not capable of being cleansed and disinfected in the manner above prescribed, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this Article if such field, yard, or other place is disinfected to the reasonable satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(3) (i) The Local Authority may by notice in writing to the occupier of any such place require him to disinfect and cleanse

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the place and the things therein in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority, or at the expense of the occupier or owner.

(ii) The Local Authority may similarly by notice in writing to the person using or causing to be used any such float, cart, van or other vehicle for the purpose aforesaid, require him to cleanse and disinfect the same in accordance with this Article at the expense of the Local Authority or of the person using the same or causing the same to be used.

(4) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, to cause such place, vehicle, or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover from such person summarily as a civil debt the expense of such cleansing and disinfection.

(5) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, the occupier or owner thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Destruction of Infected Articles.

12. An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may, by Notice served on the owner or person in charge of any article which has been used for or about any animal in which disease has been found to exist, and which in the opinion of the Inspector is incapable of being disinfected thoroughly, require such owner or person either to destroy the article or permit the Inspector to destroy it, and the article shall thereupon be destroyed forthwith.

Prohibition of exposure or movement of diseased or suspected animals or carcases.

13.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising the movement of animals or carcases, it shall not be lawful for any person—

(i) to expose an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with disease in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition;

(ii) to place any such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair-ground, sale-yard or other premises where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition;

(iii) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, any such animal or the carcase of any such animal on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane;

(iv) to lead, ride or drive, or cause to be led, ridden or driven, any such animal on a highway, road or lane;

(v) to place or keep any such animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or

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in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane, unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any animal passing along that highway, road or lane, or grazing on the sides thereof;

(vi) to graze any such animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or

(vii) to allow any such animal to stray on a highway, road or lane, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) Where an animal or carcase is exposed or dealt with in contravention of this Article, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall seize, remove, and detain it and shall forthwith transmit information as to the action taken by him to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is. If the animal in the opinion of the Veterinary Inspector exhibits clinical symptoms indicative of disease it shall be slaughtered with all practicable speed in accordance with and subject to the provisions of Article 5 of this Order. If the animal is suspected of being affected with disease, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 6 of this Order. A carcase so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of Articles 8 and 16 of this Order.

(3) In case of an animal being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, that portion of the market or other place where the animal was found shall not be used or allowed to be used for animals by the market authority, or by the owner or occupier of such other place unless and until a Veterinary Inspector has certified that that portion has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected.

(4) An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention.

(5) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the animal or carcase seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, either of whom may recover the same from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Restriction on Movement of Dung, etc.

14. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane, any dung, fodder, or litter that has in any place been in contact with or used about an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with disease, or that has in any place been in contact with or used about the carcase of any such animal, except with a Licence of the Local Authority for

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the District in which such place is situate, granted on a certificate of an Inspector of the Local Authority certifying that the thing to be moved has been as far as practicable, disinfected.

Special Provision as to Movement of Animals for Slaughter.

15.—(1) A Veterinary Inspector may cause any animal liable to be slaughtered under this Order to be moved in a properly constructed float or van to the premises of a person licensed to slaughter horses, or other place convenient for such slaughter.

(2) Any float or van, which has been used for the conveyance of any such animal shall immediately after each occasion of such use be cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 12 of this Order.

Disposal of Carcases.

16.—(1) The Local Authority shall in the following manner dispose of the carcase of every animal that has died of which a post-mortem examination was made under Article 8 of this Order other than the carcase of an animal in respect of which a certificate was given under that Article to the effect that disease did not exist:—

(i) either the carcase shall be buried in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and shall be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime;

(ii) or the carcase shall be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature upon the premises where it is or upon the nearest available premises suitable for the purpose;

(iii) or the carcase may be destroyed, under the supervision of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be taken under the supervision of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's yard or other suitable place, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2) Where for the purpose of destruction in either of the three methods specified above, it is necessary for the carcase to be moved from the place where it then is to some other place, the carcase shall first be disinfected by being saturated with an approved disinfectant.

(3) Where under this Article a carcase is buried the skin shall first be so slashed as to be useless.

(4) A carcase required to be dealt with under this Article shall not be buried or destroyed otherwise than by direction of the Local Authority or be removed from the premises upon which the animal died except by direction of the Local Authority.

(5) A Local Authority may cause a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed, with the previous consent of that Local Authority, but not otherwise.

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Digging Up.

17. It shall not be lawful for any person, except under and in accordance with the provisions of a Licence of the Minister or with permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Extension of meaning of " animals " and " disease " for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

18. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and this Order (except Sections 24, 27 and 28 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894) the definition of the expression " animals " in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses, and mules, and the definition of the expression " disease " in that Act is hereby extended so as to comprise glanders (including farcy), which shall also be a disease to which Section 22 of the Agriculture Act, 1937, applies.

Offences.

19. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of the provisions of any notice or the conditions of any licence thereunder is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937.

Interpretation.

20. In this Order:—

" Animal " means a horse, ass or mule.

" Disease " means glanders, and includes that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy.

" Minister " means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and " Ministry " means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

" Inspector " means a person appointed to be an inspector, for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry, includes a Veterinary Inspector.

" Veterinary Inspector " means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

" Owner " includes an authorised agent of an owner.

" Carcase " means the carcase of a horse, ass, or mule, and part of such a carcase, and the flesh, bones, skin, hoofs, offal, or other part of a horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

" Approved Disinfectant " has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

Other terms have the same meaning and scope as in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938

21. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocation.

22. The Glanders or Farcy Order of 1929 is hereby revoked.

Extent.

23. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

24. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Commencement.

25. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

26. This Order may be cited as the Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official
Seal of the Minister of Agri-
culture and Fisheries is here-
unto affixed this tenth day of
March, nineteen hundred and
thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

Approved:—

Patrick Munro,
Robert Grimston,

Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 2.)

GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1938.

Detention Notice.

To A.B., of.....
I, the undersigned being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of....., do hereby give you Notice that the following animal, namely,.....shall, until this Notice is withdrawn by a Notice signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District, be detained in the following premises, namely (here describe the stable, building, field, or other place where the animal is to be detained).

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(*This Notice does not prevent the movement of the animal for a temporary purpose which will not cause an absence from the place of detention for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, provided that the animal is not moved into any stable, building, field, or other place in which horses, asses or mules are, or may be, kept.)

Dated this.....day of.....19.....
(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district, and to The Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

* Strike out words in brackets if the animal is reported to be affected with disease or suspected of being so affected and in any other case where unconditional detention is desirable. Other conditions, with a view to identification and the prevention of contact with other animals, may be inserted if desirable.

FORM B.

(Articles 2 and 6 (2) (ii).)

GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Notice Form A.

To A.B., of.....
I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of....., hereby withdraw, as from the..... day of.....19....., the Notice (Form A) signed by..... and served upon you on the.....day of.....19....., under the above-mentioned Order.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....
(Signed) C.D.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district, and to The Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM C.

(Article 6.)

GLANDERS OR FARCY ORDER OF 1938.

Report by Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry as to the result of application of mallein test.

I, the undersigned, a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry, do hereby report that I have tested with mallein*.....the property of.....of.....at.....on the.....day of.....19....., and that the test resulted in a positive reaction.
negative †

(Signed)
(Address)

Dated.....

The Veterinary Inspector is to forward this report immediately to the Ministry and deliver or send a copy thereof to the owner or person in charge of the animal and also forward a copy to the Local Authority.

NOTICE

(1) Article 6 (2) (i) of the Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938 provides that where the report (Form C) shows that the application of the mallein test has resulted in a **positive reaction** the Veterinary Inspector shall cause the animal to be slaughtered subject as provided in Article 5 of the Order.

* Here describe the suspected horse, ass or mule.

† Strike out words not applicable.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 311

POULTRY

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1971

Made - - - 26th February 1971

Coming into Operation 8th March 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 20, 45, 84 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1971, shall come into operation on 8th March 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 ;

“day-old chick of poultry” means a live bird of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, pheasants, partridges and quails during the first 72 hours of its life or while it has not been fed, whichever period is the shorter ;

“hatching eggs” means the eggs of poultry intended for hatching ;

“poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, pheasants, partridges and quails, but does not include day-old chicks of the same species ;

“poultry carcase” means the carcase of any bird of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, pheasants, partridges and quails, and includes part of a carcase ;

“poultry dealer” means a person carrying on the business of buying and reselling poultry or day-old chicks of poultry, but a person shall not be deemed to be a poultry dealer by reason only that he sells for slaughter poultry that he has kept for 28 days or longer ;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings ;

“store poultry” means poultry not intended for immediate slaughter and being over the age of 28 days or, in the case of geese and ducks, over the age of 9 days ;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/544 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(2) For the purposes of the Act, in so far as it applies to poultry, and of this Order, the definition of the expression "poultry" in section 84(2) of the Act is hereby extended so as to comprise quails.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

PART I

Application

3. The provisions of this Part of this Order shall apply to England and Wales.

Regulation of holding of poultry exhibitions and shows

4.—(1) No person shall hold or cause or permit to be held an exhibition or show of poultry except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority and at the premises specified in the licence.

(2) The person to whom any such licence is issued shall—

(a) maintain a record showing, in respect of each bird entered for the exhibition or show authorised by the licence, the date of its arrival at and removal from the premises specified in the licence, the name and address of the person who exhibited it and (if known) the name and address of the person who removed it from those premises ; and

(b) permit any officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or of the local authority to inspect that record :

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall require the licensee to retain any entry in the record beyond the period of 3 months from the making of the entry.

Prohibition of holding of sales of poultry

5. No person shall hold or cause or permit to be held a sale of poultry or of day-old chicks of poultry (whether on market premises or elsewhere). This prohibition shall not apply to—

(a) the holding of a sale of poultry or of day-old chicks of poultry on any premises to which no poultry or day-old chicks of poultry have been moved on the day on which the sale is held or within the 28 days next preceding such day ;

(b) the holding of a sale of poultry or day-old chicks of poultry that are not, at the time of the sale, on the premises where the sale is held ;

(c) the holding, during any exhibition or show authorised by a licence issued under the provisions of Article 4 hereof and at the premises on which the exhibition or show is held, of any sale of poultry exhibited in that exhibition or show ;

(d) the holding of a sale of poultry authorised by a licence issued by a local authority under the provisions of Article 6 or Article 7 hereof and for the time being in force.

Licensed sales of poultry intended for immediate slaughter

6.—(1) A local authority may grant to any person a licence authorising the

(a) 1889 c. 63.

holding by him on premises specified therein of a sale by auction of poultry intended for immediate slaughter :

Provided that no such licence shall be granted by a local authority for the holding of a sale of such poultry as aforesaid on any premises on any day if on the same premises and on the same day—

(a) poultry intended for immediate slaughter have been or are to be exposed for sale otherwise than by auction ; or

(b) store poultry or day-old chicks of poultry have been or are to be exposed for sale whether by auction or by private treaty.

(2) No person shall move or cause to be moved any poultry (except geese and ducks) to the premises specified in a licence granted under paragraph (1) of this Article for the purpose of the sale thereby authorised unless and until each bird has been marked by the clipping back of its tail feathers to such an extent that not more than half the original length of the main tail feathers of the bird remains.

(3) No person shall move or cause to be moved alive any poultry which have been moved to the premises specified in a licence granted under paragraph (1) of this Article for the purpose of the sale thereby authorised from those premises except direct to premises on which there are no poultry (other than poultry intended for immediate slaughter) or day-old chicks of poultry, and no person shall move or cause to be moved any such poultry as are first mentioned in this paragraph from such last mentioned premises until they have been slaughtered.

Licensed sales of store poultry

7.—(1) A local authority may grant to any person a licence authorising the holding by him on premises specified therein of a sale by auction of store poultry at any time :

Provided that no such licence shall be granted by a local authority for the holding of a sale of store poultry on any premises on any day if on the same premises and on the same day—

(a) store poultry have been or are to be exposed for sale otherwise than by auction ; or

(b) poultry intended for immediate slaughter, poultry carcasses or day-old chicks of poultry have been or are to be exposed for sale whether by auction or by private treaty.

(2) No person shall move any poultry to the premises specified in such a licence granted under paragraph (1) of this Article for the purpose of the sale thereby authorised unless—

(a) he is the rearer of the poultry (not being a poultry dealer) ;

(b) he moves the poultry to those premises direct from the premises on which they were reared ; and

(c) a declaration made by him in relation to the poultry in the form set out in Schedule 1 hereto is on request surrendered to an officer of the local authority on the arrival of the poultry at those premises.

Restrictions on movement of poultry

8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article, whenever poultry or poultry carcasses are moved to any premises, it shall not be lawful to move any poultry from those premises before the expiry of a period of 28 days from

the day on which the poultry or poultry carcasses (as the case may be) were delivered to those premises :

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply—

- (i) in respect of poultry carcasses delivered to premises, if they were so delivered for consumption on those premises,
- (ii) to the movement of poultry from premises, being a movement in respect of which a licence under the Fowl Pest Order of 1936(a), as amended (b) (or under Article 2 of the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927(c)) is in force, authorising (notwithstanding anything in the said Order of 1936) poultry to be moved from those premises.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing paragraph of this Article shall apply to the movement of poultry from premises specified in a licence issued under Article 4, 6 or 7 hereof to which they were moved for the purposes of the exhibition or show or of the sale, as the case may be, thereby authorised or to the movement of poultry from premises specified in a licence (in the form set out in Schedule 2 hereto) issued by an inspector or other officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or by an inspector of a local authority under this paragraph to other premises so specified for slaughter there by the Jewish method for the food of Jews, or by the Moslem method for the food of Moslems.

(3) No person shall move or cause to be moved any poultry, which have been removed from any exhibition or show of poultry, to the same, or to any other, exhibition or show of poultry before the expiration of a period of 28 days next following the day on which they were so removed.

(4) A poultry dealer shall not bring together on any premises poultry or day-old chicks of poultry moved from more than one farm, holding or other place.

PART II

Application

9. The provisions of this Part of this Order shall apply to the whole of Great Britain.

Prohibition of movement of poultry into Scotland

10. No person shall move or cause to be moved any poultry, day-old chicks of poultry or hatching eggs into Scotland from any other part of Great Britain.

Provided that the Secretary of State may by licence (which may at any time be revoked) authorise the movement into Scotland from any other part of Great Britain of poultry, day-old chicks of poultry or hatching eggs, if in special circumstances he thinks it expedient so to do, subject to such poultry, day-old chicks of poultry or hatching eggs (as the case may be) being detained at a quarantine station to be specified in the licence and there tested for disease under the supervision of a veterinary inspector ; and subject to such other conditions (if any) as may be specified in the licence.

Prohibition of movement of poultry into Specified Areas

11. No person shall move or cause to be moved any poultry—

(a) S.R. & O. 1936/1297 (Rev. XVIII, p. 442; 1936 II, p. 2086).

(b) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1963/629 (1963 I, p. 760).

(c) S.R. & O. 1927/290 (Rev. II, p. 449; 1927 p. 78).

- (a) into the area specified in Schedule 3 hereto from any other part of England and Wales ;
- (b) into Wales from any part of England or from Scotland ;
- (c) into the area specified in Schedule 4 hereto from any other part of England and Wales, or from Scotland.

Prohibition of consignment of poultry to railway stations

12. No person shall consign or cause to be consigned—

- (a) poultry to, or to the order of, any person at a railway station ; or
- (b) poultry or day-old chicks of poultry to, or to the order of, any person at any premises other than a railway station, not being premises in the occupation of the last-mentioned person.

PART III

Enforcement

13. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Provisions as to licences

14.—(1) A licence issued under this Order may be issued subject to such conditions as may be specified therein and may at any time be revoked by any person who is authorised by this Order to issue licences of the class to which that licence belongs.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions subject to which any licence is issued under this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Transitional Provisions

15. Any licence granted under any Order revoked by Article 16 of this Order, and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, shall have effect as if issued under this Order.

Revocation of orders

16. The Orders specified in Schedule 5 hereto are hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 23rd February 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 26th February 1971.

(L.S.)

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE 1

Form of Declaration to be completed by the rearer of live poultry moved to premises on which a licensed sale of store poultry is to be held

THE LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER 1971

I,
of
hereby declare:—

- 1. that I am the rearer of the live poultry described below;
 - 2. that they were/will be moved to
(at which a licensed sale of store poultry is to be held on the 19) from where they were reared; and
 - 3. *that no live poultry or poultry carcasses (except carcasses intended for consumption on the last mentioned premises) were moved on to those premises either today before the poultry described below were moved, or at any time in the last preceding 28 days.
- or
- 3A. *that no live poultry or poultry carcasses (except carcasses intended for consumption on the last mentioned premises) have been or will be moved on to those premises at any time before the removal of the poultry described below to the said sale and after the commencement of 28 days preceding the day on which the removal takes place.

DESCRIPTION OF POULTRY

Number	Species	Breed

Signed.....

Date.....

* Paragraph 3 is for use where the rearer signs the declaration at the premises where the sale is to be held in the presence of the officer of the local authority. Paragraph 3A is for use where the rearer signs it at some other place. The paragraph that is not applicable should be struck out.

Article 8.

SCHEDULE 2

THE LIVE POULTRY (RESTRICTIONS) ORDER 1971

Movement Licence under Article 8(2)

I, the undersigned, being an inspector/officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food *or* an inspector of the local authority for the
of , do hereby license the movement of poultry
from the premises known as and occupied by
to the slaughterhouse known as for slaughter
there by the Jewish or Moslem method

Dated this day of , 19

(Signed)

N.B. This licence may be revoked at any time by an authorised person.
(Art. 14(1)).

Article 11.

SCHEDULE 3

The area comprising:—

The administrative Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland and Cumberland, including all Boroughs geographically situated therein.

The Cities and County Boroughs of Carlisle and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The County Boroughs of Barrow-in-Furness, Darlington, Gateshead, Hartlepool, South Shields, Sunderland and Tynemouth.

In the County of Lancashire:—

The Petty Sessional Divisions of North Lonsdale and Hawkshead.

Article 11.

SCHEDULE 4

The area comprising:—

The administrative Counties of Devon and Cornwall, including all Boroughs geographically situated therein.

The City, County and County Borough of Exeter.

The City and County Borough of Plymouth.

The County Borough of Torbay.

Article 16.

SCHEDULE 5

Column 1 Orders revoked	Column 2 References
The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957	S.I. 1957/787 (1957 II, p. 1919).
The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1959	S.I. 1959/466 (1959 II, p. 2209).
The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1961	S.I. 1961/1405 (1961 II, p. 2816).
The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1963	S.I. 1963/2006 (1963 III, p. 4242).
The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1966	S.I. 1966/951 (1966 II, p. 2297).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts (with some amendments) the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957 (S.I. 1957/787), as amended by S.I. 1959/466, 1961/1405, 1963/2006 and 1966/951.

The principal provisions of the order as amended are :—

1. A prohibition on exhibitions or shows of poultry except under licence granted by the local authority. (Article 4).

2. A prohibition on the holding of sales of poultry or day-old chicks, subject to exemptions in certain specified circumstances including a provision for licensing by local authorities of the holding of a sale by auction of poultry intended for immediate slaughter or of store poultry. (Articles 5, 6 and 7).

3. A prohibition upon the movement of poultry from any premises to which poultry or poultry carcasses are delivered for a period of 28 days from such delivery (subject to exceptions applicable to poultry moved under local authority licence and other specified cases). (Article 8).
(The above provisions apply to England and Wales).

4. A prohibition upon the movement of poultry, day-old chicks and hatching eggs into Scotland from the rest of Great Britain, subject to a power for the Secretary of State for Scotland to license exemptions in special circumstances. (Article 10).

5. A prohibition upon the movement of poultry into certain areas of England and Wales from other areas specified for that purpose. (Article 11, Schedules 3 and 4).

6. A prohibition upon the consignment of poultry to railway stations, or of poultry or day-old chicks to any premises other than a railway station which are not in the occupation of the person to whom the consignment is made. (Article 12).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1036

POULTRY

The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1971

Made - - - 22nd June 1971

Coming into Operation 24th June 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 20, 45, 84 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, interpretation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Amendment Order 1971, shall be construed as one with the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1971(c) (in this order referred to as “the principal order”), and shall come into operation on 24th June 1971.

Extension of application of Part I of principal order to Scotland

2. The principal order shall be amended by substituting for the words “England and Wales” in Article 3 thereof the words “the whole of Great Britain”.

Removal of prohibition on certain movements of poultry

3. The principal order shall be amended by the deletion of Article 11 and Schedules 3 and 4 thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 16th June 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on
22nd June 1971.

(L.S.)

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).
(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.I. 1971/311 (1971 I, p. 1046).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order amends the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1971 so as to make Articles 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 applicable to Scotland as well as to England and Wales, and so as to remove the prohibition imposed by that order upon the movement of poultry into certain specified areas of England and Wales.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 2053

POULTRY

The Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 1971

Made - - - 16th December 1971

Coming into Operation 1st January 1972

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1(1), 20(v), 45, 47(1) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 1971, applies to England and Wales and shall come into operation on 1st January 1972.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“carcase” means the carcase of any poultry or any part thereof;

“licensed vaccine” means either—

(a) a vaccine which is the subject of, and which is being used in accordance with the provisions of, a current product licence issued under the Medicines Act 1968(c), or an animal test certificate so issued, or

(b) a vaccine of which the manufacture for sale or the importation into Great Britain is licensed, as respects England and Wales by the Minister, or as respects Scotland by the Secretary of State, under any order for the time being in force made under Part II of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means any live bird or birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea fowls, and partridges, pheasants, pigeons and quails (d) kept in contact with domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks or guinea fowls;

“Veterinary Inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) 1968 c. 67.

(d) For the extension of the definition of poultry in section 84(2) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 to include quails see S.I. 1971/311 (1971 I, p. 1046).

(e) 1889 c. 63.

Notification of Newcastle disease

3.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge any poultry or carcase which is affected or suspected of being affected with Newcastle disease shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the poultry or carcase is, or to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any poultry or carcase and suspects that the poultry or carcase is affected with Newcastle disease shall, with all practicable speed, give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the poultry or carcase is, or to the Veterinary Inspector appointed as aforesaid to receive such information within the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

(3) A constable receiving any such notice shall immediately transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed as aforesaid to receive such information within the area wherein the poultry or carcase is.

Restrictions on premises

4. The occupier of premises on which there is any poultry or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with Newcastle disease, shall forthwith and until a Veterinary Inspector attends those premises for the purpose of the diagnosis of the disease—

(a) prevent the access of any person (other than a person exercising any right of entry or way granted by law or a person attending the poultry) to the part of the premises on which the poultry or carcase is or has been kept; and

(b) detain on the premises all poultry and carcasses, except dressed carcasses not affected with or suspected of the disease.

Provision of assistance

5. For the purpose of establishing whether information in any manner received concerning the existence or suspected existence of Newcastle disease on any premises is correct, the occupier of such premises and any person in his employment shall render to a Veterinary Inspector such reasonable assistance as he may require for such purpose as aforesaid and shall permit him to examine any poultry or carcase found on such premises.

Prohibition of vaccination with unlicensed vaccine

6. No person shall vaccinate, or cause or permit to be vaccinated, any poultry against Newcastle disease except with a licensed vaccine.

Local authority to enforce order

7. The provisions of this order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Amendment of the Fowl Pest Order of 1936

8. Article 12(1) of the Fowl Pest Order of 1936(a) as amended (b) shall, in the application of that order to England and Wales, have effect as if in the definition of "Fowl pest" the words "any of the forms of that disease, including Newcastle disease and" were omitted.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 13th December 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

16th December 1971.

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order provides that the Fowl Pest Order of 1936, as amended, shall no longer apply in relation to Newcastle disease in poultry in England and Wales. Under the provisions of the new order, which applies to England and Wales, Newcastle disease remains a disease notification of the existence of which is required to be made as soon as practicable to a police constable or to a veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The owner or person in charge making the notification is required to retain on the premises all poultry and carcasses, and to prevent, so far as he legally may, the admission of persons until a diagnostic visit has been made. The vaccination of poultry against Newcastle disease with an unlicensed vaccine is prohibited.

(a) S. R. & O. 1936/1297 (Rev. XVIII, p. 442; 1936 II, p. 2086).

(b) The amending orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this Order.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 2053

POULTRY

The Newcastle Disease (England and Wales) Order 1971

(5681.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 9th March, 1938.)

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease, and Separation of Diseased and Suspected Animals.

1.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange as defined in this Order shall (a) as far as practicable keep that animal separate from horses, asses or mules not so affected or suspected; and (b) with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any horse, ass or mule, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with parasitic mange, or suspects that the animal is so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately:—

(i) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is; and

(ii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of parasitic mange shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with parasitic mange or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of parasitic mange in such animals.

*Parasitic Mange Order of 1938**Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority.**Detention of Diseased and Suspected Animals.*

2.—(1) An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of parasitic mange or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of that disease, shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector in accordance with sub-paragraph (3) (i) of Article 1 of this Order if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then proceed with all practicable speed to the place where the disease, according to the information received by him, exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall forthwith serve a Detention Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of any stable, shed, field or other premises in which there is any horse, ass or mule reported to be affected with the disease or suspected of being so affected. The Notice shall require the detention of the animal (subject to such conditions permitting movement of the animal as may be prescribed in the Notice) in the stable, shed, building, field, or other place (hereinafter referred to as the place of detention) where the animal is at the date of the service of the Notice and it shall be unlawful after the service of such Notice to move any animal to which it relates, or any other horse, ass, or mule in the place of detention in contravention of the terms of the Notice or to allow any such horse, ass or mule to stray out of the place of detention or from any land where it is being worked in accordance with the terms of the Notice.

(2) An Inspector of the Local Authority, if satisfied that the movement of the diseased or suspected horse, ass, or mule to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes of treatment may issue a licence authorising such movement and shall serve on the occupier of the other place of detention a further Detention Notice (Form A) requiring that the animal be detained on or in such other place, and such animal shall be moved, subject to the directions of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such other place of detention, and, when moved, shall be there detained in accordance with such further Notice. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this paragraph the original Notice (Form A) shall remain in force with regard to the place of detention therein specified until withdrawn in the manner hereinafter provided, but it shall be so withdrawn as soon as the Local Authority are satisfied by a report from a Veterinary Inspector that every other horse, ass, or mule on the premises has been treated in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 (2) of this Order if so required by a Veterinary Inspector and that the place of detention has been disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 6 of this Order.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

(3) A Notice (Form A) served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry.

3.—(1) Where, by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise, there is reasonable ground for supposing that on any premises there is a horse, ass or mule affected with parasitic mange, or suspected of being so affected, a Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the animal and any other horse, ass, or mule on such premises.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter the premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) Where the Veterinary Inspector is of opinion that any horse, ass or mule on the premises is affected with parasitic mange he shall make a report to that effect and send a copy thereof to the Ministry, to the Local Authority and to the owner or person in charge of the animal. He shall at the same time send the information and any materials on which his diagnosis was based to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry who shall cause an examination thereof to be made and a certificate of the result of such examination to be prepared and signed.

(4) If such certificate confirms the diagnosis of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence of parasitic mange, the Minister shall cause the Local Authority and the owner or person in charge of the animal to be so informed.

(5) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been a horse, ass or mule affected with, or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange, shall if so required by the Minister or Local Authority or their Officers give all such information as they possess as to the animal or any other horse, ass or mule which may have been in contact with the said animal or otherwise exposed to the risk of infection.

Treatment of Diseased or Suspected Animals and of other Animals in a Place of Detention.

4.—(1) Every horse, ass or mule on the place of detention at the date of the service of the Detention Notice (Form A)

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

which is affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange shall from time to time be treated by the owner thereof in accordance with directions given by the Veterinary Inspector, with some dressing or other remedy for such disease approved for the purpose by a Veterinary Inspector, or by a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner of the animal.

(2) Any other horse, ass or mule in the place of detention at the date of the service of the Notice (Form A) shall be similarly treated if required, and in accordance with the directions given, by a Veterinary Inspector.

(3) The Detention Notice (Form A) shall be withdrawn by an Inspector of the Local Authority when the Local Authority are satisfied by a report from a Veterinary Inspector that all horses, asses and mules on the premises are free from parasitic mange and are also satisfied that the place of detention has been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Order.

Provision for Detention and Treatment of Animals exposed to infection.

5.—(1) Where a Veterinary Inspector considers it necessary for preventing the spread of parasitic mange, he may serve a Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any horse, ass or mule which he has reason to believe has been in contact with a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange, or has been otherwise exposed to infection, and thereupon the said first-mentioned animal shall become subject to the restrictions and requirements imposed by the said Notice.

(2) A Notice (Form B) served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority. Such Notice (Form C) shall be served as soon as an Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that the treatment required by the Notice (Form B) has been properly carried out.

(3) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Article to the Local Authority, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

Cleansing and Disinfection.

6.—(1) Any place in which a horse, ass or mule affected with, or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange has

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

been at any time shall be cleansed and disinfected by, and at the expense of, the occupier of such place to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority as follows:—

(a) The place shall be swept out, and all litter and sweepings shall forthwith be burned or be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with horses, asses or mules; and

(b) The floor of the place and all other parts thereof with which such horse, ass or mule has come in contact shall be thoroughly washed, scrubbed, or scoured with water, and then as far as practicable, be disinfected in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Article; then

(c) In the case of a field or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be sufficient if such field or place be cleansed and disinfected as far as practicable and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(2) Every utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, article of clothing or other thing used for or about a horse, ass or mule affected with, or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange shall, as soon as practicable after being so used, and before being used for any other horse, ass or mule, be cleansed by being thoroughly washed, or scrubbed, or scoured with water, and subsequently disinfected in accordance with the subsequent provisions of this Article, and such cleansing and disinfection shall be carried out by, and at the expense of, the owner of the thing.

(3) Every place or thing, or part thereof, required by this Article to be disinfected shall be thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(4) If any person fail to cleanse and disinfect any place or any utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, clothing or other thing, or to remove any litter, in accordance with this Order, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Order, to cause such place or such utensil, manger, feeding-trough, pen, hurdle, harness, clothing or other thing to be cleansed or disinfected, or to remove such litter and to recover summarily as a civil debt from such person the expenses thereby incurred.

(5) Where the power conferred by the preceding provision of this Article is exercised by the Local Authority, the occupier of the place, and the owner of the thing, to be cleansed and disinfected shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

Prohibition of exposure or movement of Animals affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange.

7.—(1) It shall not be lawful for any person—

(i) to expose a horse, ass or mule affected with, or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange in a market, fair, saleyard, or other public or private place where such animals are commonly exposed for sale;

(ii) to place a horse, ass or mule affected with, or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair-ground, or saleyard, or where such animals are commonly placed before exposure for sale;

(iii) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel;

(iv) except with a licence granted in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by a Detention Notice (Form A) or by a Notice Form B, to carry, lead or drive, or cause to be carried, led or driven on a highway or thoroughfare, a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange;

(v) to place or keep a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway unless the animal is in charge of an attendant or the field is so fenced or situate that any horse, ass or mule therein cannot in any manner come in contact with any horse, ass or mule passing along that highway or grazing on the sides thereof;

(vi) to graze a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange on pasture being on the sides of a highway; or

(vii) to allow a horse, ass or mule affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange, to stray on a highway or thoroughfare or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) Where a horse, ass or mule is exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article, an Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize, remove and detain it on some suitable premises for the purposes of its detention and treatment in accordance with the provisions of Articles 2 and 4 of this Order and shall forthwith transmit information as to the action taken by him to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

(3) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of the horse, ass or mule seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, either of whom may recover the same from the owner in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Extension of meaning of " animals " and " disease " for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

8. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and this Order, except sections 24, 27, and 28 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, the definition of the expression " animals " in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses and mules, and the definition of the expression " disease " in that Act is hereby extended so as to comprise parasitic mange as defined in this Order.

Offences.

9. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of the provisions of any Notice or the conditions of any licence thereunder is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937.

Interpretation.

10. In this Order—

" Approved disinfectant " has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936;

" Inspector " means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry, includes a Veterinary Inspector;

" Veterinary Inspector " means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister;

" Parasitic mange " means sarcoptic mange and psoroptic mange of horses, asses and mules;

" The Act of 1894 " means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

" The Minister " means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and " Ministry " means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

11. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

Local Authority to enforce Order.

12. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Saving for existing Notices, Licences, etc.

13. Notices served and licences granted under the Orders revoked by this Order and in force at the commencement of this Order shall have effect as if served or granted under this Order.

Revocation.

14. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Extent.

15. This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the Parasitic Mange Order of 1938.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this ninth day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.).

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(Article 2.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1938.

COUNTERFOIL.

Name and Address of Occupier.	To of I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of do hereby give Notice to you as the occupier of the undermentioned premises (which are in
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Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

Place of Detention.

Description of animal diseased.

this Notice referred to as the place of detention) namely: [description of stable, shed, field or other premises], in which there is a [description of horse, ass or mule] affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange, that by virtue of this Notice and of the Parasitic Mange Order of 1938, the following restrictions apply from the date of the service of this Notice until the Notice is withdrawn by a Notice in writing served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the occupier of the premises.

Restrictions.

(If applied to more than one diseased animal, form to be altered accordingly.)

1. Any horse, ass or mule in the place of detention at the date of the service of this Notice *which is affected with or suspected of being affected with parasitic mange* shall not be moved out of the place of detention except with a licence of a Veterinary Inspector or of an Inspector of the Local Authority acting under the advice of a Veterinary Inspector, and in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) the animal may be moved only by road;

(b) the animal may be moved to a knacker's yard or slaughterhouse for the purpose of slaughter therein, or to a place of detention to be treated in accordance with the provisions of the Parasitic Mange Order of 1938;

(c) the animal may also be moved from and to the premises specified in this Notice for the purpose of being worked, but within the seven days immediately preceding any such movement the animal shall be treated with some dressing or other remedy for parasitic mange approved for that purpose by a Veterinary Inspector or a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner of the animal. The movement must not cause an absence from the premises specified in this Notice for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, and the animal must not be moved into any stable, shed, field or other premises in which horses, asses or mules are kept.

2. Any other horse, ass or mule in the place of detention at the date of the service of this Notice shall only be moved out of the place of detention if permission in writing is obtained from an Inspector of the Local Authority, and if within the preceding seven days its skin has been treated all over with some dressing or other remedy for parasitic mange approved for that purpose by a Veterinary Inspector or a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner of the animal. The movement must not cause an absence from the place of detention for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

3. No horse, ass or mule shall be allowed to stray out of the place of detention or from the land on which it is being worked.

Date of Notice.

Dated this.....day of.....,19.....

Name of Inspector.

(Signed)
Inspector.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

FORM B.

(Article 5.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1938.

COUNTERFOIL.

Name and Address of
Occupier.

To....., of.....

Place of Detention.

Description of animal
diseased.

I, the undersigned, being a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, do hereby give Notice to you as the [owner] [person in charge] of a [description of horse, ass or mule] which appears to have been exposed to the infection of parasitic mange, and is now in the undermentioned premises, namely: [description of stable, shed, field or other premises], that by virtue of this Notice and of the Parasitic Mange Order of 1938, the following restrictions and requirements apply from the date of the service of this Notice until the Notice is withdrawn by a Notice in writing served by an Inspector of the Local Authority on the occupier of the premises.

Restrictions.

1. The abovementioned horse, ass, or mule shall be treated twice, with an interval of seven days between the two treatments, with some dressing or other remedy for parasitic mange approved for the purpose by a Veterinary Inspector or by a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner of the animal.

2. The abovementioned horse, ass or mule shall not be moved out of the stable, shed, field or other premises specified in this Notice except in accordance with the following conditions:—

(a) the animal may be moved only by road;

(b) the animal may be moved to a knacker's yard or slaughterhouse for the purpose of slaughter therein;

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938

(c) the animal may also be moved from and to the premises specified in this Notice for the purpose of being worked; but within the seven days immediately preceding any such movement the animal shall be treated with some dressing or other remedy for parasitic mange approved for that purpose by a Veterinary Inspector or a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner of the animal. The movement must not cause an absence from the premises specified in this Notice for a period exceeding twenty-four hours, and the animal must not be moved into any stable, shed, field or other premises in which horses, asses or mules are kept.

Date of Notice.

Dated this..... day of....., 19 ..

Name of Veterinary
Inspector.

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Ministry.

FORM C.

(Articles 2 and 5.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PARASITIC MANGE ORDER OF 1938.

*Withdrawal of Notice (Form).**

To A.B., of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the [county] of....., hereby withdraw, as from the..... day of.....19....., the Notice (Form)* signed byand served upon you on the.....day of19....., under the abovementioned Order.

Dated this.....day of....., 19.....

(Signed) C.D.

Inspector.

* State whether Form A or B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to The Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Parasitic Mange Order of 1938.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title.
8244	1911. 22nd November	Parasitic Mange Order of 1911.
9923	1918. 7th May	Parasitic Mange (Amendment) Order of 1918.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

(4605.)

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SCHEDULE.

(4605.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 23RD MARCH, 1928.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

*Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.**Notice of Disease.*

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph.*

(3) The constable shall also forthwith give information of the receipt by him of the notice to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Notification of Disease by Veterinary Surgeons.

2.—(1) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal and is of opinion that the animal is affected with pleuro-pneumonia, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered, or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected, shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection:—

(a) to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is who shall immediately transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph, and also

(b) to an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the animal or carcase is who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of pleuro-pneumonia shall be entitled to receive from the Local Authority a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification.

(3) Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of pleuro-pneumonia in such animals or carcasses.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority. Declaration of Infected Place.

3.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority who (a) receives notice under the preceding Articles or (b) has reasonable ground for suspecting that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed on any premises shall forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises on which there is or was the animal or carcase to which the notice of disease refers, or on the occupier of the premises on which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within fifty-six days existed as the case may be, and shall in such Notice specify the limits of the Infected Place.

(2) On service of such Notice the premises shall become an Infected Place within the limits specified by the Notice and be subject to the Rules contained in Article 5 of this Order.

(3) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall at the same time send copies of the Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

(4) Every such Inspector on leaving any premises on which pleuro-pneumonia exists, or is suspected to exist, shall thoroughly disinfect his boots and hands and shall also disinfect his clothes if they have been brought in contact with infection.

(5) Subject as hereinafter provided, the rules applied to an Infected Place by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(6) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place. Copies of any Notice so served shall be sent by the Inspector or Officer to the Ministry, the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Veterinary Enquiry by Local Authority as to existence of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

4.—(1) A Local Authority on receiving information of the existence or suspected existence of pleuro-pneumonia shall forthwith cause enquiry to be instituted as to the correctness of such

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

information with the assistance and advice of a Veterinary Inspector. The opinion of such Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of pleuro-pneumonia shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which pleuro-pneumonia exists, or is suspected to exist, shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands with an approved disinfectant.

(3) The Local Authority shall supply to every such Veterinary Inspector the boots, overall clothing and disinfectants required to be used under the foregoing provision.

(4)—(a) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia or the carcase of any such animal, and the veterinary surgeon, if any, who has been attending or been consulted respecting the said animal or carcase, and any person who has been in charge of the animal or carcase or in any manner exposed to infection by contact with it or otherwise shall give all reasonable facilities for an enquiry under this Article and generally for the due execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Order by the Ministry, the Local Authority and their Officers.

(b) Any such owner, occupier, veterinary surgeon, or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Ministry or Local Authority or their Officers, give all such information as he possesses as to the animal or carcase.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

5.—(1) Any premises declared to be an Infected Place under Article 3 of this Order shall be subject to the following Rules, namely:—

Rule 1. No animal shall be moved into or out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 2. No carcase shall be removed out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 3. No fodder, litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, vehicle, or other thing shall be removed out of an Infected Place except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may by Notice in writing to the occupier of an Infected Place direct that:—

- (a) Such additional Rules as may be specified in such Notice shall apply to the Infected Place; or
- (b) Any of the Rules prescribed by this Article shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified or altered to the extent or in the manner specified in such Notice.

Removal of Dung or other things.

6. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane, any dung, fodder, litter, or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about an animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or suspected of being so affected, except with a licence granted by an Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be stipulated therein.

Disinfection for Pleuro-Pneumonia.

7.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for an animal while affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia and any utensil, pen, hurdle or other thing used for or about such animal, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any animal while affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animal.

Prohibition of Movement of Animals Exposed to Infection.

8.—(1) Where an Inspector of a Local Authority receives in any manner whatsoever information or has reason to believe that there is in the district of the Local Authority an animal which there is reasonable ground to suspect has been in contact with any animal affected with pleuro-pneumonia or otherwise exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia he shall, and in any other case in respect of any animal in the district, if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, may, forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

the animal; provided that if the animal is in any of the places referred to in (a) to (f) of Article 11 of this Order the Inspector shall before the service of the Notice (Form D) cause the animal to be seized and moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the purpose of the detention of the animal under the said Notice.

(2) An inspector of the Ministry may, in any case if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of any animal.

(3) After the service of a Notice under paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Article it shall not be lawful for any person, until the operation of the Notice terminates or the Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Ministry as the case may be—

- (a) to move the animal from or out of any place from or out of which movement is prohibited by the Notice; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place; or
- (d) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

(4) Where in the opinion of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry it is expedient, with a view to determine whether an animal in respect of which a Notice has been served under this Article is affected with pleuro-pneumonia that a veterinary examination of it should be made, the Local Authority shall at the request of the Minister or of an Inspector of the Ministry acting under any general or special directions given by the Minister, cause such examination to be carried out forthwith by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority. The result of the examination shall forthwith be communicated to the Minister or to the Inspector of the Ministry as the case may be.

Power to Require separate Isolation of Animals subject to a Notice (Form D).

9.—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the preceding Article an Inspector of the Ministry may by Notice in writing served on a person on whom a Notice in the Form D or to the like effect has been served, direct that until the operation of the Notice Form D terminates or the Notice is withdrawn in

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

the manner prescribed by this Order any animal subject to the Notice shall be isolated from all other animals (whether subject to the Notice Form D or not) in a specified field, shed, sty, or other place forming part of the premises to which the Notice Form D applies.

(2) The Inspector may insert in such Notice such conditions or restrictions as the Inspector acting under the general direction of the Minister may prescribe.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Animals affected with or Suspected of Pleuro-Pneumonia.

10.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising or directing the movement of animals it shall be unlawful for any person:

- (a) to expose an animal affected with, or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) to place such animal in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fair-ground, or sale-yard, or where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, such animal on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, such animal on a highway, road or lane; or
- (e) to place or keep such animal on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner come in contact with animals passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze such animal on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or
- (g) to allow such animal to stray on a highway, road or lane or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) The provisions of Article 11 of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of animals under that Article shall apply in the case of any animal exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

Pleuro-Pneumonia found or suspected in a market, railway station, or other like place, or during transit.

11. If an animal is found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or is suspected to be so affected—

- (a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) while in a lair or other place where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
- (c) while in or on a landing-place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or
- (d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or
- (e) while on common or uninclosed land; or
- (f) while in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal or his authorised agent;

the following provisions shall apply (namely);

(Seizure of Animals.)

(i) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia and also any animal being in or on the market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, or other such place as aforesaid and shall forthwith transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by *telegraph*.

(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause any such animal so seized to be detained at the place where it is seized, or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, any animal affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia to be kept separate during such movement and detention from animals not so affected or suspected.

(iv) An animal so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except at the direction or with a licence of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

(Declaration of Infected Place by Minister only.)

(v) The market, fair-ground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, lair, landing-place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by direction of the Minister, and then subject to such Rules as may be specified by him.

(Expenses.)

(vi) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of any animal seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Imported Animals Wharves, etc.)

(vii) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf or Landing Place or to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

Food and Water during Detention.

12. An Inspector, Officer or constable seizing or detaining an animal shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water and shall make all necessary provision for its comfort and well-being during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

13.—(1) An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(2) This Article, in so far as it requires copies of Notices served to be sent to the Secretary of the Ministry, shall not apply in the case of any Notice (Form D or Form E) served by an Inspector of the Local Authority under Article 8 of this Order.

General Provisions as to Movement.

14.—(1) An animal while being moved under this Order, shall as far as practicable be kept separate from all other animals and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere, and where the place of destination is a slaughter-house, it shall be there detained until it is slaughtered.

(2) A licence under this Order shall accompany the animal being moved thereunder and shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the animal at the time of completing the movement.

(3) Any person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order a licence or other permission is necessary, shall, on demand by a constable, or an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, produce the licence and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall, also if required, give his name and address.

Change of Occupation of Premises.

15.—(1) Where by reason of the termination of his right of occupation of any land the owner of any live stock on such land is unable to remove the same therefrom by reason of any restriction of movement imposed by any Order of the Minister relating to pleuro-pneumonia, the person entitled to the occupation of the land on such termination aforesaid:—

(a) shall afford the owner of the live stock, and any person authorised by him, all such facilities for feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock, or for the sale of the stock, as the owner thereof may reasonably require; or

(b) where the owner thereof is unable or unwilling to avail himself of such facilities, shall take all such steps as are reasonably necessary for the proper feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock.

(2) These provisions shall continue to apply so long as the restriction on movement prevents the removal of the stock, and for seven days after such restriction ceases to operate, and the owner of the stock shall be liable to pay to the person who affords any such facilities or renders any such services as aforesaid in compliance with this Article, such sums by way of remuneration or recoupment of expenses as may be just and reasonable, the amount in default of agreement to be determined by arbitration under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, in England and Wales, and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923, in Scotland.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

Power to revoke Licences.

16. Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister under this Order or otherwise a Local Authority may revoke any licence or permission granted by them under this Order.

Offences.

17. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling, or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any rules made hereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

18. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

19. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” means cattle, and includes bulls, cows, oxen, heifers, and calves.

“ Approved Disinfectant ” means a disinfectant approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926 if used at the dilution at which it is so approved.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of any animal and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of the animal separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

“ Disinfect ” and “ disinfected ” means disinfect or disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

“ Infected Place ” means any premises declared to be an infected place by a notice served by an Inspector.

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector; and includes Inspector of the Ministry and of the Local Authority unless otherwise expressly stated.

“ Lair ” means any place used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale or exhibition.

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Revocation.

20. The Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1895 is hereby revoked.

Extent.

21. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

Commencement.

22. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Short Title.

23. This Order may be cited as the PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-third day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

J. Jackson,

Authorised by the Minister.

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

FORM A.

(ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

Notice Defining Infected Place.

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of _____ hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is served the under-mentioned premises are hereby declared to be a Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place for the purposes of the said Order, *and that the said premises accordingly become subject to the Rules set out below. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.*

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form B) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Dated this

day of

19

(Signed)

(Address)

Description of Infected Place, stating Parish.

NOTE.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Rules to be Observed on a Pleuro-Pneumonia Infected Place.

(Insert Rules as set out in Article 5.)

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

FORM B. (ARTICLE 3.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place (Form A).

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry, hereby
withdraw, as from this day of 19 ,
the Notice (Form A) signed by day of 19
and served upon you on the

Dated this day of 19 .
(Signed)

Of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries.

NOTE.—If the limits of the Infected Place have been altered by a Notice served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, this Notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector (or Officer) is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

FORM D. (ARTICLE 8.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

To E.F., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry) hereby prohibit the movement of the following animal, namely, from or out of (*here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained*), and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person (until the day of nineteen hundred and , on which date the operation of this Notice terminates or)* until this Notice is withdrawn—

- (a) to move such animal from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other animal that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other animal on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any animal to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other animal.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

(Address)

WARNING.—Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

* Strike out if inapplicable.

Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928.

FORM E.
(ARTICLE 8.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ORDER OF 1928.

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D).

To E.F. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry) hereby withdraw, as from this day of 19 , the Notice (Form D) signed by and served upon you on the day of 19 , prohibiting movement of the animal referred to in that Notice.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

(Address)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

(5666.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 3rd March, 1938.)

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1. Articles 1 and 2 of the Pleuro-Pneumonia Order of 1928, hereinafter referred to as the principal Order, are hereby revoked and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

“ 1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with pleuro-pneumonia or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately

(i) transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph;

(ii) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(iii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

Pleuro-pneumonia (Amendment) Order of 1938

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of pleuro-pneumonia shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of pleuro-pneumonia in such animals or carcasses."

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry.

2. The following paragraphs shall be substituted for paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of Article 4 of the principal Order:—

" Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to existence of Pleuro-pneumonia.

" 4.—(1) Where by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that pleuro-pneumonia exists or has within 56 days existed on any premises, a Veterinary Inspector shall examine the animals and any carcasses on such premises with a view to ascertain the correctness of such information. The opinion of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of pleuro-pneumonia shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which pleuro-pneumonia exists or is suspected to exist shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands."

Miscellaneous Amendments.

3.—(1) In paragraph (1) of Article 3 of the principal Order the following words shall be added after "existed on any premises shall",—

"transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) (ii) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable and shall then".

Pleuro-pneumonia (Amendment) Order of 1938

(2) Paragraph (4) of Article 8 of the principal Order relating to the examination by a Veterinary Inspector of the Local Authority of animals exposed to the infection of pleuro-pneumonia, is hereby revoked.

(3) In paragraph (i) of Article 11 of the principal Order the following words shall be added after the word " telegraph ",—
 " and also by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is "

(4) In Article 19 (*Interpretation*) of the principal Order the following definitions of the expressions " Approved Disinfectant " and " Inspector " shall be substituted for the definitions in that Article

" Approved Disinfectant " has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

" Inspector " means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry includes a veterinary inspector.

The following definition shall be added:—

" Veterinary Inspector " means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

5. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Short Title and Construction.

6. This Order may be cited as the Pleuro-Pneumonia (Amendment) Order of 1938 and shall be read as one with the principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
 Secretary.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1953 No. 38

POULTRY

The Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order, 1953

Made - - - - 8th January, 1953

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 1, 20, 45 and 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), (as extended by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition of Poultry) Order, 1953(b), and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Short Title

1. This Order may be cited as the Psittacosis or Ornithosis Order, 1953.

Interpretation

- 2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Local Authority” means a Local Authority for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950;

“Poultry” means any live bird or birds of any of the following descriptions, that is to say:—

(a) domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls, pigeons, pheasants and partridges;

(b) birds of the species Psittaciformes, including any of the birds commonly called parrots, parrakeets, budgerigars, lovebirds, macaws, cockatoos, cockatiels, conures, caiques, lorries and lorikeets;

(c) doves, peafowl and swans.

“The Minister” and “The Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;

“Veterinary Inspector” means a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry

(2) In the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927(c) as amended by the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1938(d) the expression “animal” shall include poultry as defined in this Order and the expression “disease” shall include the disease known as psittacosis or ornithosis and that Order shall be read and have effect accordingly.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(e), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) S.R. & O. 1927/290; Rev. II, p. 449; 1927, p. 78.

(d) S.R. & O. 1938/197; Rev. II, p. 455; 1938, I, p. 325.

(b) S.I. 1952/37.

(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Extension of definition of "Disease"

3. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, the definition of the expression "disease" contained in paragraph (b) of subsection 3 of Section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, is hereby extended so as to include the disease known as psittacosis or ornithosis.

*Detention and Isolation of Poultry and Precautions to be
Adopted to Prevent the Spread of Infection*

4.—(1) A Veterinary Inspector may by Notice served on the owner or person in charge of any poultry, which in the opinion of the Minister are affected with the disease known as psittacosis or ornithosis or which he suspects to be so affected or to have been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease, require the owner or person in charge to detain the poultry and the eggs of any poultry on the premises specified in the Notice and to keep the poultry isolated, as far as practicable, from other poultry, and with a view to preventing the spread of infection to adopt such other precautions as may be specified in the Notice.

(2) A Veterinary Inspector may, by subsequent Notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of the poultry, direct that:—

(a) such additional precautions as may be specified in such subsequent notice shall be adopted ; or

(b) any requirement specified in any Notice served under this Article shall cease to apply or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in such subsequent notice.

(3) A copy of any Notice served by a Veterinary Inspector under this Article shall, with all practicable speed, be sent by him to the Local Authority.

5. No poultry or the eggs of any poultry shall be permitted to enter any premises in respect of which a Notice served under Article 4 of this Order is still in force except with a licence granted by a Veterinary Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Cleansing and Disinfection

6.—(1) The occupier of any premises on which there are or have been any poultry in respect of which any Notice under Article 4 of this Order has been served shall if so required by notice in writing served by a Veterinary Inspector cleanse and disinfect in accordance with the provisions of the Notice any premises in which the poultry have been placed or kept, and any utensil, appliance or other thing used for or about the poultry. A copy of any such Notice served by a Veterinary Inspector shall with all practicable speed be sent by him to the Local Authority.

(2) A Notice served under this Article may provide that the cleansing and disinfection shall be at the expense of the Minister, or at the expense of the occupier.

(3) If the occupier of any premises fails to cleanse and disinfect the premises, or any utensil, appliance or other thing, when required under this Article, it shall be lawful for the Minister without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article to cause such premises or utensil, appliance or other thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection from the occupier.

Local Authority to Enforce Order

7. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.)

John Baber,
Under Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order extends the definition of the expression "disease" for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, to include the disease known as "psittacosis" or "ornithosis". The Order also provides for the detention and isolation of birds affected, or suspected of being affected, with this disease, and for the cleansing and disinfection of premises and utensils used for such birds.

(5667.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

(Dated 3rd March, 1938.)

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies or the carcase of an animal so affected or suspected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the animal being or having been so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the animal so affected or suspected is, or was at the time of its death.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any animal or the carcase of any animal, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with rabies or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the animal is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately—

(i) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(ii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority, and to the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of rabies shall be entitled to receive from the Ministry a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more animals or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be in his opinion affected with rabies or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of rabies in such animals or carcasses.

Rabies Order of 1938

Immediate Isolation of Suspected Dogs and Cats.

Service of Isolation Notices.

2.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge a dog or cat affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies shall forthwith—

(a) detain and isolate the dog or cat in a kennel, shed or other building, and shall not permit any other animal to come in contact therewith, until either the said person shall have been notified that as a result of the veterinary inquiry made under Article 3 of this Order the said dog or cat was found not to be affected with rabies and that in consequence the Isolation Notice (Form A 1) served upon him under paragraph (2) of this Article has been withdrawn, or the dog or cat has been dealt with in the manner prescribed in Article 4 of this Order; and

(b) detain and isolate in a kennel, shed or other building any other dog or cat which has been in the same kennel, shed or building or otherwise in contact with the diseased or suspected dog or cat until the Isolation Notice (Form A 2) served under paragraph (2) of this Article has been withdrawn.

(2) An Inspector of the Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the supposed existence of rabies or having reasonable ground to suspect the existence of rabies shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector in the manner prescribed in sub-paragraph (3) (i) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists or is suspected to exist and shall forthwith serve an Isolation Notice (in the Form A 1 set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of the diseased or suspected dog or cat and shall at the same time serve a Notice (Form A 2) as required by Article 5 of this Order in respect of any dog or cat referred to in paragraph (1) (b) of this Article.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent the owner from slaughtering at any time, if he so desires, any dog or cat to which this Article relates; provided that, if he does so, he shall give notice of such slaughter immediately to the police and retain the carcase for examination by a Veterinary Inspector.

(4) A Notice under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule hereto or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector.

Rabies Order of 1938

Veterinary Inquiry.

3.—(1) Where information is received by a Veterinary Inspector under Article 1 of this Order or otherwise of the existence or suspected existence of rabies in any animal or carcase he or some other Veterinary Inspector shall, with a view to ascertaining the correctness of such information, forthwith examine the animal or carcase.

(2) The Veterinary Inspector shall make a post-mortem examination of every animal which at the time when it died or was slaughtered was affected with or suspected of being affected with rabies, and unless the Veterinary Inspector is satisfied as a result of his enquiry that the animal is not so affected or was not so affected when it died or was slaughtered, he shall forthwith forward to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry such information and material and in such manner as may be required by the Chief Veterinary Officer, who shall cause an examination thereof to be made and a certificate of the result of such examination to be prepared and signed.

(3) The owner and the person in charge of any such animal or carcase shall give all reasonable facilities to the Veterinary Inspector for the purposes of this Article.

(4) The Minister shall cause the Local Authority and the owner or person in charge of the animal or carcase to be informed of the result of the enquiry under this Article.

Compulsory slaughter of Diseased Dogs and Cats.

4. The Local Authority (within its District) shall cause to be slaughtered every dog and cat which is diseased or suspected or which is shown to the satisfaction of an Inspector to have been bitten by a diseased dog or cat. The owner and the person in charge of such dog or cat shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Local Authority to Secure Isolation of Dogs or Cats Exposed to Infection and of other animals suspected of Rabies or Exposed to Infection.

5.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority shall serve a notice in writing (in the Form A2 set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect, with such modifications as the circumstances may require) on the owner or person in charge of any dog or cat which has been exposed to the infection of rabies, and shall also serve a Notice (in the Form B1 or B2 as the case may be, set forth in the said Schedule or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any other animal which is diseased or suspected or has been exposed to the infection of rabies, requiring the same to be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the Notice.

Rabies Order of 1938

(2) A Notice served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority.

(3) Every dog, cat, or other animal shall for the purposes of this Article be deemed to have been exposed to the infection of rabies which has been in the same shed, stable, building, kennel, field, or other place or otherwise in contact with any diseased or suspected dog or cat, or which has in the opinion of an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority been exposed in any other way to the infection of rabies.

Seizure of Animals in case of Default.

6.—(1) If an animal is not detained and isolated, or is not moved as required by or is moved otherwise than in conformity with the requirements of a Notice served under this Order, an Inspector of the Ministry may seize the animal, and thereupon the Minister shall detain and isolate it at the place of detention specified in the Notice, or at any other place of detention selected by him in accordance with the requirements of the Notice, at the expense of the owner of the animal.

(2) If the owner of the animal does not, on the expiration of the period of detention, claim the animal from the Minister and pay to him the expenses of detaining and isolating the animal, or if for seven days after demand in writing by the Minister at any time he fails to pay to him such expenses or such deposit as may be required by the Minister to cover such expenses, the Minister may destroy or otherwise dispose of the animal as he thinks expedient, without prejudice to his claim for any expenses payable to him.

Disposal of Carcase.

7.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Article 3 of this Order providing for a post-mortem examination of the carcase of a suspected animal, the carcase of an animal which at the time of its death was affected with or suspected of rabies shall be disposed of as soon as possible by the Local Authority as follows:—

(i) Either the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be buried in its skin in some proper place at a depth of not less than six feet below the surface of the earth, and to be covered with a sufficient quantity of quicklime;

(ii) Or the Local Authority shall cause the carcase to be destroyed by exposure to a high temperature upon the premises where it is or upon the nearest available premises suitable for the purpose;

Rabies Order of 1938

(iii) Or the Local Authority may cause the carcase to be destroyed, under the inspection of the Local Authority, in the mode following: The carcase shall be disinfected, and shall then be taken, in charge of an officer of the Local Authority, to a horse-slaughterer's or knacker's-yard or other suitable place, and shall be there destroyed by exposure to a high temperature, or by chemical agents.

(2) Where under this Article a Local Authority cause a carcase to be buried they shall first cause the skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(3) A Local Authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another Local Authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that Local Authority but not otherwise.

Disinfection.

8. Any kennel, shed, building, pen, sty or other enclosure used by a diseased or suspected animal and any thing so used, such as litter or bedding, or feeding or drinking utensil, hurdle, or sleeping basket, and any thing whatsoever contaminated by the saliva of a diseased or suspected animal before or after its death, shall be disinfected by the owner or occupier or person in charge thereof in the manner following:—

The kennel, shed, building, pen, sty or other enclosure shall be soaked or drenched in or with an approved disinfectant, and any other thing aforesaid shall, if not forthwith destroyed by burning, be immersed in boiling water for not less than ten minutes; or be immersed or soaked or drenched in or with an approved disinfectant.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

9. An Inspector of the Local Authority shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Digging up.

10. It shall not be lawful for any person, except with the Licence of the Minister or permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried, whether under this Order or otherwise.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

11. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Rabies Order of 1938

Extension of meaning of " animals " and " disease " for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

12. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and this Order (except Sections 24, 27 and 28 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894), the definition of the expression " animals " in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses, mules, dogs, and cats (as well as the animals specified in the said Act of 1894), and the definition of the expression " disease " in that Act is hereby extended so as to comprise " rabies ", which also shall be a disease to which Section 22 of the Agriculture Act, 1937, applies.

Offences.

13.—(1) Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of the provisions of any Notice or the conditions of any licence thereunder is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

(2) If any person shall, with a view unlawfully to evading or defeating the operation of this Order, allow an animal to stray, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

14. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

" The Ministry " means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

" The Act of 1894 " means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

" Animal " means the animals specified in the Act of 1894 (that is cattle, sheep, and goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine), and horses, asses, mules, dogs and cats:

" Approved disinfectant " has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936:

" Dog " means any canine animal:

" Disease " means rabies, " diseased " means affected with rabies, and " suspected " means suspected of rabies:

" Inspector " means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry includes a Veterinary Inspector.

" Veterinary Inspector " means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister:

Rabies Order of 1938

“ Carcase ” means and includes the carcase of an animal, and any part of a carcase, and the meat, flesh, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

15. The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocation of Orders.

16. The Rabies Order of 1919 and the Rabies (Amendment) Order of 1919, are hereby revoked: Provided that all notices served or instruments issued under the Orders hereby revoked and in force at the commencement of this Order shall have effect as if the same were served or issued under this Order.

Extent.

17. This Order extends to Great Britain.

Commencement.

18. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

19. This Order may be cited as the Rabies Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.1.

(Article 2.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge of any Dog or Cat affected with or suspected of Rabies.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

To C.D., of
 I, A.B., of
 being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), hereby require the undermentioned animal, namely:—
 of which you are the owner or which is in your charge, to be detained and isolated in accordance with the provisions of this Notice at.....
 which shall be the place of detention thereof for the purposes of the Rabies Order of 1938.

Rabies Order of 1938

The above mentioned animal shall be detained at the said place of detention until this Notice is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form C) signed by an Inspector of the Ministry. During that period the animal shall not be permitted to come in contact with any other animal.

Dated this.....day of....., 193 .

(Signed) A.B.

N.B.—An animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

CAUTION.—If the requirements of this Notice are not complied with, the owner of the animal and the person in charge thereof and any person who fails to comply with any such requirement or does any act in contravention of any such requirement are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W.1, and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

FORM A.2.

(Articles 2 and 5.)

Notice to Owner or Person in Charge of a Dog or other Canine Animal or Cat exposed to the infection of Rabies.

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of
being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries), hereby require the undermentioned animal, namely:—

of which you are the owner or which is in your charge, to be detained and isolated in accordance with the provisions of this Notice at.....

.....which shall be the place of detention thereof for the purposes of the Rabies Order of 1938.

(1) The above mentioned animal shall be moved to the said place of detention within 24 hours after service of this Notice, and shall, if moved by railway or along a highway or thoroughfare, be confined in a suitable hamper, crate, box or other receptacle, and be muzzled with a wire cage muzzle.

(2) The said animal shall be detained at the said place of detention until this Notice is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form C) signed by an Inspector, and during that period shall not be permitted to come in contact with any other animal. It may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

(3) If the said animal should die or be lost during that period the death or loss shall forthwith be reported by the person then in charge of the animal to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

(4) This Notice must be produced by the person in charge of the above animal at any time on demand for inspection by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry or of the Local Authority or a police constable.

Dated this.....day of....., 193 .

(Signature)

Inspector of the

Rabies Order of 1938

CAUTION.—If the requirements of this Notice are not complied with, the owner of the animal and the person in charge thereof and any person who fails to comply with any such requirement or does any act in contravention of any such requirement are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W.1, and also to the Local Authority concerned, to the Police Officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place of detention, and to the person in control of the prescribed place of detention.

FORM B.1.

(Article 5.)

*Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of
Ruminating Animals or Pigs.*

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

To C.D., of

I, A.B., of
being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of (or being an Inspector of the Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries), hereby require the undermentioned animal,
namely:—

of which you are the owner or which is in your charge, to be kept at [*here describe the farm, and, in the case of swine, the field, shed, building or sty, where the animal or animals are to be kept*], which shall be the place of detention thereof for the purposes of the Rabies Order of 1938, and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the above mentioned Order, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form C) signed by an Inspector, to move from or out of such place of detention any animal to which this Notice applies, except with permission in writing from an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Dated this.....day of....., 193 .

(Signed) A.B.

N.B.—An animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be slaughtered by the owner.

CAUTION.—If the requirements of this Notice are not complied with, the owner of the animal and the person in charge thereof and any person who fails to comply with any such requirement or does any act in contravention of any such requirement are liable under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, S.W.1, and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Rabies Order of 1938

FORM B.2.

(Article 5.)

*Notice to Owner or Person in Charge requiring Isolation of Horses, Asses,
or Mules.*

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

To C.D., of.....

I, A.B.,.....of.....
being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of
.....(or being an Inspector of the Ministry of
Agriculture and Fisheries), hereby require the undermentioned animal,
namely,.....of which you are the owner or which
is in your charge to be kept at.....(here

describe the premises where the animal is to be kept), which shall be
the place of detention thereof for the purposes of the Rabies Order of
1938, and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of
this Notice and the provisions of the above mentioned Order, it is
not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn by a further
Notice (Form C) signed by an Inspector, to move from or out of such
place of detention any animal to which this Notice applies, except with
permission in writing from an Inspector of the Local Authority, and
subject to the condition that the animal shall not be absent from the
premises specified in the Notice for a period of more than eighteen hours.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed) A.B.

N.B.—An animal to which this Notice applies may at any time be
slaughtered by the owner.

CAUTION.—If the requirements of this Notice are not complied with,
the owner of the animal and the person in charge thereof and any person
who fails to comply with any such requirement or does any act in
contravention of any such requirement are liable under the Diseases of
Animals Act, 1894, to fine and imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice
to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place,
S.W.1, and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of
the nearest police station of the District.

FORM C.

(Article 5.)

*Withdrawal of Notice to Owner or Person in charge requiring Isolation of
Animals.*

Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

RABIES ORDER OF 1938.

To C.D., of.....

I, A.B.,.....of.....
being an Inspector of the Local Authority of the (county) of or being an
Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, do hereby withdraw,
as from this.....day of.....193 , the Notice signed by
.....and served upon you on the.....day of
.....193 , requiring isolation of the animal referred to
in that Notice.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed) A.B.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice
to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place,
S.W.1, and to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of
the nearest police station of the District.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1959 No. 1029

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

Made - - - - 10th June, 1959

Coming into Operation 2nd August, 1959

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, Commencement and Revocation

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959, and shall come into operation on the 2nd day of August, 1959.

(2) The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954(b) and the Regulation of Movement of Swine (Amendment) Order, 1955(c), are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on;

“inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or by a local authority and, when used in relation to an inspector of that Minister, includes a veterinary inspector, and “veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by that Minister;

“pig dealer” means a person carrying on the business of buying and reselling pigs, but a person shall not be deemed to be a pig dealer by reason only that he sells for slaughter pigs that he has kept for 28 days or longer;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(d), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Regulation of Holding of Sales of Swine

3.—(1) No person shall hold a sale of swine (whether on market premises or elsewhere) unless such sale is authorised under the provisions of this Article.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) S.I. 1955/1051 (1955 I, p. 212).

(b) S.I. 1954/911 (1954 I, p. 144).

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(2) Such authority as aforesaid may be granted by the local authority of the district in which the sale is to be held, if it is satisfied that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the purposes of this Order.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall apply to—

- (a) the holding of a sale on farm premises of swine comprising the whole or part of the standing herd of that farm ;
- (b) the holding, during or at the end of any exhibition or show of swine and at the premises on which the exhibition or show is held, of any sale of those swine, if all the swine moved to those premises for the purpose of the exhibition or show have been entered for it not less than 7 days before the day on which the sale began and if no other swine are on those premises on the day on which the sale is held and before that sale.

Regulation of Movement of Swine

4.—(1) Where a sale of swine has been held on any premises, no person shall move from those premises any swine moved thereto for the purpose of that sale except under the authority, and subject to the conditions, of a licence issued under this Order and to the premises specified in that licence, being premises other than a market, fairground or saleyard.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall apply to the movement of swine from premises on which a sale of swine has been held in a case where the holding of the sale was exempted from the provisions of Article 3 of this Order or in a case where all the following conditions are satisfied, that is to say, that—

- (a) all the swine moved to those premises for the purpose of the sale were in the same ownership ;
- (b) the sale was duly authorised under the provisions of Article 3 of this Order ;
- (c) no other swine were on those premises on the day on which the sale was held and before the said movement ;
- (d) a declaration made in relation to the swine by their owner in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Order was deposited with the local authority on or before the granting by it of the authority under Article 3 of this Order ; and
- (e) the movement is to premises other than a market, fairground or saleyard.

5. No person shall move any swine from any premises in the occupation of, or used by, any pig dealer except under the authority, and subject to the conditions, of a licence issued under this Order and to the premises specified in that licence, being premises other than a market, fairground or saleyard.

Detention of Swine

6. The occupier of any premises (except a bacon factory or slaughterhouse) to which swine are moved under the authority of a licence issued under this Order shall detain them on those premises for a period of 28 days from the date of their arrival and shall, while they are so detained, keep them separate from other swine :

Provided that the occupier's duty under this Article shall cease if the swine are moved from the said premises to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse under the authority, and subject to the conditions, of a licence issued under this Order.

Restriction of Movement of Swine from Bacon Factories and Slaughter-houses

7. Any swine moved to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall be detained there until slaughtered.

Provisions as to Licences

8.—(1) A licence under this Order authorising the movement of swine may be issued by an inspector of the local authority for the district in which are situated the premises from which the swine are to be moved, and shall be in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(2) Where an inspector of a local authority issues a licence under this Order authorising the movement of swine to premises in the district of another local authority, he shall forthwith send a copy of the licence to that other local authority.

(3) A licence authorising a movement of the kind referred to in Article 4 of this Order shall be available on the day of issue only and any other licence issued under this Order shall be available for five days including the day of the date thereof.

(4) A licence issued under this Order may at any time be revoked by the issuing authority.

(5) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions subject to which any licence is issued under this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

(6) Any person in charge of swine moved under the authority of a licence issued under this Order shall produce it on demand to an inspector or to a constable and shall, if so required by that officer, give his name and address.

Enforcement

9. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this fifth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this tenth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

Art. 4 (2)

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM OF DECLARATION

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

I,
of
hereby declare—

- 1. that I am the owner of swine that are to moved to
(at which a sale of swine is to be held on the 19),
from my premises at ; and
- 2. that no swine have been or will be moved on to the last mentioned premises
at any time before the removal of the swine mentioned in the preceding para-
graph to the said sale and after the commencement of 28 days preceding the
day on which the removal takes place.

Signed

Date.....

Art. 8 (1)

SECOND SCHEDULE

FORM OF LICENCE

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the local authority for the
of , do hereby license the
movement of the undermentioned swine from the premises described in Col. III
to the place of destination specified in Col. IV, subject to the conditions set out
overleaf.

Col. I	Col. II	Col. III	Col. IV
Name and address of person to whom this licence is granted.	Number and de- scription of swine to be moved.	Full address of pre- mises from which swine are to be moved, stating dis- trict of local au- thority in which situated.	Full address of premises to which swine are to be moved, stating district of local authority in which situated.

This licence does not authorise the movement of swine that are in a Swine
Fever Infected Place, or of swine the movement of which is prohibited by any
other Order made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, or by notice given
by an Inspector of a local authority or of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food under any Order made under the said Act.

Dated this day of , 19 .

Signed

CONDITIONS

1. This licence is available *for five days, including the day of the date hereof on day of issue only.
2. This licence must accompany the swine throughout the authorised movement.

* Delete the wording which does not apply.

The following notes for the guidance of those responsible for the pigs should be printed on the back of this licence.

The Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1959, under which this Licence is issued, provides, among other things:

- (a) that any swine moved to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall be detained there until slaughtered;
- (b) that swine moved under the authority of a licence to premises other than a bacon factory or slaughterhouse must be detained there and kept separate from all other swine for 28 days from the date of their arrival, but that they may be moved during that period to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse if a further licence is obtained.

The Order does not prohibit the movement of the carcase of any pig that dies or is slaughtered on the premises during the period of 28 days mentioned above.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 2nd August, 1959, consolidates with amendments the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order, 1954, and the Regulation of Movement of Swine (Amendment) Order, 1955. The principal changes are:—

1. Authorisation of a sale of swine is no longer necessary if—
 - (a) the swine are the standing herd of a farm and are sold there; or
 - (b) the sale is held in connection with an exhibition or show.
2. Movements of swine from all sales wherever held must now be licensed except—
 - (a) movements from the sales specified in the preceding paragraph;
 - (b) movements from authorised sales of swine in the same ownership on premises where there were no other swine on the day of the sale, provided that the movement is to a place other than a market, fair-ground or saleyard and that a declaration by the owner has been made to the effect that no swine have been or will be moved on to his premises during the 28 days preceding the sale.

6. 1. 1922
10. 1. 1922
11. 1. 1922
12. 1. 1922
13. 1. 1922

(5683.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 10th March, 1938.)

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep or carcase affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any sheep or the carcase of any sheep and is of opinion that the sheep is affected with sheep-pox (or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered) or suspects that the animal or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the animal or carcase is or was.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately

(i) transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by telegraph.

(ii) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal or carcase is; and

(iii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of sheep-pox shall be entitled to receive from the Minister a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more sheep or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be affected with sheep-pox, or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of sheep-pox in such animals or carcasses.

*Sheep-pox Order of 1938**Procedure of Inspector of Local Authority.**Declaration of Infected Place.*

2.—(1) An Inspector of a Local Authority who (a) receives notice under the preceding article or (b) has reasonable ground for suspecting that sheep-pox exists or has within 56 days existed on any premises, shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) (ii) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then forthwith serve a Notice (in the Form A set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the occupier of the premises on which there is or was the animal or carcase to which the notice of disease refers, or on the occupier of the premises on which he has reasonable grounds for suspecting that sheep-pox exists or has within 56 days existed, as the case may be, and shall in such Notice specify the limits of the Infected Place.

(2) On service of such Notice the premises shall become an Infected Place within the limits specified by the Notice and be subject to the Rules contained in Article 6 of this Order.

(3) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the Notice (Form A) to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall at the same time send copies of the Notice to the Local Authority and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

(4) Every such Inspector on leaving any premises on which sheep-pox exists, or is suspected to exist, shall thoroughly disinfect his boots and hands and shall also disinfect his clothes if they have been brought in contact with infection.

(5) Subject as hereinafter provided, the rules applied to an Infected Place by a Notice under this Article shall continue in force until such Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (in the Form B set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

(6) The limits of an Infected Place may at any time be altered by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry by Notice in writing served on the occupier of the Infected Place. Copies of any Notice so served shall be sent by the Inspector or Officer to the Ministry; the Local Authority and the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to existence of Sheep-pox.

3.—(1) Where by reason of information received under Article 1 of this Order or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that sheep-pox exists or has within 56 days existed on

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

any premises, a Veterinary Inspector shall enquire as to and examine the animals and any carcasses on such premises with a view to ascertain the correctness of such information. The opinion of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence or otherwise of sheep-pox shall be subject to confirmation by the Minister.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) Every such Veterinary Inspector before entering any premises in which sheep-pox exists or is suspected to exist shall put on suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and immediately before leaving such premises shall thoroughly disinfect his boots, overall clothing and hands.

(4) (a) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been a sheep affected with, or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox or the carcass of any such animal and the veterinary surgeon, if any, who has been attending or been consulted respecting the said animal or carcass and any person who has been in charge of the animal or carcass or in any manner exposed to infection by contact with it or otherwise shall give all reasonable facilities for an enquiry under this Article and generally for the due execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Order by the Ministry, the Local Authority and their Officers.

(b) Any such owner, occupier, veterinary surgeon, or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Ministry or Local Authority or their Officers, give all such information as he possesses as to the sheep or carcass and as to any other sheep with which he may have come in contact or as to any premises where sheep are or were kept which he may have visited.

Suspected cases to be certified by Veterinary Inspector.

4.—(1) In any case where a Veterinary Inspector on inspection of a sheep or the carcass of a sheep is of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the sheep or carcass to be affected with sheep-pox he shall sign a certificate to that effect (in the Form C set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) and send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

(2) The Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means give notice that he has signed such certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed—

(a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak; and

(b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and

(c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each District in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

Restrictions to operate immediately on certification of suspected case.

5.—(1) Where a certificate has been signed by a Veterinary Inspector under the preceding Article it shall thereupon be unlawful for any person to move any sheep out of the area lying within a radius of five miles from the place of the suspected outbreak, or along, over or across a highway, road or lane in such area except:—

(a) where such movement is through the area by railway and the sheep is not untrucked in the area; or

(b) where the movement, being movement entirely within the area, is necessary or expedient for the detention of the sheep.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry, acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister, may extend the area by a notice to that effect signed by the Inspector, and the aforesaid restrictions shall thereupon apply to the area so extended. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the signing of such notice—

(a) to the Chief Constable of any police area which is wholly or partly within such extended area; and

(b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the outbreak or suspected outbreak; and

(c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each district in which any land within such extended area is situate.

(3) The restrictions imposed by this Article shall remain in operation until after the expiration of the two days immediately following the day on which the certificate was signed by the Veterinary Inspector; provided that the operation of the restrictions may be withdrawn, or extended for a period specified in the notice by a notice to that effect signed by an Inspector of the Ministry acting in accordance with any general or special directions given by the Minister. The Inspector shall forthwith notify the persons specified in Article 4 (2) or Article 5 (2) of this Order as the case may be of the signing of any such notice.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

(4) An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may by licence subject to such conditions as he may think expedient authorise movement of sheep which is otherwise prohibited by this Article in any case where in his opinion such movement is necessary or expedient, and the movement is wholly within the area in which movement is prohibited by this Article, and thereupon it shall be lawful to move the sheep in accordance with the licence provided that they are accompanied by the licence.

Rules to be observed on an Infected Place.

6.—(1) Where any premises are declared to be an Infected Place under Article 2 of this Order the following Rules shall apply, namely:—

Rule 1.—Sheep shall not be moved into or out of the Infected Place except with a licence of a Veterinary Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 2.—Carcases, fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, vehicles or other things shall not be removed from the Infected Place except with a licence granted by a Veterinary Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 3.—A skin, fleece or wool, separate from the rest of the carcase, shall not be removed from an Infected Place, except with a certificate from a Veterinary Inspector certifying that the skin, fleece or wool has been disinfected to his satisfaction.

Rule 4.—No person other than an Inspector shall enter or leave an Infected Place except as authorised by and in accordance with a written permit obtained from an Inspector.

Rule 5.—Any person whosoever entering any shed, field or other place in which a diseased or suspected sheep is or has recently been kept shall wear suitable overall clothing and boots which are capable of being disinfected and are approved by an Inspector, and shall before leaving such place thoroughly cleanse and disinfect such clothing and boots and also his hands.

Rule 6.—Any person tending a diseased or suspected sheep shall not tend an animal not so diseased or suspected except with a written permit obtained from an Inspector of the Ministry.

Rule 7.—A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept in some convenient place at every exit from an Infected Place as may be required by an Inspector. Fresh disinfectant shall be placed in such receptacles as often as may be directed by an Inspector.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may by notice in writing to the occupier of an Infected Place direct that:—

(a) Such additional Rules as may be specified in such Notice including rules for the control of the movement of animals other than sheep into or out of the Infected Place shall apply to the Infected Place; or

(b) Any of the Rules prescribed by this Article shall cease to apply to the Infected Place or shall be modified or altered to the extent or in the manner specified in such Notice.

Powers of Minister to slaughter and payment of Compensation.

7.—(1) The Minister may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered:—

(a) any sheep affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox; and

(b) any sheep which are or which have been in the same field, shed, or other place or in the same flock or otherwise in contact with sheep affected with sheep-pox, or which appear to the Minister to have been in any way exposed to the infection of sheep-pox.

(2) The scale of compensation for sheep slaughtered under this Article shall be as follows:—

(a) Where the sheep slaughtered was affected with sheep-pox, the compensation shall be one-half of the value of the sheep immediately before it became so affected, but so that the compensation do not in any such case exceed forty shillings.

(b) In every other case the compensation shall be the value of the sheep immediately before it was slaughtered, but so that the compensation do not in any case exceed four pounds.

Removal of Dung or other things.

8. It shall not be lawful for any person to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, on a railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel, or on a highway, road or lane, any dung, fodder, litter or thing that has been in an Infected Place, or that has been in any place in contact with or used about a diseased or suspected sheep, except with a licence granted by an Inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be stipulated therein.

Disinfection for Sheep-pox.

9.—(1) An Inspector or Officer of the Ministry may cause or require any shed or other place which has been used for any sheep while affected with or suspected of being affected with

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sheep-pox, and any utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such animal, to be cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(2) The owner and occupier and person in charge of any shed or other place which has been used for any sheep while affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry for the cleansing and disinfection of such place, and of any utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things used for or about such animal.

Prohibition of Movement of Animals Exposed to Infection.

10.—(1) Where an Inspector of a Local Authority receives in any manner whatsoever information or has reason to believe that there is in the district of the Local Authority any sheep which there is reasonable ground to suspect has been exposed to the infection of sheep-pox he shall, and in any other case in respect of any sheep in the district, if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, he may, forthwith serve a Notice (in the form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of the sheep, provided that if the animal is in any of the places referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) of Article 13 of this Order the Inspector shall before the service of the Notice (Form D) cause the animal to be seized and moved to some convenient and isolated place approved by him for the purpose of the detention of the animal under the said Notice.

(2) An Inspector of the Ministry may, in any case if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, serve a Notice (in the Form D set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) as herein provided on the owner or person in charge of any sheep.

(3) After the service of a Notice under paragraphs (1) or (2) of this Article it shall not be lawful for any person, until the operation of the Notice terminates or the Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form E set forth in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority or of the Ministry as the case may be—

(a) to move the sheep from or out of any place from or out of which movement is prohibited by the Notice; or

(b) to move from or out of such place any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or

(c) to move any sheep on to or into such place; or

(d) to permit any sheep to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other sheep.

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Provided that sheep may be moved from or out of any place to which a Notice (Form D) applies direct to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter if such movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority. Sheep so moved shall be detained at the slaughterhouse and slaughtered within 96 hours or such shorter period as may be specified in the licence.

Power to require Housing or Removal of Sheep.

11.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry may for the purpose of preventing the spreading of sheep-pox by Notice served upon the occupier of any premises where sheep are kept direct the removal of the animals:—

(a) from pastures to enclosed yards, sheds, pens or suitable buildings available for the purpose on the premises; or

(b) from pastures in which the sheep are at the time of the service of the Notice to other pastures in the same occupation.

(2) Sheep moved in accordance with such Notice shall be kept by the owner or person in charge thereof in the place specified in the Notice until such Notice is withdrawn.

(3) Any Notice served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Sheep affected with, or Suspected of Sheep-Pox.

12.—(1) Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising or directing the movement of animals it shall be unlawful for any person:—

(a) to expose any sheep affected with, or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox in a market, fairground, sale-yard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or

(b) to place such sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fairground, or saleyard, or where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or

(c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, such sheep on a railway, canal, river or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or

(d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, such sheep on a highway, road or lane; or

(e) to place or keep such sheep on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane unless that field is so fenced or situate that animals therein cannot in any manner

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come in contact with animals passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or

(f) to graze such sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road, or lane; or

(g) to allow such sheep to stray on a highway, road or lane, or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

(2) The provisions of Article 13 of this Order with respect to the seizure and detention of sheep under that Article shall apply, in the case of any sheep exposed or otherwise dealt with in contravention of this Article.

Sheep-Pox found or suspected in a market, railway station, or other like place, or during transit.

13. If any sheep is found to be affected with sheep-pox or is suspected of being so affected:—

(a) while exposed for sale or exhibited in a market, fair-ground, saleyard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or

(b) while in a lair or other place where animals are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or

(c) while in or on a landing place or wharf or railway station or other place during transit; or

(d) while in course of being moved by land or by water; or

(e) while on common or uninclosed land; or

(f) while being in or on a farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other place wherein animals of different owners are taken in for shelter or for rest, or for grazing or for any other purpose; or

(g) while in any other place not in the possession or occupation or under the control of the owner of the animal or his authorised agent;

the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

Seizure of Animals.

(i) An Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause to be seized any sheep affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox and also any sheep being in or on the market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, farm, field, yard, shed, park, or other such place as aforesaid and shall forthwith transmit the information to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, by *telegraph* and also

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the animal is.

(ii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause any such sheep so seized to be detained at the place where it is seized or to be moved to some convenient and isolated place and there detained.

(iii) The Inspector of the Local Authority shall cause, so far as practicable, any sheep affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox, to be kept separate during such movement and detention from sheep not so affected or suspected.

(iv) Any sheep so seized and detained shall not be moved from the place of detention except at the direction or with a licence of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Declaration of Infected Place by Minister only.

(v) The market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition, lair, landing place, wharf, railway station, common, uninclosed land, or other such place as aforesaid, or any part thereof, in or on which a sheep affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox is found in any case in which this Article applies shall not by reason thereof be declared to be an Infected Place or part of such an Infected Place except by direction of the Minister and then subject to such Rules as may be specified by him.

Disinfection in these Cases.

(vi) In case of any sheep being found to be affected with sheep-pox in or on any such place as aforesaid, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such place or any person again to use such place or allow the same to be used for sheep unless and until it has been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

Expenses.

(vii) The Local Authority may recover summarily as a civil debt the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other Officer of the provisions of this Article from the owner of any sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Imported Animals Wharves, etc.

(viii) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf or Landing Place or to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

Food and Water during Detention.

14. An Inspector, Officer or constable seizing or detaining a sheep shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water and shall make all necessary provision for its comfort and well-being during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the animal or from its owner.

Transmission of Copies of Notices.

15. An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

General Provisions as to Movement.

16.—(1) A movement licence granted under this Order shall not be valid, if granted by the owner of the animal to be moved or by his agent, or by the owner or consignee or other person selling the animal or exposing the animal for sale, or by the purchaser thereof or by his agent, or by the auctioneer or other person conducting or licensed to hold the sale at which the animal is exposed, or by the occupier of the farm or premises or slaughterhouse from or to which the animal is to be moved, or by any individual member of an Executive Committee or Sub-Committee of a Local Authority.

(2) An animal while being moved under this Order shall, as far as practicable, be kept separate from all other animals, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere, and where the place of destination is a slaughterhouse, it shall be there detained until it is slaughtered.

(3) A licence under this Order shall accompany the animal being moved thereunder and shall forthwith after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the animal at the time of completing the movement.

(4) Any person in charge of an animal or thing being moved, where under this Order a licence or other permission is necessary, shall, on demand by a constable, or an Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, produce the Licence and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken, and shall, also if required, give his name and address.

Change of Occupation of Premises.

17.—(1) Where by reason of the termination of his right of occupation of any land the owner of any live stock on such land is unable to remove the same therefrom by reason of any restriction of movement imposed by any Order of the Minister

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

relating to sheep-pox the person entitled to the occupation of the land on such termination aforesaid:—

(a) shall afford the owner of the live stock, and any person authorised by him, all such facilities for feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock, or for the sale of the stock, as the owner thereof may reasonably require; or

(b) where the owner thereof is unable or unwilling to avail himself of such facilities, shall take all such steps as are reasonably necessary for the proper feeding, tending or otherwise using the stock.

(2) These provisions shall continue to apply so long as the restriction on movement prevents the removal of the stock, and for seven days after such restriction ceases to operate, and the owner of the stock shall be liable to pay to the person who affords any such facilities or renders any such services as aforesaid in compliance with this Article, such sums by way of remuneration or recoupment of expenses as may be just and reasonable, the amount in default of agreement to be determined by arbitration under and in accordance with the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1923, in England and Wales, and the Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1923, in Scotland.

Powers of Minister to prevent Spread of Sheep-Pox.

18.—(1) If an Inspector of the Ministry has reasonable grounds for believing that the movement of any person, sheep or thing by land or water on to or from any place may be attended with risk of the spread of sheep-pox or that any sheep, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Minister, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any person, sheep or thing on to or from any place, or direct the movement of any person, sheep or thing from any place or impose any condition of any such movement or any requirement in relation to such person, place, sheep or thing, either in respect of subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by the service of a Notice in writing to that effect on such person or on the owner or occupier of the place as aforesaid, or on the owner or person in charge of the sheep or thing.

(2) Any disinfection required by the provisions of a Notice under this Article shall, if so required by the Notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person on whom the Notice is served.

Power to Revoke Licences.

19. Without prejudice to any power or revocation of the Minister under this Order or otherwise a Local Authority may revoke any licence or permission granted by them under this Order.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

Offences.

20. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any Rules made, or of any Notice served, or of the conditions of any licence granted hereunder shall be liable, on conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

21. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

22.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Approved Disinfectant ” has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a sheep and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

“ Diseased animal ” or “ suspected animal ” means an animal affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep-pox.

“ Disinfect ” and “ disinfected ” means disinfect or disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

“ Infected Place ” means any premises declared to be an infected place by a Notice served by an Inspector.

“ Lair ” means any place used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale or exhibition.

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority and when used in relation to an Officer of the Ministry, includes a veterinary inspector.

“ Veterinary Inspector ” means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister.

“ Sheep ” includes lambs.

(2) For the purposes of this Order:—

(a) Distances shall be measured in a direct line; and

(b) Any farm or other premises which is partly within and partly outside a radius shall be deemed to be wholly within the radius.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

23. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocation.

24. The Sheep-pox Order of 1895 and any Regulations made by a Local Authority thereunder are hereby revoked.

Extent.

25. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

26. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

27. This Order may be cited as the Sheep-pox Order of 1938.

In witness whereof the Official
Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is here-
unto affixed this tenth day of
March, nineteen hundred and
thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

Approved:—

Patrick Munro,
Robert Grimston,
Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

SCHEDULE.

FORMS.

FORM A.

(Article 2.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

Notice Defining Infected Place.

To A.B., of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of....., hereby give you notice as the occupier of the undermentioned premises, that in accordance with the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is served the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be a Sheep-Pox Infected Place for the purposes of the said Order, *and that the said premises accordingly become subject to the Rules set out below. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.*

This Notice remains in force until it is withdrawn by a subsequent Notice (Form B) served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry on the occupier of the Infected Place.

Dated thisday of 19

(Signed)

(Address)

Description of Infected Place, stating Parish.

Note.—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this Notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District.

Rules to be observed on a Sheep-Pox Infected Place.

(Insert Rules as set out in Article 6.)

FORM B.

(Article 2.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Notice Defining Infected Place (Form A).

To A.B., of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry, hereby withdraw, as from this.....day of.....19 , the Notice (Form A) signed by.....and served upon you on the.....day of.....19

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed)

of the Ministry of Agriculture
and Fisheries.

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

Note.—If the limits of the Infected Place have been altered by a Notice served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, this Notice applies to the Infected Place as so altered.

The Inspector (or Officer) is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Ministry, to the Local Authority, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district.

FORM C.

(Article 4.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

Certificate of Suspected Disease.

I,....., a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries having inspected a..... on the following premises, (viz.,.....) hereby certify that I am of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the..... to be affected with sheep-pox.

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry
of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(Insert date and time of signature.)

Action to be taken by the Veterinary Inspector.

The Inspector signing this certificate shall send the same to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1, and shall *forthwith by telegraph or other speedy means* give notice that he has signed such a certificate, stating the place to which the certificate relates and the date and hour on which it was signed:—

- (a) to the Chief Constable of any Police area which is wholly or partly within five miles of the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (b) to the station master of the railway station nearest to the place of the suspected outbreak; and
- (c) to the Clerk of the Local Authority of each district in which any land within such radius of five miles is situate.

FORM D.

(Article 10.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

Notice to the Owner or Person in Charge prohibiting Movement of Animals.

To E.F., of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority of the (county) of..... (or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby prohibit the movement of the following sheep,

Sheep-pox Order of 1938

namely,.....from or out of (here describe the farm, field, shed, sty, or other place where the animal is to be detained), and I hereby require you to take notice that in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Minister under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person (until the.....day of.....nineteen hundred and....., on which date the operation of this Notice terminates or)* until this Notice is withdrawn:—

- (a) to move such sheep from or out of such place as aforesaid; or
- (b) to move from or out of such place as aforesaid any other sheep that may be thereon or therein; or
- (c) to move any other sheep on to or into such place as aforesaid; or
- (d) to permit any sheep to which the Notice applies to stray out of such place or to come into contact with any other sheep.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed)

(Address)

* Strike out if inapplicable.

WARNING.—Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Notice is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937 and the Agriculture Act of 1937.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district, and also to the Ministry.

FORM E.

(Article 10.)

Diseases of Animals Acts.

SHEEP-POX ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Notice (Form D).

To E.F., of.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector appointed by the Local Authority for the (county) of.....(or being an Inspector of the Ministry), hereby withdraw, as from this.....day of.....19, the Notice (Form D) signed by.....and served upon you on the.....day of.....19, prohibiting movement of the sheep referred to in that Notice.

Dated this.....day of.....19

(Signed)

(Address)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and also to the Ministry.

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*Sheep Scab Order of 1938.*SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.
(5668.)

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SCHEDULES.

(5668.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 3RD MARCH, 1938.)

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby makes the following Order to consolidate and amend the Orders made by him relating to sheep scab and the movement, detention and dipping of sheep:—

PART I.

PROCEDURE IN CASES OF EXISTENCE OR SUSPECTED EXISTENCE
OF SHEEP SCAB.

Notice of Disease.

1.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a sheep or the carcase of a sheep affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep scab shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the sheep or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area wherein the sheep or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon who examines any sheep or the carcase of any sheep, and is of opinion that the sheep is affected with sheep scab, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the sheep or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the sheep or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately:—

- (i) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the sheep or carcase is; and
- (ii) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an Inspector of the Local Authority, who shall forthwith report the same to the Local Authority.

(4) A veterinary surgeon who under and in accordance with this Article gives notice of the existence or suspected existence of sheep scab shall be entitled to receive from the Ministry a fee of two shillings and sixpence for each notification. Where two or more sheep or carcasses are examined by a veterinary surgeon on the same premises and at the same time and are found to be in his opinion affected with sheep scab or are suspected of being so affected, one fee only shall be payable to him in respect of the notification of the existence or suspected existence of sheep scab in such sheep or carcasses.

*Sheep Scab Order of 1938.**Duty of Inspector to serve Detention Notice in Suspected Cases.*

2.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Article 11 of this Order, an Inspector of a Local Authority on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the existence, or supposed existence, of sheep scab, or having reasonable grounds to suspect the existence of sheep scab, shall transmit the information forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector as in sub-paragraph (3) (i) of Article 1 of this Order, if this has not already been done by a police constable, and shall then proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such disease exists, or is suspected to exist, and shall forthwith serve a Detention Notice (in the Form A set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep, which appear to the Inspector from the information received by him or otherwise, to be affected with sheep scab, and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person, while such Notice is in force—

- (a) to move from or out of the place of detention specified in the Notice, except as hereinafter provided, any of the sheep therein described or any other sheep that may be in such place; or
- (b) to move any other sheep into such place; or
- (c) to permit any sheep to stray from or out of such place; or
- (d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep detained under the Notice; or
- (e) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcase of a sheep, that has been in contact with the sheep detained under the Notice, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority and unless and until, in the case of the skin, fleece, or wool it shall have been disinfected by and at the expense of the owner by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute in an approved sheep dip; or
- (f) to remove from or out of such place any dung, fodder, litter or thing that has been in contact with sheep detained under the Notice, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority:

Provided that sheep may be moved out of the place of detention direct to a slaughterhouse for slaughter thereat if they are accompanied by a licence in the form H set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect authorising

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such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority. Such licence shall only be granted on the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) That the sheep shall previous to movement be marked by or at the expense of the owner by the stamping or painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back, and another broad line across the loins of each of the sheep, thus + each line being not less than nine inches long;
- (ii) That the sheep while being so moved shall be kept separate from all other sheep until their arrival at the slaughterhouse.
- (iii) That any of the sheep which show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab shall be moved in a float, cart, or van, which shall immediately after being used for such purpose be cleansed and disinfected in the manner described in Article 9 of this Order; and
- (iv) That the fleeces of sheep so slaughtered shall not be removed from the slaughterhouse unless and until they have been thoroughly disinfected by and at the expense of the owner of the fleeces by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute in an approved sheep dip under the supervision of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Where the slaughterhouse is in the District of another Local Authority the licence shall not be granted unless the consent of that Local Authority to the movement of the sheep into their District has been previously obtained, and a copy of the licence, if and when granted, shall be sent by the Inspector granting it, to that Local Authority.

(2) An Inspector of the Local Authority, on the application of the owner or person in charge of any sheep detained under a Notice (Form A), and if satisfied that their movement to some other place of detention is expedient for purposes of isolation, feeding or other necessary purpose, may serve a further Detention Notice (Form A) on the owner or person in charge of the sheep prescribing such other place as a place of detention for the sheep, and thereupon such sheep may be moved, subject to the directions and under the supervision of the Inspector, by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay, to such other place of detention, and, when so moved, shall be there detained and isolated in accordance with such further Notice. Subject to the foregoing provisions

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of this paragraph, the original Notice (Form A) shall remain in force with regard to the place of detention therein prescribed until withdrawn in the manner hereafter provided, but it shall be so withdrawn as soon as the Local Authority is satisfied that the place of detention specified therein has been disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 9 of this Order.

Provided that (a) where movement along, over or across a highway, road or lane is involved of sheep which show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab, such sheep shall be moved in a float, cart, or van, and (b) where the place of detention to which it is proposed to move the sheep is in the District of another Local Authority, such further Notice shall not be served unless the consent of that Local Authority to the movement of the sheep into their District has been previously obtained. Any float, cart, or van shall, immediately after being used for the purpose of this provision, be cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 9 of this Order.

(3) A Notice (Form A) under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further Notice in writing (in the Form B set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) A Veterinary Inspector may, in any case if he considers it expedient so to do for the purpose of preventing the spread of sheep scab, by notice in writing, served on a person on whom a Detention Notice (Form A) has been served, direct that until the Notice (Form A) is withdrawn in the manner provided by this Order any sheep affected with sheep scab on the place of detention shall be isolated from all other sheep in a specified field, shed, or other place forming part of the place of detention. The Veterinary Inspector may insert in any Notice served under this Article such conditions or restrictions as the Inspector acting under the general direction of the Minister may think necessary or expedient.

Veterinary Enquiry by Ministry as to Existence of Sheep Scab.

3.—(1) Where information is received under the preceding Articles or otherwise of the existence or suspected existence of sheep scab on any premises, a Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith enquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the sheep and the carcasses of any sheep on such premises.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the Veterinary Inspector may enter on any part of the premises and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the Inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

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Action where Sheep Scab is found not to exist.

4. If it shall appear from the enquiry under the preceding Article that sheep scab does not exist and has not within 56 days existed on any premises, the Veterinary Inspector shall forthwith notify the Local Authority to that effect, and the Local Authority shall forthwith on receipt of such notification cause the withdrawal of any Detention Notice served under this Order in respect of sheep to which the enquiry relates.

Procedure where Sheep Scab is found to exist.

5.—(1) Where a Veterinary Inspector is of opinion that sheep scab exists, or has within 56 days existed, on any premises, he shall forthwith make and sign a report to that effect in the Form D set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect, and forward the same immediately to the Local Authority. The Veterinary Inspector shall at the same time deliver or send a copy of the report to the owner or person in charge of the sheep and also to the Ministry, and shall also submit the information and any materials upon which his diagnosis was based to the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry who shall cause an examination thereof to be made and a certificate of the result of such examination to be prepared and signed.

(2) If such certificate confirms the diagnosis of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence of sheep scab, the Minister shall cause the Local Authority and the owner or person in charge of the sheep to be so informed.

(3) If such certificate does not confirm the diagnosis of the Veterinary Inspector as to the existence of sheep scab, the Local Authority, on being so informed by the Minister, shall forthwith proceed as prescribed in Article 4 of this Order. (*Action where sheep scab is found not to exist.*)

Treatment of Sheep where Sheep Scab is found to exist.

6.—(1) If a certificate is made and signed by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry under Article 5 of this Order that sheep scab exists or has within 56 days existed on any premises, the owner or person in charge of sheep detained under the Detention Notice (Form A) shall, with all practicable speed, cause all such sheep to be treated for sheep scab in accordance with directions in writing given by the Veterinary Inspector (which shall include a requirement that such sheep shall be double dipped in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority) and shall also, if so required in writing by a Veterinary Inspector, from time to time cause all or any of such sheep to be further treated or double dipped for sheep scab.

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Provided that sheep which have been dipped under and in accordance with this Article shall not be required to be again dipped until after the expiration of seven clear days.

(2) Where sheep scab is found to exist in a place specified in a Detention Notice (Form A) served under this Order, such Notice shall not be withdrawn until the Local Authority are satisfied that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention specified in such Notice have since the service of the Detention Notice (Form A) been thoroughly treated and double dipped in accordance with the directions given in pursuance of paragraph (1) of this Article, and that the place of detention has been disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Order and are also satisfied by a final examination by a Veterinary Inspector, the result of which shall be notified by him to the Local Authority, that all the sheep remaining in the place of detention are free from sheep scab: Provided that where no sheep remain in the place of detention, the Detention Notice (Form A) shall be withdrawn by the Local Authority as soon as they are satisfied that the place of detention has been disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 9 of this Order.

(3) If it shall appear to the Veterinary Inspector that sheep scab has been introduced into the District of a Local Authority by sheep moved from the District of another Local Authority, or if it shall appear that sheep which have been exposed to the risk of infection have been moved into the District of another Local Authority, or are in the District of another Local Authority on land which is adjacent to a place of detention or otherwise, the Local Authority, on being so informed by the Veterinary Inspector, shall as soon as possible furnish full particulars of the circumstances to the Local Authority of such other District, and on receipt of such information the Local Authority of such other District shall forthwith proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Order.

Service of Isolation and Dipping Notices in respect of sheep exposed to infection.

7.—(1) For the purpose of preventing the spread of sheep scab, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall serve an Isolation Notice (in the Form C set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) on the owner or person in charge of any sheep which he has reason to believe have been in contact with any sheep affected with or suspected of sheep scab, or have been otherwise exposed to the infection of sheep scab, and thereafter until the Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (in the Form F set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) signed by an Inspector of the Local Authority, the sheep to which the Notice relates shall not—

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- (a) be moved from the premises where the sheep are at the time of the service of such Notice, except with a licence in the Form H set forth in the First Schedule to this Order granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority, and then only to a slaughterhouse for slaughter thereat or to other premises for detention and isolation in accordance with the provisions of the Notice; or
- (b) be permitted to stray from or out of the said premises; or
- (c) be permitted to come in contact with other sheep.

(2) If it shall appear from a veterinary enquiry made under this Order that sheep scab exists or has within 56 days existed on any premises, an Inspector of the Local Authority shall serve on the owner or person in charge of any sheep which the Inspector has reason to believe have been in any way exposed to infection, and in particular have been moved from such premises and have been in contact with any affected or suspected sheep on such premises, an Isolation Notice (Form C) unless this has already been served under the preceding paragraph of this Article, and shall also serve on the owner or person in charge of such sheep a Dipping Notice (in the Form E set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) requiring that such sheep shall, before such date as shall be stated in the Notice, be double-dipped by the owner or person in charge thereof, in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District where the sheep are. The dippings shall be carried out on such dates and at such dipping places as shall be required by an Inspector of the Local Authority:

Provided that—

- (a) where the Inspector is satisfied that the sheep have been recently dipped it shall be sufficient if one further dipping only is required if such dipping is carried out not earlier than the eighth day nor later than the fourteenth day after the date (excluding that date) upon which the sheep in question were last dipped, and
- (b) where the sheep in respect of which an Isolation Notice (Form C) is served are intended for immediate slaughter, the service of a Dipping Notice (Form E) shall not be required, but in such case the sheep shall remain subject to the Isolation Notice (Form C) until they are slaughtered.

(3) This article does not apply to sheep in a place of detention to which the provisions of a Detention Notice (Form A) apply.

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(4) In Article 23 (7) of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 there shall be substituted for the words "Article 9 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1928" the words "Article 7 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938."

Reports by Local Authority to the Ministry.

8. The Local Authority shall as soon as practicable furnish to the Ministry reports in such forms as the Minister may require, stating the information received by the Inspector of the Local Authority and the action taken by him under this Order.

Prescribed manner of Cleansing and Disinfection for Sheep Scab.

9.—(1) Any place in which a sheep affected with sheep scab has been kept, and all utensils, pens, hurdles and things in such place used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable, be cleansed and disinfected in the manner herein specified by and at the expense of the owner or occupier of such place, and all floats, carts or vans so used shall be cleansed and disinfected in like manner by and at the expense of the person using them or causing them to be used:—

- (a) The floor of the place, float, cart, or van, and all other parts thereof and all litter or other thing that has been in contact with, or used by, such sheep shall be thoroughly saturated with an approved sheep dip or approved disinfectant;
- (b) The place, float, cart, or van shall thereafter be swept out and all litter, waste fragments of wool and sweepings, that have been in contact with such sheep shall be buried or effectively destroyed;

Provided that in the case of a field, yard, or other place which is not capable of being so cleansed and disinfected, it shall be a sufficient compliance with the provisions of this Article if all waste fragments of wool are collected from such field, yard or other place and destroyed by burning, and all rubbing places disinfected, and if all other parts of such field, yard, or other place are disinfected to the reasonable satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority;

- (c) Every utensil, pen, hurdle, or other thing used for or about such sheep, shall, as soon as practicable after being so used and before being used for other sheep, be cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an

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Inspector of the Local Authority, by being thoroughly swabbed with an approved sheep dip or approved disinfectant.

(2) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect as required by this Article, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence in respect of such default, to cause such place, vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected, and to recover from such person summarily as a civil debt the expense of such cleansing and disinfection.

(3) Where the power of causing any place, vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected under this Article is exercised by a Local Authority, such person shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose.

Prohibition from Exposing or Moving Sheep affected with, or suspected of, Sheep Scab.

10. Subject to any other provisions of this Order authorising or directing the movement of sheep it shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep scab in a market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition, or other public or private place where sheep are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition; or
- (b) to place such sheep in a lair or other place adjacent to or connected with a market, fairground, or saleyard, or where sheep are commonly placed before or after exposure for sale or exhibition; or
- (c) to send or carry, or cause to be sent or carried, such sheep by railway, canal, river, or inland navigation, or in a coasting vessel; or
- (d) to carry, lead, or drive, or cause to be carried, led, or driven, such sheep on a highway, road or lane; or
- (e) to place or keep such sheep on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced, or in a field adjoining a highway, road or lane unless that field is so fenced or situate that sheep therein cannot in any manner come in contact with sheep passing along that highway, road or lane or grazing on the sides thereof; or
- (f) to graze such sheep on pasture being on the sides of a highway, road or lane; or
- (g) to allow such sheep to stray on a highway, road or lane or on the sides thereof, or on common or uninclosed land, or in a field or place insufficiently fenced.

*Sheep Scab Order of 1938.**Procedure in case of Contravention of last preceding Article.*

11.—(1) Where a sheep is dealt with in contravention of the last preceding Article, an Inspector of the Local Authority or other officer appointed by them in that behalf shall seize and detain it, and also, where the sheep is exposed in a market, fair-ground, saleyard, or place of exhibition, all other sheep in or on such market, fair-ground, saleyard, or place of exhibition, which (a) are or have been in the same flock or (b) are or have been in contact with the sheep affected with, or suspected of, sheep scab. Any sheep so seized shall be dealt with in accordance with the following provisions, namely:—

- (i) The Local Authority shall cause the sheep affected with or suspected of sheep scab and also the sheep referred to in (a) of sub-paragraph (1) of this Article to be moved under the supervision of an Inspector of the Local Authority to some convenient and isolated place, and to be there detained in accordance with the provisions of Article 2 of this Order. The Local Authority shall also transmit information as to the seizure and detention of the sheep forthwith to the Veterinary Inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the sheep are so detained. Provided that a sheep so seized which has been dealt with in accordance with this Article may by or at the request of the owner or person in charge thereof be slaughtered at the place where it is seized or detained, or be moved by licence (Form H) of an Inspector of the Local Authority to the nearest available slaughterhouse for the purpose of being slaughtered therein forthwith, in which case the sheep shall be moved to the slaughterhouse subject to the directions and under the supervision of an Inspector or other officer of the Local Authority, who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter thereof of the sheep, and shall forthwith report the slaughter to the Local Authority.
- (ii) The Local Authority shall also cause the sheep referred to in (b) of sub-paragraph (1) of this Article to be moved to some convenient and isolated place, and shall serve an Isolation Notice (Form C) on the owner or person in charge of such sheep, or, if the sheep are moved to premises in the District of another Local Authority, shall furnish particulars to the Local Authority of such other District who shall forthwith proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of this Order.

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(2) In the case of a sheep affected with sheep scab being seized in accordance with the provisions of this Article, it shall not be lawful for the owner or occupier of such market or other place, or any person again to use or allow to be used for sheep that portion of the market or other place where the sheep affected with sheep scab was found unless and until an Inspector of the Local Authority has certified that that portion has been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected.

(3) The Local Authority may recover the expenses of the execution by them or by their Inspector or other officer, of the provisions of this Article summarily as a civil debt from the owner of the sheep seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof, who may recover the same from the owner by proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf or Landing Place or to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station or to sheep therein.

Power to slaughter ownerless sheep.

12.—(1) Where any sheep being affected with or suspected of sheep scab are required to be dealt with by detention, isolation and treatment in accordance with the provisions of this Order and the ownership of such sheep cannot be established after reasonable enquiry, the Local Authority may cause such sheep to be slaughtered on the premises where the sheep are or to be moved to the nearest available slaughterhouse for the purpose, under the supervision of an Inspector or other Officer of the Local Authority, who shall enforce and superintend the immediate slaughter of the sheep thereat and report the slaughter to the Local Authority. The carcase of any such sheep shall be sold by the Local Authority and the sum received by them for the carcase, after deducting reasonable expenses for slaughter and sale, shall be payable on demand to the owner of the sheep.

(2) Sheep dealt with under this Article which are affected with or show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab shall not be moved along a highway, road or lane except in a float, cart or van, which shall immediately after being used for such purpose be cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 9 of this Order.

Power to restrict Movement or require Double Dipping of Sheep on specified premises.

13.—(1) Where an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or an Inspector of the Local Authority considers it necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of sheep scab, he may serve a Notice in the Form G set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect, upon the occupier

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of any premises, applying to the said premises the provisions of paragraph (2), or of paragraph (3), or of both of those paragraphs, of this Article.

(2) (i) Sheep on any premises to which this paragraph is applied by a Notice served under this Article shall not be moved from the premises except with a licence (in the Form H set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect) granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the sheep are when the licence is granted.

(ii) A licence under this Article shall be granted only for sheep which the Inspector is satisfied have within the fifty-six days immediately before the licence is granted been double-dipped, and have since the second dipping been kept separate, in a place of isolation approved for the purpose by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, from other sheep not so dipped.

Provided that in the case of sheep which have been declared in writing by the owner or his authorised agent to be intended for immediate slaughter, and in respect of which the Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the sheep should be dipped before movement for such purpose, the sheep may be moved, if accompanied by a licence (Form H) granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority to the destinations and under the conditions specified in paragraphs (3) to (6) of Article 14 of this Order.

(iii) Sheep shall not be deemed to be moved from the premises described in the Notice if they are moved direct from one part of the premises to another part of the premises in the same occupation, though such parts are severed.

(3) (i) All sheep which are on any premises to which this paragraph is applied by Notice served under this Article, at any time between the dates specified in the Notice, which period is referred to in this Article as "the double dipping period," shall be double dipped on the premises by the owner or person in charge of the sheep on such dates as may be specified in the Notice and if no such dates are specified such double dipping shall be carried out before the expiration of the double dipping period. All sheep after their second dipping shall be kept isolated, as far as practicable, from sheep which have not been so dipped in accordance with this Article.

(ii) In the case of sheep moved on to the premises within fourteen days before the expiration of the double dipping period, it shall be sufficient if the sheep are double dipped within seven days after the movement.

(iii) Sheep slaughtered on the premises during the double dipping period shall be exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

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(4) A notice applying paragraph (2) or (3) of this Article may require that the dippings shall be in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(5) A notice under this Article shall cease to apply to any premises upon service on the occupier thereof of a notice to that effect signed by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry, or, in the case of a Notice served by an Inspector of a Local Authority, upon such service of a Notice signed by any such Inspector.

PART II.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO MOVEMENT AREAS.

Restriction on Movement of Sheep out of a Movement Area.

14.—(1) Sheep shall not be moved out of a Movement Area unless they are accompanied by a licence (Form H) authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the sheep are when the licence is granted.

(2) A licence for movement under this Article shall, subject to the provisions of this Article and of Articles 18 (2) and 25 of this Order be granted only for sheep which the Inspector is satisfied have, within the fifty-six days immediately before the licence is granted been double dipped, and have since the second dipping been kept separate, in a place of isolation approved for the purpose by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, from other sheep not so dipped.

(3) Where sheep have been declared in writing by the owner or his authorised agent to be intended for immediate slaughter, and the Inspector of the Local Authority is satisfied that it is impracticable or inexpedient that they should be dipped before movement for such purpose, they may be moved if accompanied by a licence granted as aforesaid either

- (i) to a slaughterhouse, or
- (ii) to premises in Great Britain (other than a market), to be detained and isolated therein until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which such premises are to have been double-dipped on the premises; or
- (iii) to a market, from which the sheep may be moved with a licence (Form H) of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the market is situate, to another market or to a slaughterhouse or to premises for detention and isolation until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the place of destination to have been double dipped on the premises;

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Provided that sheep required to be detained and isolated until they have been double dipped in accordance with this paragraph may, before they have been so dipped, be moved to a slaughterhouse, if such movement is authorised by a further licence (Form H) granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(4) In the case of sheep intended for immediate slaughter which have been moved to a second market under paragraph (3) of this Article, the sheep may be moved from such market to a third or subsequent market as occasion requires subject in each case to a licence (Form H) for such movement being obtained from an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which is situate the market from which the sheep are moved, and to the conditions as to subsequent movement prescribed in the said paragraph (3).

(5) A copy of every licence granted under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article shall be sent by the Inspector granting the same to the Local Authority of the District in which the place of destination specified therein is situate.

(6) A licence granted under paragraphs (3) or (4) of this Article authorising the movement of sheep intended for immediate slaughter to a market, shall be delivered up by the person to whom the licence is granted, or by the person in charge of the sheep, to an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market or other person appointed by the Local Authority to receive such licences, in exchange for the licence required under this Article for the movement of the sheep from the market. The Local Authority of the District in which the market is situate shall make the necessary arrangements for the granting of licences at the market by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(7) In this Article the expression " market " includes a fair-ground, saleyard, or place of exhibition.

(8) Unless the Order applying this Part of this Order to a Movement Area otherwise directs, the dippings shall be in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(9) For the purposes of enabling the Local Authority to be represented at the dippings the owner or person in charge of the sheep shall give such written notice of his intention to dip the sheep as is hereinafter provided:—

- (i) the notice shall state the time and place of the intended dipping, and the approximate number of sheep intended to be dipped;
- (ii) the notice shall be delivered, or sent by post, to such person as the Local Authority of the District may appoint to receive such notices so as to be received

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by him three clear days, at least, before the intended time of dipping, unless a shorter notice is authorised by the Local Authority.

(10) A licence under this Article shall be in force for eight days, inclusive of the day of issue, and shall be in the Form H set forth in the First Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.

Provision for Movement of Sheep through Movement Area by Road or Railway.

15. Sheep shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be moved out of a Movement Area in any case where they are moved through such Area by railway or by road, or partly by railway and partly by road, from a place outside such Area to another place outside such Area, provided that they are moved through such Area without unnecessary delay, and are kept separate from all other sheep in the Area during such movement, and also provided that in any case in which the movement is wholly or partly by road, the sheep shall be accompanied by a licence (Form H) of an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District in which the place where the sheep enter the Area is situate.

Provision for Movement of Irish, Channel Islands and Isle of Man Sheep through Movement Area.

16. Sheep landed from Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man in a Movement Area shall not for the purposes of this Order be deemed to be moved out of such Area if they are consigned direct from the landing place to a place of destination outside such Area, and are moved from the landing place by the most direct route to the place of destination to which they are so consigned.

PART III.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DOUBLE DIPPING AREAS.

Double Dipping of Sheep in a Double Dipping Area.

17.—(1) Subject to the provisions of Article 24 of this Order, sheep which are in a Double Dipping Area at any time during the period specified in the Order applying this Part of this Order thereto, which period is referred to in this Order as "the double dipping period," shall be double dipped within the Area by the owner or person in charge of the sheep.

(2) In the case of sheep moved into the Double Dipping Area within fourteen days before the expiration of the double dipping period, it shall be sufficient if the sheep are double dipped within seventeen days after the movement.

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(3) All sheep after their second dipping shall during the remainder of the double dipping period be kept separate, as far as practicable, from sheep which have not been so dipped.

(4) For the purposes of enabling the Local Authority to supervise the collection of sheep for dipping and to be represented at the dipping the owner or person in charge of any sheep required to be dipped under this Article shall give such written notice of his intention to dip his sheep as is hereinafter provided:—

- (i) the notice shall state the time and place of the intended dipping, the approximate number of sheep intended to be dipped and a description of the point or points from which the gathering of the sheep for the purpose of dipping will be commenced;
- (ii) the notice shall be delivered, or sent by post, to such person as the Local Authority of the District may appoint to receive such notices so as to be received by him three clear days, at least, before the intended time of dipping, unless a shorter notice is authorised by the Local Authority.
- (iii) If from any cause the dipping of the sheep on the date specified in a notice becomes impracticable, no further notice shall be required if the sheep are dipped as soon after such date as is practicable.

(5) This Article shall not apply to sheep slaughtered within the Double Dipping Area during the double dipping period, or to sheep moved by railway or by road or partly by railway and partly by road through the Double Dipping Area from a place outside the Area to another place outside the Area in accordance with the provisions of Article 15 or 16 of this Order.

Restrictions on Exposure of Sheep at Markets, &c. within Double Dipping Area during Double Dipping Period.

18.—(1) Sheep on any premises in a Double Dipping Area shall not (except as hereinafter provided) be permitted to enter, or be exposed for sale or exhibition in, any market, fair-ground, saleyard, or place of exhibition in a Double Dipping Area during the double dipping period, unless they have within fifty-six days before the date of entry or exposure been double dipped, and are accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner of the sheep, or his agent authorised in writing for this purpose, stating that the sheep have been so dipped, and the dates of dipping, and that since the second dipping, the sheep have been kept separate as far as practicable while in the Double Dipping Area from other sheep not so dipped.

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(2) Sheep brought from premises not situate in any Double Dipping Area or Movement Area may be permitted to enter or be exposed for sale or exhibition in any market, fair-ground, saleyard, or place of exhibition in a Double Dipping Area during the double dipping period without being previously dipped but they shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner or his authorised agent, stating the premises and district from which the sheep were brought. Such sheep may be moved from such market, fairground, saleyard, or place of exhibition direct to premises outside the Double Dipping Area if accompanied by a licence (Form H) which may be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market, fairground, saleyard or place of exhibition without conditions.

Exemption from dipping before exposure for Sale of Sheep intended for immediate slaughter.

19. Where an Inspector of a Local Authority is satisfied that any sheep in his District in a Double Dipping Area are intended for immediate slaughter and that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the same should in accordance with the preceding Article be dipped before exposure for sale or exhibition, he may, subject to any directions by the Local Authority, by licence (Form H) authorise the movement of the sheep without having been so dipped to any market, fairground, saleyard, or place of exhibition in the Double Dipping Area, subject to such conditions (if any) as are inserted in the licence.

Declaration after Prescribed Double Dipping Period.

20. The owner or person in charge of sheep in a Double Dipping Area shall personally or by his agent authorised in that behalf, not later than the fifteenth day after the termination of the prescribed double dipping period, send a declaration as to the dipping of the sheep in the Form J set forth in the First Schedule hereto, or to the like effect to the person appointed to receive such declarations by the Local Authority of the District.

Restriction on Movement of Sheep not Dipped within prescribed Double Dipping Period.

21. Where any sheep shall not have been dipped as required by an Order of the Minister applying Part III of this Order an Inspector of the Local Authority shall, without prejudice to any proceedings for the offence, serve the owner or person in charge of the sheep and the owner or person in charge of any sheep then in contact with the undipped sheep, with a notice, in the Form K set forth in the First Schedule hereto, or to the like effect, requiring the double dipping of the sheep described in

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the notice and prohibiting their movement from the farm, holding, or other place where they are at the time the notice is served (except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District) until all the sheep shall have been double dipped, after the service of the notice, in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, and thereupon it shall be unlawful for the owner or person in charge of the sheep to move the sheep, or permit the sheep to be moved, in contravention of the notice.

PART IV.

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO MOVEMENT AREAS AND DOUBLE DIPPING AREAS.

Appointment by Local Authorities of Persons to receive Notices &c.

22.—(1) Each Local Authority shall appoint persons for their District or for separate parts of their District to receive notices, declarations and licences under this Order, and shall give adequate notice of appointments so made.

(2) The Local Authority of a District in a Double Dipping Area shall appoint one or more persons to receive the declarations or licences as the case may be, required by this Order to accompany sheep entering a market, fairground, saleyard, or place of exhibition in their district. The declarations or licences shall, upon entry of the sheep therein, be delivered to any person so appointed, who shall deliver them to an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Cleansing of Dipping Places.

23. Any place in a Movement Area or Double Dipping Area, which has been used for dipping shall, without unnecessary delay, be thoroughly cleansed by the occupier, and all fragments of wool gathered and disinfected or destroyed.

Power to grant Exemptions.

24.—(1) An Inspector of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may grant an exemption, with or without conditions, exempting sheep in a Movement Area or Double Dipping Area from one or both of the prescribed dippings in any particular case in which the Inspector is satisfied that it is impracticable or inexpedient to dip the sheep.

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(2) A like exemption may also be granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority acting under the direction of the Local Authority, but in any such cases the reasons for granting the exemption shall be stated therein, and the Local Authority shall forthwith cause a copy of the exemption to be forwarded to the Ministry. If the Minister considers that the exemption is for any reason undesirable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate, but not so as to affect the previous operation of the exemption.

PART V.

POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY TO MAKE REGULATIONS AS TO SHEEP BROUGHT INTO, OR MOVED WITHIN THEIR DISTRICT; AND AS TO COMPULSORY DIPPING OF SHEEP.

25.—(1) A Local Authority may, with the view of preventing the introduction or the spreading of sheep scab, make Regulations—

- (a) for requiring the dipping of sheep moved or to be moved into their District from the District of any other Local Authority, or from Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man;
- (b) for requiring the owner or person in charge of sheep which have been moved into their District from the District of any other Local Authority, or from Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, to notify forthwith the arrival of the sheep to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and for regulating the subsequent movement of such sheep;
- (c) for regulating the movement of sheep from any part of the District to any other part of the District and for requiring the dipping of sheep so moved;
- (d) for prescribing, regulating and securing the periodical treatment by dipping of all sheep in their District or in any part thereof.

(2) A Local Authority may, in any Regulations made by them under this Article, insert provisions for the exemption from any dipping required by such Regulations of sheep, which in the opinion of the Local Authority it is impracticable or inexpedient to dip in accordance with the requirements of such Regulations on account of their being intended for immediate slaughter, or for exhibition, or of any other special circumstances, subject to such conditions as to subsequent dipping or otherwise as may be inserted in the exemption.

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(3) Regulations made under this Order shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to the Minister for confirmation and been confirmed by him. Drafts of the proposed Regulations should be submitted to the Ministry before the Regulations are made by the Local Authority. For the purpose of confirmation, the Regulations as made by the Local Authority, or two certified copies thereof, shall be sent to the Minister.

(4) A copy of any Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order, signed and certified by the Clerk of that Local Authority to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed, shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, in all legal proceedings, of the due making, confirmation and existence of the Regulations, without further or other proof.

PART VI.

GENERAL.

Powers of Entry and Examination.

26. For the purposes of this Order or of any Regulation made thereunder, an Inspector of the Local Authority may, subject to the direction of the Local Authority, enter any premises on which he has reason to believe there are sheep and examine any sheep thereon, and the owner and the person in charge of sheep thereon shall comply with all reasonable requirements of the Inspector as to the collection and penning of the sheep for the purpose of examination and shall afford all reasonable facilities for the examination.

Notice as to Time and Place of Dipping of Sheep.

27.—(1) Where any sheep are required under or in pursuance of this Order or any Regulations made thereunder to be double dipped, an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry, or an Inspector of the Local Authority on the direction of the Local Authority, may serve on the owner or person in charge of any sheep, a notice requiring that the sheep shall be double dipped at such times and places as are stated in the notice and to the satisfaction of an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or of an Inspector of the Local Authority, as the case may be, and the sheep shall thereupon be dipped in accordance with the requirements of such notice:

Provided that a notice shall not be given under this Article in respect of sheep which are required to be double dipped by any notice which has previously been served

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under or in pursuance of any other Article of this Order and is in force.

(2) A notice under this Article may be in the Form L set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Exemptions of Dipped Sheep from Further Dippings in Certain Cases.

28.—(1) In any case where sheep are required to be dipped in accordance with any Order of the Minister, or Regulation of a Local Authority, or where movement of sheep is subject to their previous dipping, an Inspector of the Ministry, or, as regards a Regulation, an Inspector of the Local Authority by whom the Regulation was made, may exempt sheep which have been double dipped in accordance with the requirements of Article 13 of this Order, or of an Order applying Part II or Part III of this Order, from any dipping required under the Order or Regulation, or may authorise movement of sheep within fifty-six days of their dipping under this Order without any additional dipping which would but for this provision be required by the Order or Regulation as a condition of their movement, provided that the sheep have since such dipping under this Order been kept separate from all other sheep not so dipped.

(2) In Article 33 (2) of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933 there shall be substituted for the words “ (except the Sheep Scab Order of 1928) ” the words “ (except the Sheep Scab Order of 1938). ”

Marking of Sheep.

29.—(1) An Inspector of the Local Authority may, if he considers it necessary or desirable, mark for identification purposes any sheep which is subject to the provisions of this Order, or of any Regulation made thereunder, by the painting or stamping of the sheep with an adhesive composition of a distinctive colour.

(2) No person shall efface, obliterate or remove, or attempt to efface, obliterate or remove, any mark on any sheep whilst such sheep is subject to the provisions of such Order or Regulation, as the case may be.

Ineffective Dippings.

30. Where it appears to an Inspector of the Local Authority that the dipping of any sheep required to be dipped under or in pursuance of this Order or any Regulation made thereunder, has not been effectively carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Order or Regulation, as the case may be, he

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may, notwithstanding anything contained in this Order or Regulation, and notwithstanding any declaration given under Article 20 of this Order, require the sheep to be dipped again in accordance with such provisions.

Labels to be affixed to approved Sheep Dips.

31.—(1) Every package or other receptacle containing an approved sheep dip shall, before being placed on sale or delivered to a purchaser, be clearly and distinctly marked by the manufacturer or vendor thereof with a label in a form approved by the Minister. Such label shall state the dilution at which the sheep dip is approved by the Minister, and shall certify that the contents of the package or receptacle are of the same quality and composition as the sample submitted to the Government Chemist for examination and upon which the Minister's approval is based.

(2) If any sheep dip which has not been approved by the Minister is falsely labelled with a statement or indication that it has been so approved, or if any sheep dip purporting to be an approved sheep dip is not marked with a label as required by this Article, the manufacturer and the retailer or other person selling the dip and the person who shall have so marked the dip or caused it to be so marked, knowing the same to have been falsely marked, or omitting so to mark the dip, as the case may be, shall be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Provision for Sampling of Sheep Dips.

32. Where under this or any Order of the Minister or Regulation of a Local Authority thereunder sheep are required to be dipped, the person who dips the sheep shall, if so required by an Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority or a police constable, furnish him with a sample of the sheep dip or of the dipping bath used, or permit him to take such sample and shall furnish the Inspector or constable with all such particulars as may be reasonably required by him as to the name or the composition of the sheep dip used and of the manner in which the dipping bath has been prepared.

Power to provide Dipping Places.

33. The Local Authority of any District may provide and fit up and maintain dipping places, but subject to the approval in writing by the Minister of the site of each dipping place; provided that no dipping place shall be used under this provision if such use would injuriously affect the water in any river, stream, reservoir, aqueduct, well, pond, or place constructed or used for the supply of water for drinking or other domestic purposes.

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Certificates of Dipping.

34. Where sheep are dipped for the purposes of this Order in the presence, and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, he shall on demand therefor give the owner or person in charge of the sheep a certificate in the Form M set forth in the First Schedule hereto or to the like effect.

Food and Water during Detention.

35. An Inspector, officer or constable detaining a sheep under this Order or otherwise shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily as a civil debt from the person having charge of the sheep or from its owner.

Transmission of copies of Notices.

36. An Inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any Notice served by him under this Order to the Local Authority, to the Police Officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

General Provisions as to Movement.

37.—(1) Sheep, while being moved under this Order, shall as far as practicable be kept separate from all other sheep, and, if moved with a licence, shall be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in the licence, and not elsewhere, and where the place of destination is a slaughterhouse, they shall be there detained until they are slaughtered.

(2) A licence under this Order shall accompany the sheep being moved thereunder and shall forthwith after completion of the movement, subject as provided in Article 14 (6) of this Order, be delivered up at, or sent by post to the nearest police station of the District by the person in charge of the sheep at the time of completing the movement.

(3) Any person in charge of a sheep being moved, where under this Order a licence is necessary, shall, on demand of a constable, or of an Inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, produce and show to him the licence, if any, authorising the movement, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of or extract from it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(4) Any person so in charge shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address to the constable, or Inspector or other officer.

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(5) An Inspector who grants a licence authorising movement from premises in the District of one Local Authority to premises in the District of another Local Authority shall forthwith send a copy of the licence to the Local Authority of the last mentioned District.

Power to revoke Licences, Exemptions and Notices.

38. Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister under this Order or otherwise a Local Authority may revoke any licence, exemption or notice granted or issued by them under this Order.

Provided that where this Order requires any revocation to be made in a specified form or manner, such specified form or manner only shall be used or adopted.

Offences.

39. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any Regulations made or notice issued, or of the conditions of any licence or exemption granted thereunder, is liable, on conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

40. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

41. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Approved Sheep Dip ” means a sheep dip prepared in accordance with one of the prescriptions specified in the Second Schedule to this Order or a sheep dip approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of this Order or of any Order revoked by this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, or made under any other Order and saved by this Order.

“ Approved Disinfectant ” has the meaning assigned to it in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of a sheep, and includes part of a carcase and the meat, bones, hide, skin, fleece, wool, hoofs, horns, offal or other part of a sheep, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

“ Dipped ” and “ dipping ” mean dipped and dipping by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

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“ Double dipped ” and “ double dipping ” mean dipped and dipping twice, the second dipping taking place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping (excluding that date).

“ Dipping Bath ” means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion at which the dip is approved by the Minister for use for the purposes of this Order or of any Order revoked by this Order or of any Regulation of a Local Authority made under this Order, or made under any other Order and saved by this Order: Provided that in cases where two or more approved sheep dips are used, the dipping bath must be so composed that the total volume thereof is not more than is required for the dilution of one of the approved sheep dips in the proportions in which that dip is approved by the Minister.

“ Inspector ” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister or by a Local Authority, and, when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry includes a veterinary inspector.

“ Veterinary Inspector ” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

“ Sheep ” includes lambs.

“ Sheep Scab ” means psoroptic scab or sarcoptic scab in sheep.

The expression “ Movement Area ” means an area to which Part II of this Order is applied by an Order of the Minister, and the expression “ Double Dipping Area ” means an area to which Part III of this Order is so applied, and any such Movement Area or Double Dipping Area shall be deemed to include the whole of any farm, holding or premises, any part of which is within such area.

The Interpretation Act, 1889, shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Revocation of Orders.

42. The Orders mentioned in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Saving for Existing Orders, Notices, Regulations and Licences.

43.—(1) Notices, Regulations and licences in force at the commencement of this Order shall have effect as if served, made or granted under this Order.

(2) Every Movement Area or Double Dipping Area within the meaning of the Sheep Scab Order of 1928 to which Part II or Part III of that Order, as the case may be, applies at the com-

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mencement of this Order, shall thereafter be deemed to be a Movement Area or Double Dipping Area for the purposes of Part II or Part III of this Order, as the case may be.

Extent.

44. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

45. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title.

46. This Order may be cited as the SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

(ARTICLE 2.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Detention Notice.

To *A.B. of*

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____ hereby prescribe as a place of detention for the purposes of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 the following premises, namely (here describe the farm, field, yard, shed, or other place where the sheep are to be detained) in the parish of _____ in which are the following sheep, namely, _____, which appear to include sheep affected with sheep scab, and I hereby require you to take notice that, in consequence of this Notice and the provisions of the Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under which this Notice is issued, it is not lawful for any person, until this Notice is withdrawn—

(a) to move from or out of such place of detention as aforesaid except as hereinafter provided any of the above-mentioned sheep or any other sheep that may be in the place of detention; or

(b) to move any other sheep into such place of detention as aforesaid; or

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

(c) to permit any sheep to stray from or out of such place of detention as aforesaid; or

(d) to permit any other sheep to come in contact with any sheep detained under this Notice; or

(e) to remove from or out of such place any carcase of a sheep, or any skin, fleece, or wool, separate from the carcase of a sheep, that has been in contact with the sheep detained under the Notice, without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority and unless and until, in the case of the skin, fleece, or wool, it shall have been disinfected by and at the expense of the owner by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute in an approved sheep dip; or

(f) to remove from or out of such place any dung, fodder, litter or thing that has been in contact with sheep detained under the Notice without the written permission of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Sheep may be moved out of the aforesaid place of detention direct to a slaughterhouse for slaughter thereat if they are accompanied by a licence authorising such movement granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority. Such licence shall only be granted on the following conditions, namely:—

(1) That the sheep shall previous to movement be marked by or at the expense of the owner by the stamping or painting with an indelible composition of red colour of a broad line down the back, and another broad line across the loins of each of the sheep, thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(2) That the sheep while being so moved shall be kept separate from all other sheep until their arrival at the slaughterhouse;

(3) That any of the sheep which show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab shall be moved in a float, cart, or van, which shall immediately after being used for such purpose be cleansed and disinfected in the manner described in Article 9 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 (*see NOTE*).

(4) That the fleeces of the sheep so slaughtered shall not be removed from the slaughterhouse unless and until they have been thoroughly disinfected by and at the expense of the owner by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute in an approved sheep dip under the supervision of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

Dated this

day of

19

(Signed)

(Address)

NOTE.—Article 9 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 provides, *inter alia*, that the floor of the float, cart, or van and all other parts thereof, and all litter or other thing that has been in contact with, or used by, the sheep shall be thoroughly saturated with an approved sheep dip or approved disinfectant. The float, cart, or van shall thereafter be swept out and all litter, wool, and sweepings that have been in contact with the sheep shall be buried or effectively destroyed.

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of Article 2 of the Order or of this Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

FORM B.

(ARTICLE 2.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Detention Notice (Form A).

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the
 (county) of hereby withdraw, as from this day of
 19, the Detention Notice (Form A) signed by
 and served upon you on the day of 19

Dated this day of 19

(Signed)

(Address)

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of the Notice to
 the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police
 station of the District and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and
 Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM C.

(ARTICLE 7.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Isolation Notice.

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the
 (county) of hereby give you notice as the owner or person in
 charge of the following sheep, namely:—

that until this Notice is withdrawn by a further Notice (Form F) signed by
 an Inspector of the Local Authority, the above-mentioned sheep may not
 be—

(a) moved from the premises where the sheep are at the time of the
 service of this Notice, except with a Licence granted by an Inspector
 of the Local Authority, and then only to a slaughterhouse for slaughter
 therein or to other premises for detention and isolation in accordance
 with the provisions of this Notice; or

(b) permitted to stray from or out of the said premises; or

(c) permitted to come in contact with any other sheep.

Dated this day of 19

(Signed)

(Address)

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of Article 7 of the Order or of this
 Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals
 Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

State here the name and address of the person on whom the relative
 Detention Notice (Form A) has been served under Article 2 of the Sheep
 Scab Order of 1938:—

Name:

Address:

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

State briefly the reasons for the service of this Notice particularly the connection between the sheep which are the subject of this Notice and those in respect of which the relative Detention Notice (Form A) has been served:—

If the Notice has been served in response to information received from another Local Authority under Article 6 (3) of the Order state name of the Local Authority here:—

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM D.

(ARTICLE 5 (1).)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Report of Existence of Disease.

I, A.B., a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, do hereby report that it appears to me from my examination of* the property of _____ of _____ at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19____, that the said sheep ^{is}/_{are} affected with sheep scab (or ^{has}/_{have} been affected with sheep scab within 56 days previous to the date of the said examination).

This Report is subject to confirmation (or otherwise) by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry to whom a copy of this Report is being sent.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated _____

19____.

The Veterinary Inspector is to forward this report immediately to the Local Authority and deliver or send a copy thereof to the owner or person in charge of the sheep, and also forward a copy to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM E.

(ARTICLE 7.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Dipping Notice.

To A.B. of _____

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____ by this Notice require you as the owner or person

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

in charge of the following sheep, namely: _____, to double-dip the said sheep or cause the same to be double-dipped, before the* _____ 19 _____, in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping, excluding that date. The dippings shall be carried out on such dates and at such dipping places as shall be required by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order.

[NOTE.—1. Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportions in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

2. In special circumstances, such as ewes near lambing, or exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions, the owner or person in charge of the sheep may apply to the Inspector of the Local Authority for permission to postpone the dippings until such time as they can be carried out without risk of injury to the sheep.]

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____
(Signed)
(Address)

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of Article 7 of the Order or of this Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

State here the name and address of the person on whom the relative Detention Notice (Form A) has been served under Article 2 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Name:

Address:

State briefly the reasons for the service of this Notice, particularly the connection between the sheep which are the subject of this Notice, and those in respect of which the relative Detention Notice (Form A) has been served:—

If the Notice has been served in response to information received from another Local Authority under Article 6 (3) of the Order state name of the Local Authority here:—

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

* Here insert the date before which the sheep are to be double dipped.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

FORM F.

(ARTICLE 7.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Withdrawal of Isolation Notice (Form C).

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____ hereby withdraw as from this _____ day of _____ 19 _____, the Isolation Notice (Form C) signed by _____, and served upon you on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

This Notice does not affect any Notice which may have been served on you other than the Isolation Notice (Form C) above referred to.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

(Signed)

(Address)

State here the dates upon which the two dippings of the sheep, as required by Form E have been carried out:—

First Dipping Second Dipping

Where Form C is withdrawn without the sheep having been double-dipped, the reason for non-dipping should be stated here:—

State here the name and address of the person on whom the relative Notice of Detention (Form A) has been served under Article 2 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Name:

Address:

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

FORM G.

(ARTICLE 13.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Notice applying the Provisions of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 to certain premises.

To

of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or officer) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the _____ of _____), do hereby give notice to you as the occupier of the following premises, namely:—

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

(a) Here insert description of premises to which the Order is to be applied.

(b) Here insert paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) or both of such paragraphs as the case may be.

(c) Strike out this paragraph in cases in which paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Order is not applied.

(d) and (e) Strike out this paragraph if not required.

(a)

that the provisions of (b)

of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 are by this Notice applied to the above-mentioned premises and to all sheep on such premises.

(c) The double-dipping period for the purposes of paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 is, in relation to the above-mentioned premises, the period between the day of and the day of

(d) The said sheep shall be dipped on the following dates namely:—

and

(e) The dippings required by the Order shall be in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

This Notice remains in force until a Notice that it shall cease to apply is served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry (or by an Inspector of the Local Authority) on the occupier of the above-mentioned premises.

See indorsement on the back of this notice as to the provisions of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated

19 .

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of Article 13 of the Order or of this Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority of the District in which the premises referred to are situate; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.

To be printed as an indorsement on the back of Form G.

EFFECT OF APPLICATION OF ARTICLE 13 OF SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 BY NOTICE TO SPECIFIED PREMISES.

1. Restriction on movement of sheep off premises.

Paragraph (2) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 provides that the sheep on any premises to which the paragraph is applied by Notice shall not be moved from the premises except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(Sheep not intended for immediate slaughter.)

Unless the sheep are intended for immediate slaughter, a licence will only be issued if the Inspector is satisfied that the sheep have within the preceding 56 days been double-dipped, and have since the second dipping been kept separate, in an approved place of isolation, from other sheep not so dipped.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

[Each separate movement of sheep from premises to which paragraph (2) of Article 13 applies requires a licence, but no licence is required for the movement of sheep direct from one part of the premises described in the Notice to another part of the premises in the same occupation.]

(Sheep intended for immediate slaughter.)

Where, however, the sheep are declared by the owner or his authorised agent in writing to be intended for immediate slaughter, and the Inspector is satisfied that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the sheep should be dipped before being moved for this purpose, such sheep may be moved if accompanied by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority to destinations as follows:—

(1) to a slaughterhouse where the sheep must remain until slaughtered,

(2) to premises (other than a market) where they must remain until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the district to have been double dipped, or until they are moved with a further licence to a slaughterhouse,

(3) to a market, from which the sheep may be moved with a further licence to another market, etc., or to a slaughterhouse, or to premises other than a market. In the latter case the same conditions as in (2) above apply.

In the case of movement to a market, the licence must be delivered up to the Inspector of the Local Authority at the market or other person appointed by the Local Authority to receive such licences, and a further licence obtained from an Inspector for the subsequent movement of the sheep from the market.

The expression "market" includes a fairground, saleyard or place of exhibition.

2. Double Dipping of all sheep on premises.

Paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 requires that all sheep which are on premises to which this paragraph is applied by Notice, at any time during the double dipping period specified in the Notice, shall be double dipped in an approved sheep dip (the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping, excluding that date). The double dipping shall be carried out on such dates as may be specified in the Notice and if no such dates are specified the double dipping shall be carried out before the expiration of the double dipping period. After the second dipping the sheep must be kept isolated as far as practicable from sheep which have not been so dipped. Sheep slaughtered on the premises during the double dipping period are not required to be double dipped. In the case of sheep moved on to the premises within fourteen days before the expiration of the double dipping period, it shall be sufficient if the sheep are double dipped within seventeen days after the movement.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the heads and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purpose of the above-mentioned Order.

NOTE.—Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportion in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

FORM H.

(ARTICLES 2, 7, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19 AND 37.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Movement Licence.

No.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____, do by this Licence authorise the movement of the undermentioned sheep to the undermentioned place of destination, subject to the conditions specified below, which should be carefully read and observed.

**SHEEP
SCAB
ORDER
OF 1938.
MOVEMENT
LICENCE.**

No.

Name and
address of
owner of
sheep.

Number
and descrip-
tion of
sheep.

Place and
premises
from which
the sheep
are to be
moved.

Place and
premises to
which sheep
are intended
to be moved.

Name and
address of
consignee
(if any).

(Signed)
(Dated)

19

This coun-
terfoil is to
be retained
by the per-
son grant-
ing the
Licence.

Name and address of owner of sheep to be moved.	Number and descrip- tion of sheep.	Name or descrip- tion of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or descrip- tion of place and premises to which sheep may be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are con- signed.

This Licence is available for eight days, inclusive of the day of issue, and no longer.

I. CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CASE OF SHEEP INTENDED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER.

(a) Where the premises specified in the fourth column are a slaughterhouse.

(1) The sheep must be moved direct to the slaughterhouse and be there detained until they are slaughtered.

(2) Where sheep are moved direct to a slaughterhouse from premises subject to a Detention Notice (Form A):—

(i) the sheep, previous to movement must be marked indelibly with a red cross in accordance with the Order.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

(ii) the fleeces of the slaughtered sheep must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until they have been disinfected by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute under the supervision of an Inspector of the Local Authority in a dipping bath prepared by diluting a sheep dip approved by the Minister of Agriculture with water in the proportion at which the dip is so approved.

(iii) any of the sheep which show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab must be moved by float, cart or van, which must immediately after being used for such purpose be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the Order.

(b) *Where the premises specified in the fourth column are a market.*

Upon arrival of the sheep at the market the licence must be delivered up by the owner or person in charge of the sheep to an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market, or other person appointed by the Local Authority to receive such licences, and a further licence must be obtained from an Inspector for the movement of the sheep from the market to a slaughterhouse, to another market, or to other premises for detention and isolation until double dipped or slaughtered.

(c) *Where the premises specified in the fourth column are premises other than a market or slaughterhouse.*

Upon arrival at the premises specified, the sheep must be there detained and isolated from other sheep until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority to have been double dipped on the premises, or until they are moved with a further licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughterhouse.

2. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE IN ALL CASES.

(1) The sheep while being moved under this Licence must be kept separate, as far as practicable, from all other sheep, and must be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in column 4 of this Licence and not elsewhere.

(2) This Licence must accompany the sheep during the movement and must after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station, by the person in charge of the sheep at the time of completing the movement, except where the place of destination is a market, in which case the Licence must be delivered up to an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market, or other person appointed to receive such Licences.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated

19

NOTE.—1. In this Licence the expression “ market ” includes a fair-ground, saleyard or place of exhibition.

2. If this Licence authorises the movement of sheep from premises in the district of one Local Authority to premises in the district of another Local Authority, a copy of the Licence must be sent to the Local Authority of the last mentioned district.

3. The Inspector granting the Licence should strike out the conditions which are inapplicable and initial the deletion in the margin.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

FORM J.

(ARTICLE 20.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Declaration as to Dipping of Sheep.

I, *A.B.*, of _____, being the owner or person in charge of the sheep specified below, which were at _____ on the * (_____) last, do hereby certify that all the sheep (except such as were exempted from the requirements of the above Order) were double-dipped in an approved sheep dip, as stated below.

(Signed) *A.B.*

(or *A.B.* by his duly authorised agent *C.D.*)

Dated _____

, 19 ____.

Particulars of Dippings.

Number and description of sheep dipped.	Place of Dipping.	Dates of Dippings.	Full description of Dip used, stating name and Manufacturer, and dilution at which it was used.

Particulars of Exemptions.

Number and description of sheep exempted.	Ground for Exemption.	Date of Exemption.

NOTE.—If there are no exemptions this is to be stated.

FORM K.

(ARTICLE 21.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Notice requiring Detention of Sheep not dipped during Prescribed Double Dipping Period.

To _____, of _____,

I, *A.B.*, an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____, do hereby give you notice that the following sheep, namely, _____, of which you are the owner or person in

* Insert date of termination of prescribed double dipping period.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

charge, upon the following farm, holding, or other place, namely, are hereby required to be double dipped (the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping, excluding that date) in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority in an approved sheep dip, and that, until all such sheep have been so dipped, the movement of these sheep from the above-mentioned place (except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the District) is hereby prohibited.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order.

Dated this day of , 19 .

(Signed) A.B.

(Address)

NOTE.—Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportion in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

FORM L.

(ARTICLE 27.)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Notice as to Time and Place of Dipping.

To

I, A. B., an Inspector or other officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of , by direction of the said Local Authority), do hereby require that the following sheep, namely:—

 of which you are the owner or person in charge, shall be dipped by you at on the day of between the hours of and and again at on the day of between the hours of and to my satisfaction in an approved sheep dip.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed) A.B.

(Address)

NOTE.—Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportion in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

CERTIFICATE OF
DIPPING.
No. _____
Number and description of sheep dipped.
Marks or brands on sheep.
Place and premises where sheep were dipped.
Name of owner of sheep.
Description of dip.
(Signed) _____
(Dated) _____ 19 ____
The counterfoil is to be retained by the person giving the Certificate.

FORM M. (ARTICLE 34.) DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938.

Certificate as to Dipping of Sheep.

No. _____

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the (county) of _____, do hereby certify that the undermentioned sheep were this day dipped in my presence and to my satisfaction in an approved sheep dip.

Number and Description of Sheep.	Marks or Brands on Sheep.	Name or Description of Place and Premises where Sheep were Dipped.	Name of Owner of Sheep.	Name of Dip and Manufacturer.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated _____

, 19 ____

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 41.)

PRESCRIPTIONS FOR CERTAIN SHEEP DIPS APPROVED BY THE MINISTER.

(Quantities for 100 gallons of dipping bath.)

1. Lime and Sulphur.

Mix 18 lbs. of sulphur with 9 lbs. of good quick lime. Slake the lime and make into a thick paste with the sulphur. Place the mixture in a strong cloth, tie the ends and suspend in a boiler containing ten gallons of water so that the water completely covers the contents of the cloth. The cloth must not touch the sides or bottom of the boiler as otherwise the cloth may be burned and its contents escape. Boil for two hours (the boiler being kept covered throughout the period), then remove the cloth, taking care that none of its contents escape into the water, and throw the solids away. Make up to ten gallons again with additional water and put the liquid into a tight drum or barrel. This quantity is sufficient when mixed with water to make a hundred gallons of dipping bath.

2. Carbolic Acid and Soft Soap.

Dissolve 5 lbs. of good soft soap, with gentle warming, in 3 quarts of liquid carbolic acid (containing not less than 97 per cent. of real tar acid). Mix the liquid with enough water to make 100 gallons.

Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

3. Tobacco and Sulphur.

Steep 35 lbs. of finely ground tobacco (offal tobacco) in 21 gallons of water for four days. Strain off the liquid and remove the last portions of the extract by pressing the residual tobacco. Mix the whole extract and to it add 10 lbs. of sulphur. Stir the mixture well to secure an even admixture and make up the total bulk to 100 gallons with water.

NOTE.—The period of immersion in these dips should not be less than one minute.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

Orders revoked.

(ARTICLE 42.)

No.	Date.	Short Title.
	1928	
4565	25th January ...	Sheep Scab Order of 1928.
4634	6th June ...	Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1928.
	1930	
4802	9th January ...	Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1930.
	1934	
5176	22nd January ...	Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1934.
5212	12th September ...	Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1934 (No. 2).

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance in the theory of the structure of the atom.

2. In the second part of the paper, the author gives a detailed account of the experimental results obtained by him and his co-workers. It is shown that the results are in good agreement with the theoretical predictions.

3. In the third part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

5. In the fifth part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

6. In the sixth part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

7. In the seventh part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

8. In the eighth part of the paper, the author discusses the results of his calculations. It is shown that the calculations are in good agreement with the experimental results.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1948 No. 83

ANIMAL

Diseases of Animals

THE SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948.

Made - - - 22nd January, 1948

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Provision for the single dipping of sheep in dips approved by the Minister for that purpose

1. Where under and in accordance with the provisions of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938(a) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) or of any notice, direction, or licence issued under that Order or of any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the principal Order or other Order of the Minister relating to sheep scab or sheep dipping, any sheep are required to be or to have been double-dipped, it shall be sufficient compliance with such requirement if they are or have been dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip as defined in this Order.

Isolation of sheep after Dipping

2. Where in the principal Order or in a notice or licence issued under that Order or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the principal Order or other Order of the Minister relating to sheep scab or sheep dipping, it is prescribed that sheep shall be or shall have been isolated or kept separate after the second dipping of a double dipping, the said isolation shall begin immediately after the sheep have been dipped if an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip has been used for the dipping.

Notice to be given of Intention to Dip Sheep in certain specified dips

3. Where in the principal Order or in any Regulation made by a Local Authority under the principal Order or other Order of the Minister relating to sheep scab or sheep dipping, the owner or person in charge of any sheep is required to give written notice of his intention to dip sheep he shall, if it is intended to dip the sheep in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip, also give notice in like manner that he intends to use such a dip.

Amendment of Forms

4. The forms of notice, licence and declaration set out in the Schedule to this Order shall respectively be substituted for Forms E, F, G, H, J, K and L set out in the First Schedule to the principal Order.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

Saving for Existing Powers

5. Nothing in this Order shall be construed as limiting the power of a Veterinary Inspector to require further treatment of sheep detained under a Detention Notice (Form A).

Interpretation

6. "An approved 'Single-Dipping' type sheep dip" means a sheep dip which is approved for the time being as a "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip by the Minister for the purposes of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 as amended by this Order.

Short Title and Commencement.

7. This Order may be cited as the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948 and shall come into operation on the twenty-sixth day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-second day of January, nineteen hundred and forty-eight.

(L.S.)

T. Williams,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE

FORM E

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (Article 7)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (Article 4)

Dipping Notice

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the of by this Notice require you as the owner or person in charge of the following sheep, namely: , to double-dip the said sheep or cause the same to be double-dipped, before the* 19 , in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority, the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping, excluding that date, provided that where an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip is used it shall suffice if the sheep are dipped once only. The dipping or dippings shall be carried out on such dates and at such dipping places as shall be required by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purposes of the above mentioned Orders.

(NOTE.—I. Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportions in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

* Here insert the date before which the sheep are to be double-dipped.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

2. In special circumstances, such as where ewes are near lambing, or when weather conditions are exceptionally unfavourable, the owner or person in charge of the sheep may apply to the Inspector of the Local Authority for permission to postpone the dipping or dippings until such time as dipping can be carried out without risk of injury to the sheep.)

Dated this day of , 19

(Signed)

(Address)

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of the Sheep Scab Orders or of this Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

State here the name and address of the person on whom the relative Detention Notice (Form A) has been served under Article 2 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Name:

Address:

State briefly the reasons for the service of this Notice, particularly the connection between the sheep which are the subject of this Notice, and those in respect of which the relative Detention Notice (Form A) has been served:—

If the Notice has been served in response to information received from another Local Authority under Article 6 (3) of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 state name of Local Authority here:—

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London.

FORM F

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (Article 7)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (Article 4)

Withdrawal of Isolation Notice (Form C)

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the of hereby withdraw as from this day of 19 , the Isolation Notice (Form C) signed by , and served upon you on the day of , 19 .

This Notice does not affect any notice which may have been served on you other than the Isolation Notice (Form C) above referred to.

Dated this day of , 19

(Signed)

(Address)

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

State here the dates upon which the two dippings of the sheep, as required by Form E have been carried out, unless the sheep have been dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip, in which case the date of that dipping should be stated:—

First Dipping Second Dipping

Where Form C is withdrawn without the sheep having been double-dipped, the reason for such withdrawal should be stated here:—

State here the name and address of the person on whom the relative Notice of Detention (Form A) has been served under Article 2 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938.

Name:

Address:

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London.

FORM G

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (Article 13)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (Article 4)

Notice applying to certain premises the Provisions of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 as amended by the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948.

To

of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector (or Officer) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the _____ of _____,) do hereby give notice to you as the occupier of the following premises, namely:—

(a) Here insert description of premises to which the provisions are to be applied.

(b) Here insert paragraph (a) or paragraph (3) or both of such paragraphs as the case may be.

(c) Strike out this paragraph in cases in which paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Order of 1938 is not applied

(a)

that the provisions of (b) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 as amended by the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948 are by this Notice applied to the above-mentioned premises and to all sheep on such premises.

(c) The double dipping period for the purposes of paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 is, in relation to the above-mentioned premises, the period between the _____ day of _____ and the _____ day of _____, and

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

(d) and (e) Strike out this paragraph if not required.

(d) If the said sheep are to be dipped in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip they shall be dipped on the following date, namely:— ;
in any other case they shall be dipped on the following dates, namely and

(e) the dipping or dippings required by the Orders shall be in the presence and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Local Authority.

This notice remains in force until a Notice that it shall cease to apply is served by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry (or by an Inspector of the Local Authority) on the occupier of the above-mentioned premises.

See indorsement on the back of this notice as to the provisions of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 as amended by the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated

, 19 .

N.B.—Failure to observe the terms of the Orders or of this Notice will render you liable on conviction under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, to fine or imprisonment.

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this Notice to the Local Authority of the District in which the premises referred to are situate; to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the District, and to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, London.

To be printed as an indorsement on the back of Form G.

EFFECT OF APPLICATION TO SPECIFIED PREMISES OF ARTICLE 13 OF SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 AS AMENDED BY THE SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948.

1. Restriction on movement of sheep off premises

Paragraph (2) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 provides that the sheep on any premises to which the paragraph is applied by Notice shall not be moved from the premises except with a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority.

(Sheep not intended for immediate slaughter)

Unless the sheep are intended for immediate slaughter, a licence will only be issued if the Inspector is satisfied that the sheep have within the preceding 56 days been double-dipped, and have since the second dipping been kept separate, in an approved place of isolation, from other sheep not so dipped. In accordance with the provisions of the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948, sheep may be dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip instead of being double-dipped, and, if so dipped, the sheep must, after dipping, be kept separate, as far as practicable, from sheep which have not been dipped.

(Each separate movement of sheep from premises to which paragraph (2) of Article 13 applies requires a licence, but no licence is required for the movement of sheep direct from one part of the premises described in the Notice to another part of the premises in the same occupation.)

(Sheep intended for immediate slaughter)

Where, however, the sheep are declared by the owner or his authorised agent in writing to be intended for immediate slaughter, and the Inspector is satisfied that it is impracticable or inexpedient that the sheep should be dipped

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

before being moved for this purpose, such sheep may be moved if accompanied by a licence granted by an Inspector of the Local Authority to destinations as follows:—

- (1) to a slaughterhouse where the sheep must remain until slaughtered,
- (2) to premises (other than a market) where they must remain until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the district to have been dipped or double-dipped, or until they are moved with a further licence to a slaughterhouse,
- (3) to a market, from which the sheep may be moved with a further licence to another market, etc., or to a slaughterhouse, or to premises other than a market. In the latter case the same conditions as in (2) above apply.

In the case of movement to a market, the licence must be delivered up to the Inspector of the Local Authority at the market or other person appointed by the Local Authority to receive such licences, and a further licence obtained from an Inspector for the subsequent movement of the sheep from the market.

The expression "market" includes a fairground, saleyard or place of exhibition.

2. Dipping of all sheep on premises

Paragraph (3) of Article 13 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 requires that all sheep which are on premises to which this paragraph is applied by Notice, at any time during the double dipping period specified in the Notice, shall be double-dipped in an approved sheep dip (the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the fourteenth day after the date of the first dipping, excluding that date). The double dipping shall be carried out on such dates as may be specified in the Notice and if no such dates are specified the double dipping shall be carried out before the expiration of the double dipping period. After the second dipping the sheep must be kept isolated as far as practicable from sheep which have not been so dipped. Sheep slaughtered on the premises during the double dipping period are not required to be double-dipped. In the case of sheep moved on to the premises within fourteen days before the expiration of the double dipping period, it shall be sufficient if the sheep are double-dipped within seventeen days after the movement.

In accordance with the provisions of the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948 sheep may be dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip instead of being double-dipped, and, if so dipped, the sheep must, after dipping, be kept separate, as far as practicable, from sheep which have not been dipped.

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears) and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purpose of the above-mentioned Orders.

NOTE.—Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportion in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

FORM H

SHEEP SCAB ORDERS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Movement Licence

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 AND SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948

No.

Movement Licence

Name and address
of owner of sheep.

No.

Number and description
of sheep.

Place and premises
from which the sheep
are to be moved.

Place and premises
to which sheep are
intended to be moved.

Name and address
of consignee (if any).

(Signed)

(Dated)

19

This counterfoil is to
be retained by the
person granting the
Licence.

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Local Authority for the _____ of _____, do by this Licence authorise the movement of the under-mentioned sheep to the under-mentioned place of destination, *subject to the conditions specified below, which should be carefully read and observed.*

Name and address of owner of sheep to be moved.	Number and description of sheep.	Name or description of place and premises from which sheep are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name or description of place and premises to which sheep may be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Name and address of any person to whom sheep are consigned.

This Licence is available for eight days, inclusive of the day of issue, and no longer.

I. CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN THE CASE OF SHEEP INTENDED FOR IMMEDIATE SLAUGHTER

(a) *Where the premises specified in the fourth column are a slaughterhouse*

(1) The sheep must be moved direct to the slaughterhouse and be there detained until they are slaughtered.

(2) Where sheep are moved direct to a slaughterhouse from premises subject to a Detention Notice (Form A):

(i) the sheep, previous to movement must be marked indelibly with a red cross in accordance with the Order of 1938.

(ii) the fleeces of the slaughtered sheep must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until they have been disinfected by being thoroughly immersed for at least one minute under the supervision of an Inspector of the Local Authority in a dipping bath prepared by diluting a sheep dip approved by the Minister of Agriculture with water in the proportion at which the dip is so approved.

(iii) any of the sheep which show clinical signs of being affected with sheep scab must be moved by float, cart or van, which must immediately after being used for such purpose be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the Order of 1938.

(b) *Where the premises specified in the fourth column are a market*

Upon arrival of the sheep at the market the licence must be delivered up by the owner or person in charge of the sheep to an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market, or other person appointed by the Local Authority to receive such licences, and a further licence must be obtained from an Inspector for the movement of the sheep from the market to a slaughterhouse, to another market, or to other premises for detention and isolation until double-dipped or slaughtered. The term "double-dipped", may be interpreted as dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

(c) *Where the premises specified in the fourth column are premises other than a market or slaughterhouse*

Upon arrival at the premises specified, the sheep must be there detained and isolated from other sheep until they have been certified by an Inspector of the Local Authority to have been double-dipped on the premises, or until they are moved with a further licence of an Inspector of the Local Authority to a slaughterhouse. The term "double-dipped" may be interpreted as dipped once in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip.

2. CONDITIONS APPLICABLE IN ALL CASES

(1) The sheep while being moved under this Licence must be kept separate as far as practicable, from all other sheep, and must be moved by the nearest available route and without unnecessary delay to the place of destination specified in column 4 of this Licence and not elsewhere.

(2) This Licence must accompany the sheep during the movement and must after completion of the movement be delivered up at, or sent by post to the nearest police station by the person in charge of the sheep at the time of completing the movement, except where the place of destination is a market, in which case the Licence must be delivered up to an Inspector of the Local Authority at the market or other person appointed to receive such licences.

(Signed)

(Address)

Dated _____, 19__.

NOTE.—1. In this Licence the expression "market" includes a fairground, saleyard or place of exhibition.

2. If this Licence authorises the movement of sheep from premises in the district of one Local Authority to premises in the district of another Local Authority, a copy of the Licence must be sent to the Local Authority of the last mentioned district.

3. The Inspector granting the Licence should strike out the conditions which are inapplicable and initial the deletion in the margin.

FORM J

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (ARTICLE 20)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (ARTICLE 4)

Declaration as to Dipping of Sheep

I, A.B., of _____, being the owner or person in charge of the sheep specified below, which were at _____ on the * (_____) last, do hereby certify that all the sheep (except such as were exempted from the requirements of the above Order) were double-dipped† in an approved sheep dip, as stated below.

(Signed) A.B.

(or A.B. by his duly authorised agent C.D.)

Dated _____, 19__.

* Insert date of termination of prescribed double-dipping period.

† If the sheep were dipped once only in an approved "Single-Dipping" type sheep dip, the word "double" should be deleted from the Form of Declaration.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

Particulars of Dipping or Dippings

Number and description of sheep dipped.	Place of Dipping.	Date or Dates of Dippings.	Full description of Dip used, stating name and Manufacturer, and dilution at which it was used.

Particulars of Exemptions

Number and description of sheep exempted.	Ground for Exemption.	Date of Exemption.

Note.—If there are no exemptions this is to be stated.

FORM K

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (ARTICLE 21)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (ARTICLE 4)

Notice requiring Detention of Sheep not dipped during Prescribed Double Dipping Period

To _____, of _____

I, A.B., an Inspector of the Local Authority for the _____ of _____ do hereby give you notice that the following sheep, namely, _____ of which you are the owner or person in charge, upon the following farm, holding, or other place, namely, _____ are hereby required to be double-dipped in an approved sheep dip (the second dipping to take place not earlier than the eighth day and not later than the

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

Dated this day of , 19

(Address)

FORM L

SHEEP SCAB ORDER OF 1938 (ARTICLE 27)

SHEEP SCAB (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1948 (ARTICLE 4)

Notice as to Time and Place of Dipping

I, A.B., an Inspector or other officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the _____ of _____ by direction of the said Local Authority), do hereby require that the following sheep, namely:—

of which you are the owner or person in charge, shall be dipped by you at _____ on the _____ day of _____ between _____ the hours of _____ and _____ and again at _____ on the _____ day of _____ between the hours of _____ and _____ to my satisfaction in an approved sheep dip or, if you use an approved "Single-Dipping" type dip for the dipping of your sheep, they shall be dipped by you to my satisfaction at _____ on the _____ day of _____ between the hours of _____ and _____

The expression "dipped" means dipped by a thorough immersion in a dipping bath of the whole sheep (including the head and ears), and keeping the sheep (excluding the head and ears) in the dipping bath for not less than one minute.

A "dipping bath" means a bath prepared by diluting an approved sheep dip with water in the proportion in which the dip is approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries for use for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order.

Dated this day of , 19

(Signed) A.B.

(Address)

NOTE.—Every sheep dip approved by the Minister, when placed on sale, is required to bear a label to that effect specifying the proportion in which the dip is to be diluted with water to make a dipping bath.

Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Under the Sheep Scab Order of 1938, persons in charge of sheep may be required to dip their sheep in an approved dip twice with an interval of not more than 14 days between the dippings. The object of the second dipping is to kill the mites which have hatched out since the first dipping, before they are capable of laying eggs.

There is now a new type of dip which retains its power to kill mites for longer than 14 days. The Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948 accordingly provides that where an approved dip of the new type is used, one dipping only is required.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 286

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Swine Fever Order 1963

Made - - - - 13th February 1963

Coming into Operation 11th March 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 2, 8 (3), 10 (1), 11, 19 (7) (c), 20, 77 (3) and 85 (1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent, commencement and revocation

1.—(1) This Order, which may be cited as the Swine Fever Order 1963, shall apply to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 11th March 1963.

(2) On the coming into operation of this Order, the Swine Fever Order of 1938(c), the Swine Fever (Amendment) Order of 1940(d), the Swine Fever (Amendment) Order 1955(e), and the Swine Fever (Amendment) Order 1959(f) shall be revoked.

(3) In so far as any licence or permit granted, notice served or given, rules made, or other thing done, under any of the Orders referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article could have been granted, served, given, made or done under a corresponding provision of this Order, it shall not be invalidated by the revocation effected by the said paragraph (2) but shall have effect as if it had been granted, served, given, made or done under that corresponding provision.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“approved disinfectant” means an approved disinfectant as defined in the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(g), or a solution containing not less than 2 per cent of available chlorine;

“bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on;

“castrator” means a person who castrates for reward;

“the divisional veterinary inspector” means the veterinary inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39. (c) S.R. & O. 1938/203 (Rev. II, p. 639: 1938 I, p. 273). (d) S.R. & O. 1940/1356 (Rev. II, p. 639: 1940 I, p. 69).
(e) S.I. 1955/996 (1955 I, p. 213). (f) S.I. 1959/939 (1959 I, p. 239).
(g) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320: 1938 I, p. 303).

about animals and carcases affected or suspected of being affected with specified diseases for the area in which the animal or carcase is ;

“infected place” has the meaning assigned to it in Article 4 (2) of this Order ;

“pig dealer” means a person carrying on the business of buying and reselling pigs, but a person shall not be deemed to be a pig dealer by reason only that he sells for slaughter pigs that he has kept for 28 days or longer ;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

(2) Other expressions used in this Order of which there are definitions in section 84 (4) of the Act have the meanings thereby respectively assigned to them.

(3) References in this Order to Forms A, B, C, D and E shall be construed as references to the forms respectively so headed in the schedule to this Order, or to forms substantially to the like effect ; and references to veterinary surgeons include references to veterinary practitioners.

(4) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Notice of disease

3.—(1) Every person having or having had in his possession or under his charge a pig or the carcase of a pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact of the pig or carcase being so affected or suspected to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the pig or carcase so affected or suspected is or was.

(2) A veterinary surgeon, or a meat inspector, who examines any pig or the carcase of any pig, and is of opinion that the animal is affected with swine fever, or was so affected when it died or was slaughtered or suspects that the pig or carcase is or was so affected shall with all practicable speed give notice of the affection or suspicion of affection to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the pig or carcase is.

(3) The constable receiving any such notice shall immediately—

(a) transmit the information by the most expeditious means to the divisional veterinary inspector ; and

(b) give information of the receipt by him of the notice forthwith to an inspector of the local authority, who shall forthwith report the fact to the local authority.

(4) In this Article “meat inspector” means any person (other than a police constable) who, as respects England and Wales, by virtue of section 86 of the Foods and Drugs Act 1955(b), or, as respects Scotland, by virtue of section 58 of the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956(c), is or is deemed to be an authorised officer for the purposes of either such Act and, as respects Scotland, includes any other person who is a meat inspector within the meaning of the Food (Meat Inspection) (Scotland) Regulations 1961(d).

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(c) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 30.

(b) 4 & 5 Eliz. 2. c. 16.

(d) S.I. 1961/243 (1961 I, p. 395).

Declaration of infected place

4.—(1) An inspector on receiving in any manner whatsoever information of the existence or suspected existence of swine fever on any premises or having through any other cause reasonable ground for suspecting that swine fever exists or has within the preceding 56 days existed on any premises shall, except where Article 12 or 13 of this Order applies, serve a notice in Form A on the occupier of the said premises.

(2) On service of such a notice the premises within the limits specified by the notice shall become an infected place and such place and the persons from time to time being thereon shall be subject to the Rules contained in Article 6 of this Order.

(3) The limits specified in the notice shall as far as practicable include those parts of the premises where pigs are kept or have been kept within the 28 days preceding the date of service of such notice.

(4) The restrictions imposed by such a notice shall continue in force until it is cancelled by a written notice to that effect served by an inspector of the Ministry on the occupier of the infected place.

(5) An inspector of the Ministry may from time to time by a further notice in writing served on the occupier of an infected place, direct all or any of the following things, namely that—

(a) the limits of the infected place shall be altered in the manner described in such further notice ;

(b) any of the Rules prescribed by Article 6 of this Order shall cease to apply to the infected place or to persons thereon or shall be modified to the extent or in the manner specified in the further notice ;

(c) such additional Rules as may be specified in such further notice shall apply to the infected place or to persons thereon.

(6) An inspector may place a notice or mark on any sty, shed, or other inclosure within an infected place if in his opinion this is necessary or convenient for identification of the premises described in a notice (Form A) under this Article or under Article 12 or 13 of this Order.

(7) An inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice served by him under the foregoing provisions of this Article, to the head office of the animal health division of the Ministry, to the local authority, to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the local authority.

Veterinary inquiry by Ministry as to the existence of swine fever

5.—(1) Where by reason of information received under the preceding Articles or otherwise there is ground for suspecting that swine fever exists or has within 56 days existed on any premises, a veterinary inspector shall with all practicable speed inquire as to the correctness of such information and examine the pigs and any carcasses on such premises. The opinion of the veterinary inspector as to the existence or otherwise of swine fever shall be subject to confirmation by the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry.

(2) For the purposes of this Article the veterinary inspector may enter on any part of the premises, and the occupier of the premises and the persons in his employment shall render such reasonable assistance to the inspector as may be required for all or any of the purposes of this Article.

(3) The owner and occupier of any premises on which there is or has been a pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever or the carcase of any such pig, and the veterinary surgeon, if any, who has been attending or been consulted respecting the said pig or carcase, and any person who has been in charge of the pig or carcase or in any manner exposed to infection by contact with it or otherwise shall give all reasonable facilities for an inquiry under this Article and for the taking of such samples as may be required for the purpose of diagnosis and generally for the due execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Order by the Ministry, the local authority and their inspectors.

(4) Any such owner, occupier, veterinary surgeon, or person as aforesaid shall, if so required by the Ministry or local authority or their inspectors, give such information as he possesses as to the pig or carcase and as to any premises which he may have visited where pigs are or were kept.

(5) If the Chief Veterinary Officer of the Ministry is satisfied that swine fever does not exist or has not within the preceding 56 days existed on the premises, an inspector of the Ministry shall issue a notice in writing cancelling the notice given under Article 4 (1) of this Order.

Rules to be observed in relation to infected places

6. Any premises declared to be an infected place under Article 4 of this Order and any persons from time to time being thereon shall be subject to the following Rules, namely—

Rule 1.—No pig shall be moved into or out of an infected place.

Rule 2.—No pig in an infected place shall be allowed by the owner or person in charge thereof to stray from or out of the infected place.

Rule 3.—No pig in an infected place shall be slaughtered and dressed for human consumption.

Rule 4.—No carcase of a pig shall be removed from an infected place except with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 5.—Notice of the death, or slaughter by or on behalf of the owner, of any pig in the infected place shall be given by the owner or person in charge thereof with all practicable speed to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the carcase is; and any such constable on receiving such a notice shall forthwith transmit the information therein contained to the divisional veterinary inspector.

Rule 6.—No foodstuffs (including swill), litter, dung, utensil, pen, hurdle, vehicle, sack or other thing shall be removed out of an infected place except with a licence granted by an inspector of the Ministry and in accordance with such conditions as may be specified therein.

Rule 7.—No person shall enter any part of an infected place unless authorised by, and in accordance with, a written permit granted by an inspector. This prohibition does not apply to the entry of an inspector, or of the owner of the pig or his representative, or of a person tending the pig, or of a veterinary surgeon employed by the owner.

Rule 8.—Every person immediately before leaving an infected place shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect his boots with an approved disinfectant and also wash his hands with soap and water.

Rule 9.—A receptacle containing an approved disinfectant shall be kept in some convenient place, to be specified by an inspector, at every exit from an infected place.

Rule 10.—Any person tending a pig in an infected place shall not tend a pig on any other premises.

Restrictions as respects premises

7.—(1) An inspector who as respects any premises—

(a) is of the opinion that swine fever may be spread thereto ; or

(b) is satisfied that there is, or there has been thereon within the preceding 28 days, a pig which is, or within the said period has been, exposed to the risk of infection of swine fever,

may serve a notice in Form B on the occupier of any such premises as are defined in the notice.

(2) Subject to the following provisions of this Article, on the service of such a notice no pig shall be moved into or out of the said premises until the expiration of such period (not exceeding 28 days from the date of service of the notice where the notice is served by an inspector of a local authority) as is specified therein, or, where such period is extended in accordance with paragraph (5) of this Article, until the expiration of any such extended period :

Provided that a pig intended for immediate slaughter may be moved out of the premises direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse if under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector in accordance with Article 8 of this Order.

(3) No pig on premises in respect of which a notice (Form B) has been served shall be allowed by the owner or person in charge thereof to stray from or out of the said premises.

(4) If any pig on premises in respect of which a notice (Form B) has been served becomes ill or dies, the person on whom the notice was served shall, except where the cause of illness or death is clearly not swine fever, with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the pig or carcase is ; and any such constable on receiving such a notice shall forthwith transmit the information therein contained to the divisional veterinary inspector.

(5) The restrictions imposed by such a notice shall continue in force until the expiration of the period specified therein or until the notice is cancelled by a notice served under paragraph (6) of this Article :

Provided that any period originally specified in a notice served under paragraph (2) of this Article may be extended on one or more occasions by a further notice served by an inspector of the Ministry.

(6) A notice (Form B) served under this Article may at any time be cancelled by a further notice in Form C signed by an inspector and served on the occupier of the premises.

(7) An inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice served by him under the foregoing provisions of this Article, to the local authority, to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the local authority.

Licences

8.—(1) Except in the case of a movement of pigs from premises in respect of which a notice (Form B) has been served under this Order within the previous 4 days, at least 4 days prior notice shall be given to a veterinary inspector of application for a licence as mentioned in the proviso to Article 7 (2) of this Order ; and any such licence shall unless otherwise directed, be subject to the following conditions, that is to say—

- (a) the pigs shall before movement be marked by and at the expense of the owner by the painting with an indelible composition of a red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the pigs, thus, +, each line to be not less than 9 inches long ;
 - (b) the pigs shall be conveyed direct to the bacon factory or slaughterhouse specified in the licence, and not elsewhere ;
 - (c) during the movement no other pigs shall be carried in the vehicle used for the conveyance of the pigs to which the licence relates ;
 - (d) the licence shall accompany the pigs throughout the movement and shall on arrival of the pigs at the specified place of destination be delivered up forthwith, by the person in charge of the pigs at the time of completing the movement, to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station of the district wherein the specified place of destination is situated ;
 - (e) as soon as practicable after the removal of the pigs from the vehicle used for their conveyance, and in any case before it is used again for animals, the said vehicle shall be cleansed and disinfected in the manner from time to time prescribed by orders, made under the Act, relating to the transit of animals.
- (2) The pigs while being so moved shall not be subject to any restrictions on movement imposed by any other order of the Minister relating to swine fever.
- (3) The owner or occupier of the bacon factory or slaughterhouse to which the pigs are moved, as aforesaid, shall detain them there and shall cause them to be slaughtered within a period not exceeding 36 hours from the time of arrival or such less period as may be specified in the licence.
- (4) The person in charge of any pig or thing being moved, for the movement of which a licence is required under this Order, shall on demand by an inspector or by a police constable produce the licence and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken and shall also if required give his name and address.

Notice to be exhibited at entrance to infected place

9. On confirmation in accordance with Article 5 (1) of this Order of the existence of swine fever on any premises there shall be exhibited at every entrance to any infected place on such premises a notice in Form D ; and while any part of such premises remains an infected place it shall be unlawful for any person to remove, deface or obliterate such notice.

Marking of pigs prior to slaughter

10. For the purpose of identifying any pig in an infected place affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever, an inspector of the Ministry may, prior to slaughter, mark any such pig, and it shall not be lawful for any person, without lawful authority or excuse, to remove, deface or in any way obliterate any such mark.

Miscellaneous prohibitions relating to diseased or suspected pigs

11.—(1) Without prejudice to any other provisions of this Order authorising, directing or prohibiting the doing of any act, it shall not be lawful for any person—

- (a) to expose a diseased pig in a place of sale or exhibition ;

- (b) to place a diseased pig in a place which is connected with or adjacent to a place of sale or exhibition ;
- (c) to send or carry a diseased pig, or the carcase of a diseased pig, by road, rail, water or air in any kind of public transport ;
- (d) to lead or drive a diseased pig on a road ;
- (e) to place or keep a diseased pig on uninclosed land, or in a field or place that is insecurely fenced or in a field adjoining a road, unless it is so fenced or situated that it is impossible for pigs in the field to come in contact with pigs in the road or on any verge thereof ;
- (f) to graze a diseased pig on the verge of a road ;
- (g) to allow a diseased pig to stray on a road, or on the side thereof, or on uninclosed land, or in a field or place that is insecurely fenced ;
- (h) to cause or permit a contravention by any other person of any of the foregoing provisions of this paragraph.

(2) In this Article "diseased pig" means a pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever ; "place of sale or exhibition" means a market, fairground, saleyard, place of exhibition or other public or private place where pigs are commonly exposed for sale or exhibition ; and "road" means any highway or other road to which the public has access.

Action on contravention of preceding Article

12.—(1) Where it appears to an inspector that there has been a contravention of the last preceding Article, in relation to a pig or carcase of a pig, he may seize or cause to be seized such pig or carcase, and in the case of a pig shall cause it to be moved to some convenient premises where he shall secure its detention by the service of a notice (Form A) on the occupier of the said premises under Article 4 of this Order, and he shall thereupon report the facts to the divisional veterinary inspector.

(2) The inspector shall also seize or cause to be seized any other pig which in his opinion has been exposed to infection by contact with any such pig or carcase as mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article and shall cause any such other pig to be moved—

- (a) to some convenient premises where he shall secure its detention by the service of a notice (Form B) on the occupier of the said premises under Article 7 of this Order, and paragraphs (2) to (7) thereof shall apply in respect of any such notice ; or
- (b) if the owner of such pig so desires, to the nearest available slaughterhouse, there to be slaughtered within 24 hours.

(3) The inspector shall cause, as far as practicable, all pigs affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever to be kept separate during such movement and detention from pigs not so affected or suspected.

(4) So much of any place from which any pig or carcase of a pig has been seized under the foregoing provisions of this Article as may be specified by an inspector shall not be used or permitted by the owner or occupier thereof to be used for pigs until it has been cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 16 (3) of this Order and a certificate to that effect has been given by an inspector.

(5) Where any pig is seized in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article the inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice served by him under the foregoing provisions of this Article, to the local authority, to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the

police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the local authority, and in the case of any notice (Form A) served by him he shall also send a copy to the head office of the animal health division of the Ministry.

(6) The expenses incurred by the Minister or a local authority in the execution of the provisions of this Article may be recovered from the owner of the pigs seized, or from the consignor or consignee thereof who may recover such expenses from the owner.

(7) This Article shall not extend to a landing place as defined for the purposes of any order made or having effect under section 33 of the Act, or to an imported animals' wharf or imported animals' quarantine station as defined respectively in Parts I and II of schedule 1 to the Act.

Swine fever found in bacon factories and slaughterhouses

13.—(1) If an inspector, and in the case of the local authority, any other officer appointed by them in that behalf, is satisfied in relation to premises used as a bacon factory or slaughterhouse that there is thereon a pig, or the carcase of a pig, which is affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever, he shall, unless it is in his opinion already in a part of the premises suitable for its detention, cause it to be removed forthwith either to a part of the premises which is in his opinion so suitable, or, at the option of the occupier of the premises, to some other premises in the occupation of such person, being in the immediate vicinity of the bacon factory or slaughterhouse, which are in the inspector's (or other officer's) opinion so suitable as aforesaid. The inspector shall secure the detention of such pig or carcase by the service of a notice (Form A) under Article 4 of this Order on the occupier of the said premises, and he shall thereupon report the facts to the divisional veterinary inspector.

(2) An inspector, by service of a notice (Form B) under Article 7 of this Order, shall secure the detention of any other pig which in his opinion has been exposed to infection by contact with the affected or suspected pig or carcase, and paragraphs (2) to (7) of the said Article shall apply in respect of any such notice.

(3) So much of any bacon factory or slaughterhouse from which an affected or suspected pig or carcase has been moved in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article as may be specified by the inspector or other officer shall not be used or permitted by the owner or occupier thereof to be used for pigs until it has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 16 (3) of this Order.

(4) An inspector shall with all practicable speed send copies of any notice served by him under the foregoing provisions of this Article, to the local authority, to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the local authority, and in the case of any notice (Form A) served by him he shall also send a copy to the head office of the animal health division of the Ministry.

Food and water during detention

14. An inspector, and, in the case of a local authority, any other officer appointed by them in that behalf, detaining a pig under this Order shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by the Minister or such authority in respect thereof may be recovered as a civil debt from the person having charge of the pig immediately before detention or from its owner.

Disposal of carcases

15.—(1) The carcase of any pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever (other than the carcase of a pig slaughtered under section 16 of the Act, or of a pig required by a veterinary inspector for the purposes of diagnosis) shall, unless otherwise directed by the Minister, be disposed of as soon as practicable by the local authority, at their own expense, in one of the following ways, that is to say—

- (a) by causing it to be buried under the supervision of an officer of the local authority in some proper place upon the premises where the pig died or was slaughtered, by covering it with a sufficient quantity of quicklime or other disinfectant and with not less than six feet of earth;
- (b) by causing it to be destroyed under the supervision of an officer of the local authority by burning it upon the premises where the pig died or was slaughtered;
- (c) by causing it to be removed in charge of an officer of the local authority from the premises where the pig died or was slaughtered to some other proper place, and there buried in the manner provided in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph, or destroyed by exposure to a high temperature or by chemical agents under the supervision of such officer.

(2) Save as aforesaid, such a carcase shall not be removed from the premises upon which the pig died or was slaughtered.

(3) Where under this Article a local authority cause a carcase to be buried, they shall first cause its skin to be so slashed as to be useless.

(4) A local authority may cause or allow a carcase to be taken into the district of another local authority to be buried or destroyed with the previous consent of that local authority, but not otherwise.

Cleansing and disinfection

16.—(1) An inspector of the Ministry may in such manner as may be directed by the Minister cause to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of the Ministry any place which has been used for a pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever and anything used for or about such pig, or cause any dung, or litter used for bedding or otherwise for such pig to be disinfected or buried or burned or otherwise destroyed.

(2) An inspector of the Ministry may, instead of exercising the foregoing powers, serve a notice on the occupier of any such place as aforesaid or on the owner of any such thing which has been used for or about a pig affected with or suspected of being affected with swine fever requiring him at his own expense to cleanse and disinfect any such place or thing, or to disinfect or bury or burn or otherwise destroy any such dung or litter, and the said occupier or owner shall forthwith carry out such cleansing, disinfection or destruction to the satisfaction of the inspector.

(3) Unless otherwise directed in the notice any part of a place or thing required by a notice under this Article to be cleansed and disinfected shall be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner, that is to say—

- (a) the place or thing shall, if the nature thereof so permit, be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom;
- (b) the place or thing shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed with water, and then thoroughly treated with an approved disinfectant; and

- (c) the scrapings and sweepings, and the dung, sawdust, litter and other matter removed under this Article shall forthwith be burned or otherwise destroyed, or, if destruction is not practicable, be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with pigs.

Cleansing and disinfection by castrators of pigs

17.—(1) Any instrument used by a castrator for the purpose of castrating pigs shall forthwith after being used for such purpose and before being again so used for the purpose of castrating pigs on other premises be thoroughly washed with soap and water and shall then be disinfected, or otherwise sterilised.

(2) Every castrator immediately before leaving any premises upon which he has castrated pigs shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and his boots with an approved disinfectant.

Keeping of registers

18.—(1) Every pig dealer shall keep a register in Form E containing particulars of every such transaction and other event relating to pigs under his control as are specified in the headings to the several columns in such form.

(2) Every castrator of pigs shall keep a register in which there shall be entered the following particulars—

- (a) the date of each castration ;
- (b) the name and address of the owner or person in charge of the pigs ;
and
- (c) the number and description of pigs castrated.

(3) Every owner of a boar used for the service of sows other than his own shall keep a register in which there shall be entered the following particulars as regards each service—

- (a) the date of each service ;
- (b) the name and address of the owner of the sow ; and
- (c) the description of the sow served.

(4) Every entry in a register required to be so kept shall be made in ink, or indelible pencil within 18 hours after the purchase, delivery, sale, birth, death, slaughter, disposal, castration, or service, as the case may be.

(5) Every entry in a register required by this Order to be kept by any person shall be retained by him for a period of 12 months from the date thereof and the register shall be produced by him for inspection at all reasonable times on demand to any inspector or police constable, who shall be entitled to make copies of any entries therein.

(6) A local authority may supply registers for the purposes of this Order to any pig dealer, castrator, or owner of a boar who applies for the same and resides or carries on his business in the district of the local authority.

(7) The reference in Article 3 (2) (c) of the Movement of Animals (Records) Order 1960(a), to Article 17 of the Swine Fever Order of 1938, shall be construed as a reference to this Article.

Powers of Minister to prevent spread of disease

19.—(1) If an inspector of the Ministry is satisfied that the movement of any animal, carcase, or thing by land or water on to or from any place may be attended with risk of the spread of swine fever, or that any animal,

carcase, place or thing has been exposed to the infection of such disease, he may, acting under the general or special direction of the Minister, and for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease, prohibit the movement of any animal, carcase, or thing on to or from any place, or direct the movement of any animal, carcase, or thing from any place or impose any condition on any such movement or any requirement in relation to such place, animal, carcase, or thing, either in respect of subsequent detention or disinfection or otherwise, by the service of a notice in writing to that effect on the owner or occupier of the place as aforesaid, or on the owner or person in charge of the animal, carcase, or thing. For the purposes of this Article the expression "animal" includes any four-footed animal, and any poultry.

(2) Any disinfection required by the provisions of a notice under this Article shall, if so required by the notice, be carried out by and at the expense of the person on whom the notice is served.

Default powers of local authority

20.—(1) If any person on whom a notice (which relates to cleansing and disinfection) is served under Article 16 or 19 of this Order fails to comply with such notice it shall be lawful for the local authority, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to enter on to the premises referred to in the notice and to carry out the works therein specified.

(2) The owner, occupier, or other person in charge of such premises shall give all reasonable facilities to the local authority for the carrying out of the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) The expenses of a local authority under paragraph (1) of this Article shall be recoverable as a civil debt from the person on whom the notice is served.

Regulations of local authorities

21.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article a local authority may, for the purposes of preventing the spread of swine fever, make regulations controlling the mode and time of entry of pigs into, and their subsequent movement in, any market, fair, saleyard, or place of exhibition in the district of the local authority.

(2) Regulations under paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be made unless a draft thereof has first been approved by the Minister; and they shall not take effect until they are confirmed by the Minister after the making thereof. For the purpose of such confirmation two signed and sealed or certified true copies of the regulations shall be sent to the Minister.

(3) Any such regulations of a local authority may be altered by subsequent regulations made in the like manner and subject to the like conditions except that in the case of an alteration which consists merely of revocation paragraph (2) of this Article shall not apply, but the Minister's consent to such revocation shall first be obtained.

(4) A copy of any regulations made under this Article by a local authority signed and certified by their clerk to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed by the Minister shall, until the contrary is proved, be evidence in all legal proceedings of the due making, confirmation and existence of the regulations without further or other proof.

(5) Regulations of a local authority, made, or having effect under, any order revoked by this Order, if in force immediately before the commencement thereof, shall thenceforth have effect under and by virtue of this Article,

and they shall continue in force until altered or revoked in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article.

(6) In the application of this Article to local authorities in Scotland references to the Minister shall be construed as references to the Secretary of State.

Enforcement by local authority

22. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Documents and forms

23. Every local authority shall provide and supply to their inspectors and other officers such documents and forms as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on the 11th February 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on the 13th February 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE—FORMS

FORM A

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Swine Fever Order 1963

(Articles 4, 12 and 13)

NOTICE DEFINING INFECTED PLACE

To
of
.....

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the.....) hereby give you as the occupier of the undermentioned premises notice that in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Order, the undermentioned premises are hereby declared to be an infected place for the purposes of the said Order, and that the premises accordingly become subject to the Rules specified in this notice which are printed on the back hereof. Any person infringing these Rules is liable to heavy penalties.

This notice remains in force until it is cancelled by a subsequent notice served by an Inspector of the Ministry on the occupier of the infected place.

Description of infected place, stating parish

PREMISES

PARISH

Dated.....19

(Signed).....

Official address.....

NOTE—The inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Animal Health Division, Government Buildings, Block B, Hook Rise South, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey, to the Local Authority, to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector, and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the Local Authority.

The Rules set out in Article 6 are to be printed on the back of this notice together with the following notes for the guidance of the owner of the pigs.

Notes for guidance of owner of pigs

(1) The reporting of a suspected case of swine fever to the police does not in any way relieve the owner of his responsibility for the care and maintenance of his pigs, or the prevention, as far as practicable, of unnecessary suffering from illness or other cause. The owner is at liberty at any time before confirmation of the existence of the disease, to have his pigs treated on the infected place by his own veterinary surgeon provided that the latter disinfects himself before leaving the premises in accordance with Rule 8.

(2) The expression "carcase" means the carcase of a pig, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, skin, hooves, offal, or other part of a pig, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

FORM B

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Swine Fever Order 1963

(Articles 7, 12 and 13)

NOTICE IMPOSING RESTRICTIONS AS RESPECTS PREMISES ON MOVEMENT OF PIGS

To

of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the.....) hereby give you as the occupier of the undermentioned premises notice that in accordance with the provisions of the above-mentioned Order *the movement of pigs into or out of the undermentioned premises becomes subject to the restrictions specified on the back hereof*

These restrictions will continue in force until the expiration of a period of*
.....days from the date of service of this notice unless—

(a) the notice is cancelled previously by a further notice (Form C) served upon you by an Inspector; or

(b) a further notice (Form B) is served upon you by an Inspector of the Ministry extending the period specified in this notice.

Description of premises, stating parish

PREMISES

PARISH

Dated..... 19

(Signed).....

Official address.....

*Where the notice is served by an Inspector of a local authority the period is not to exceed 28 days.

Notes for Inspector's use.—State briefly the reasons for the service of this notice :—

.....

If the notice has been served in response to information from another Local Authority state name of such Local Authority here :—

.....

.....

.....

The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Local Authority, to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the Local Authority; in these copies there should be added the name and address of any person whose premises have been declared an Infected Place and from which there is or has been a risk of spread of swine fever infection to the premises described in this notice (Form B) :—

Name

Address

.....

Restrictions imposed by this notice

1. Pigs shall not be moved into the premises specified in this notice.
2. Pigs shall not be moved out of the premises specified in this notice except under the authority of a licence granted by a veterinary inspector. Such a licence (which may be issued only subject to prescribed conditions) may not be granted unless—
 - (a) the pigs are intended for immediate slaughter and are to be moved direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse ; and
 - (b) at least four days prior notice of application for a licence has been given to a veterinary inspector, except where the movement is intended to take place within four days of the date of service of this notice (Form B).
3. No pig on the premises specified in this notice shall be allowed by the owner or person in charge thereof to stray from or out of the said premises.
4. The occupier of the premises shall with all practicable speed give notice of the illness or death of any pig on the premises to a constable of the police force for the police area in which the pig or carcase is, unless the cause of the illness or death is clearly not swine fever. The constable receiving such notice shall immediately transmit the information to the veterinary inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive such information within the area wherein the pig or carcase is.

FORM C

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Swine Fever Order 1963

(Article 7)

NOTICE CANCELLING RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS OF PIGS

To
 of

I, the undersigned, being an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (or an Inspector of the Local Authority for the
 of) hereby cancel as from the date of this
 notice the notice (Form B) served upon you on the 19 ,
 placing restrictions on the movement of pigs into and out of the premises
 described as

..... to which that notice applied.

Dated 19

(Signed)

Official address

.....

NOTE—The Inspector is with all practicable speed to send copies of this notice to the Local Authority, to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector and to the police officer in charge of the nearest police station in the district of the Local Authority.

FORM D

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Swine Fever Order 1963

(Article 9)

(Notice for exhibition at entrance to infected place)

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

SWINE FEVER

INFECTED PLACE

AN INFECTED PLACE FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE SWINE FEVER ORDER 1963 HAS BEEN DECLARED ON THESE PREMISES.

ACCORDINGLY NO PERSON (EXCEPT THE OWNER OF THE PIGS OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE OR THE PERSON TENDING THE PIGS OR A VETERINARY SURGEON EMPLOYED TO TREAT THEM) MAY ENTER ANY PART OF THE INFECTED PLACE UNLESS AUTHORISED IN WRITING BY AN INSPECTOR OF THE MINISTRY OR THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

THE LIMITS OF THE INFECTED PLACE MAY BE ASCERTAINED FROM THE OCCUPIER.

BY ORDER OF THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD.

Caution. So long as any part of these premises remains an infected place, it is an offence to remove, deface or obliterate this notice.

FORM E
DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950
SWINE FEVER ORDER 1963
(Article 18)

FORM OF REGISTER OF TRANSACTIONS, ETC., TO BE KEPT BY PIG DEALER
(N.B.—Each transaction should be entered on separate lines)

Purchases of Pigs			Sales of Pigs			Address of		Particulars of births of pigs on premises of the dealer		Particulars of the death or slaughter, or disposal by the dealer, otherwise than by sale, of any pigs in the possession or charge of the dealer		
Date of purchase	Number and description of pigs purchased	Name and address of vendor	Date of delivery to the dealer or his agent	Date of sale	Number and description of pigs sold	Name and address of purchaser	Date of delivery to the purchaser or his agent	Premises from which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and name and address of person conveying the pigs	Premises to which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and name and address of the person taking delivery of the pigs	Date	Number	Metho'd of disposal or cause of death

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, and comes into operation on the 11th March 1963, revokes and re-enacts with modifications the Swine Fever Order of 1938, as amended.

The Order empowers an *Inspector of the Ministry* or of a Local Authority to declare premises on which there is a diseased or suspected pig or carcase to be an infected place as respects swine fever. *Movement of pigs into and out of the premises is thereupon prohibited*; restrictions are also imposed on the movement of *carcasses, foodstuffs, equipment etc.*; and *no pig in an infected place may be slaughtered and dressed for human consumption*. The occupier may be required to disinfect the infected place at his own expense.

An Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority may *prohibit the movement of pigs into premises which have not been declared an infected place but on which there is or has been a pig exposed to infection*; healthy pigs on such premises may be moved direct to a bacon factory or slaughter-house for immediate slaughter under the authority of a licence granted by a *veterinary inspector*. An Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority may also seize and detain a diseased or suspected pig exposed in a market or place of transit in contravention of the Order.

For the purpose of preventing the spread of infection an Inspector of the Ministry may require special cleansing and disinfection of any place or thing which may have been used for diseased or suspected pigs; prohibit or require the movement of any animal, carcase or thing; and impose any condition relating to movement or subsequent detention.

(The principal changes are shown in italics.)

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1956 No. 1750

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956

Made - - - - - 7th November, 1956

Coming into Operation 19th November, 1956

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by Sections 1, 10, 11 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows :—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956, and shall come into operation on the 19th day of November, 1956.

Interpretation

2.—(1) For the purpose of this Order unless the context otherwise requires :—

“The Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, as amended or extended by any other enactment ;

“Bacon factory” means premises in which the business of a curer of bacon is carried on ;

“Infected Area” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3 of this Order ;

“Inspector” means a person appointed to be an Inspector for the purposes of the Act by the Minister or by a Local Authority and, when used in relation to an Inspector of the Ministry, means a Veterinary Inspector appointed by the Minister ;

“Liveweight Certification Centre” means a livestock market or other place approved by the Minister or the Secretary of State for the certification of fatstock ;

“Local Authority” means a local authority for the purposes of the Act ;

“Minister” and “Ministry” mean the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food respectively ;

“Slaughterhouse” means premises used habitually and solely for the purpose of slaughtering animals but does not include a slaughterhouse which forms part of a farm or any premises on which pigs other than those intended for immediate slaughter are kept.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Application of Order

3.—(1) The Minister may make an Order declaring any area as respects which he is satisfied that swine fever is prevalent therein to be an area infected with that disease. Any such Order may be varied or may be revoked by a subsequent Order declaring the area to be free from swine fever. An area that is for the time being the subject of an Order of the kind first before mentioned is hereinafter referred to as an Infected Area.

(2) The subsequent provisions of this Order shall apply in relation to every Infected Area subject nevertheless to such variations and exceptions (if any) as may be expressed in the Order declaring the area to be an Infected Area or in any Order varying that Order.

(3) Any farm, holding, park or enclosure which is partly within and partly outside an Infected Area, shall be deemed to be wholly within the area. For this purpose, a detached part of a farm, holding or park shall be deemed to be a separate enclosure.

Markets, etc. of swine in an Infected Area to be restricted and to be for fat swine only

4. No premises in any Infected Area shall be used for the holding of any market, sale, fair or exhibition of swine or as a liveweight certification centre for swine unless such use has been authorised under this Order by the local authority of the district where the premises are situated, which authority the local authority is hereby empowered to grant when it is of opinion that satisfactory arrangements have been made for the purposes of this Order, but only in accordance with the following conditions, namely :—

- (a) No swine other than fat swine intended for immediate slaughter shall enter or be exposed at the premises.
- (b) No swine shall be removed from the premises except under a licence which authorises their movement direct to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory.
- (c) No swine which have been marked on the back with a red cross in the manner described in paragraph (2) of Article 8 of this Order shall enter or be exposed at the premises.

Restriction of movement of swine into, out of or within an Infected Area

5. Subject to the provisions of this Order no person shall—

- (a) move any swine into or out of an Infected Area, or move them within an Infected Area by water or along or across any road therein, unless the movement is authorised by a licence granted in accordance with the requirements of this Order,

Provided that a person may move swine by railway through an Infected Area without a licence if the swine are not trucked or untrucked within the area and no avoidable delay occurs ;

- (b) cause or permit any swine to stray upon any road in an Infected Area.

Licences for movement of swine into an Infected Area

6. A licence authorising the movement of swine from any place outside an Infected Area to any place situated therein shall be either—

- (a) a licence granted under this Order by an Inspector of the local authority in whose district the premises from which the swine are to be moved are situated, or
- (b) a licence authorising the movement of the swine granted under any other Order, being an Order made under the Act for the purpose of regulating the movement of swine.

Licences for movement of swine within or out of an Infected Area

7.—(1) A licence authorising the movement of swine between places situated within an Infected Area or from any place within such an area to any place situated outside the area shall be a licence granted under

this Order by an Inspector of the local authority in whose district the premises from which the swine are to be moved are situated, but shall not authorise any movement of swine, except—

- (a) movement from any premises the use of which as a market, sale, fair, exhibition or liveweight certification centre is authorised in accordance with Article 4 of this Order, if the movement is direct to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory and not otherwise, or
- (b) movement from any other premises—
 - (i) to premises the use of which as a market, fair, sale, exhibition or liveweight certification centre is authorised as aforesaid ; or
 - (ii) to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory, whether inside or outside the Infected Area ; or
 - (iii) to any premises, whether inside or outside an Infected Area, for the purpose of breeding or further rearing at those premises, except premises habitually used in connection with the business of buying and re-selling swine ; or
 - (iv) direct to a vessel for shipment to any country outside Great Britain or to any premises for detention until such shipment.

(2) No licence shall be granted for any movement to any destination specified at (b) (iii) or (b) (iv) of paragraph (1) of this Article unless the owner of the swine, or his authorised agent, has signed, and produced or sent to the Inspector, a declaration in the form set forth in the Second Schedule to this Order or to the like effect. The Inspector shall retain the declaration, and before granting the licence shall satisfy himself as far as practicable that the statements contained therein are correct.

Control of swine during and after movement

8.—(1) No swine shall be moved under this Order except by the shortest practicable route and without avoidable delay to the place of destination where any person having the custody of them shall as far as practicable keep them separate from all other swine.

(2) No person shall move or cause or permit swine to be moved under this Order to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory unless, before the movement commences, they are marked by and at the expense of the owner, by the painting with an adhesive composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long, and on arrival at the slaughterhouse or bacon factory the swine shall be detained there until slaughtered.

(3) Where swine have been moved under a licence granted in accordance with the requirements of this Order, no person shall for a period of twenty-eight days after the arrival of the swine at any place of destination specified in the licence move or cause or permit them to be moved therefrom except—

- (a) to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse, and then only if the swine are marked before the movement commences in the manner described in paragraph (2) of this Article and their movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector of the local authority of the place from which the swine are to be moved, or
- (b) if the swine are detained on any premises awaiting shipment to a country outside Great Britain to a vessel for such shipment,—

Provided that where a licence is marked “For Breeding Purposes”, the animal to which it relates may be moved for the purposes of service on

not more than two occasions within a period of twenty-eight days commencing with the date of the licence. On each occasion the animal shall be moved to the same premises, and be returned as soon as practicable to the premises from which it was moved, where it shall be detained for a period of twenty-eight days from the day it last returned thereto.

General Provisions as to licences

9.—(1) Any licence granted under this Order shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule hereto, or substantially to the like effect.

(2) Any licence which may by this Order be granted by an Inspector of a local authority may also be granted by an Inspector of the Ministry.

(3) A licence granted in accordance with the requirements of this Order shall not be deemed to authorise any movement of swine which is prohibited by or under any other Order made under the Act for the purpose of regulating the movement of swine.

(4) A copy of a licence which authorises the movement of swine to premises situate in a district of a local authority other than the local authority for which the Inspector granting the licence acts shall forthwith be sent by the aforesaid Inspector to the local authority of the area in which the place of destination specified in the licence is situate.

(5) A licence must immediately after completion of the movement authorised by it be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest Police Station by the person to whom it was issued or by his agent.

(6) Any licence (other than a licence marked "For Breeding Purposes") granted under this Order shall be available for five days only, commencing with the date thereof. A licence marked "For Breeding Purposes" shall be available for twenty-eight days, commencing with the date thereof.

(7) A licence authorising the movement of swine shall accompany the swine during such movement and shall on demand be produced to an Inspector or Constable by the person in charge of the swine being moved, and such person shall if required by such officer give his name and address.

(8) Where any swine have been marked in accordance with the requirements of this Order, no person shall efface, obliterate or remove, or attempt to efface, obliterate or remove, the mark whilst the swine are subject to the provisions of this Order.

Local Authority to enforce Order

10. The provisions of this Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this seventh day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

To be printed as Indorsement on Licence

Requirements of the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956

1. The swine must be accompanied by this licence, and must be moved by the shortest practicable route and without unnecessary delay. The swine must be moved to the place of destination specified in the licence and not elsewhere, and must during the movement be kept separate, as far as practicable, from all other swine.

2. (a) Swine which are to be moved direct to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory must be marked before the movement commences, by and at the expense of the owner, by the painting with an adhesive composition of red colour of a broad line down the back and another broad line across the loins of each of the swine thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(b) The swine, after their arrival at any slaughterhouse or bacon factory specified in this licence, must be detained there until they are slaughtered.

3. If this licence is issued in respect of a movement of swine that are not being sent for slaughter, breeding or shipment the swine must not, for a period of twenty-eight days after arrival at the place of destination, be moved therefrom, except as provided in the next following paragraph. During the period of twenty-eight days detention the swine must be kept separate from all other swine. The Order does not prohibit the movement of the carcase of any pig slaughtered on the premises during that period.

4. The swine may, during the period of twenty-eight days detention, be moved direct to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse, provided that they are marked in the manner described in paragraph 2 (a) above and their movement is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector.

Caution.—Persons acting without a licence where a licence is necessary, or acting thereon after the licence has expired, or counterfeiting, fabricating or altering, or obtaining, or endeavouring to obtain a licence by means of a false pretence, or granting or issuing a licence knowing the same to be false in any respect, or committing other offence with respect to a licence, are liable, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, to fine or imprisonment.

SECOND SCHEDULE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956

Declaration for use in case of movement of swine not to be moved for slaughter

I, A. B., of _____ in the county of _____ do hereby declare

- (a) that I am the owner of (or the agent authorised in writing for this purpose by A. B., the owner of) the undermentioned swine ;
- (b) that the swine to be moved have been on the premises from which they are to be moved for a continuous period of twenty-eight days immediately before the date of this declaration and that no pig has been moved on to those premises within such period *except (i) swine which have been returned after having been moved temporarily therefrom solely for the purpose of service (ii) swine which have been moved thereto solely for the purpose of service and moved therefrom as soon as practicable after service, and that the swine to be moved have not within the said period been in contact with any pig so moved on to the premises within such period ;
- (c) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not affected with swine fever, and have not during the period of twenty-eight days as aforesaid been in any way exposed to the infection of swine fever ;
- (d) that the swine are not in a Swine Fever Infected Place and their movement is not prohibited by Notice of an Inspector or Officer of a Local Authority or of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food given under any Order made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 ;
- (e) †that the swine are to be moved for breeding purposes and for no other purpose.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 ____.

(Signed).....

No. and description of swine to be moved.	Address of premises from which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.	Address of place of destination to which swine are to be moved, stating District of Local Authority in which situate.

Note—This declaration is to be retained by the person granting the licence.

* Strike out words underlined if no pig has been moved on to the premises within the twenty-eight days.

† Strike out (e) if the movement is not for breeding purposes.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order prescribes that in any area specified in any subsequent special Order no sale or gathering of swine shall be held in any market, fair-ground or saleyard unless the holding thereof is authorised by the Local Authority. Only fat swine for immediate slaughter may be included in such sales. The movement of swine into, out of and within the areas is also regulated.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1958 No. 1284

ANIMALS

**The Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions)
Amendment Order, 1958**

Made - - - - - 31st July, 1958

Coming into Operation 9th August, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by Sections 1, 10, 11, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Amendment Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the 9th day of August, 1958.

Interpretation

2. This Order shall be read together with the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956(b) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order) and the two Orders may be cited together as the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956-58.

Amendment of the Principal Order

3. The principal Order shall be altered as follows:—

(a) in paragraph (1) of Article 3 the words “ declaring the area to be free from swine fever ” shall be deleted.

(b) At the end of Article 4 there shall be inserted the following proviso:—

“ Provided that the preceding conditions shall not apply so as to prohibit a local authority from authorising the use of farm premises for the holding of a sale of swine, if the local authority is satisfied that such sale is or is part of a dispersal sale of substantially the whole of the livestock kept on the farm, and the owner of the swine, or his authorised agent, has given to the local authority a declaration in writing in the form set forth in the Third Schedule to this Order or to the like effect.”

(c) Immediately after paragraph (1) of Article 7 there shall be inserted the following paragraph:—

“(1A) Notwithstanding the prohibition by paragraph (1) of this Article of the granting of a licence authorising the movement of swine from any premises authorised to be used for the holding of a sale except to a slaughterhouse or bacon factory, where the use of any premises is authorised under Article 4 of this Order for the holding of a sale which is or is part of such a dispersal sale as is mentioned in the proviso to that Article, a licence granted under this Article may

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1956/1750 (1956 I, p. 180).

authorise the movement of swine sold at that sale to any of the premises specified at (b) (i) to (iv) of paragraph (1) of this Article."

(d) Immediately after Article 7 of the principal Order there shall be inserted the following Article:—

" Movement of Swine through an infected area by road

7A.—(1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Order to the contrary, it shall be lawful for any person transporting swine by road between two places outside an infected area to move them through such an area by road, if the movement between the two places aforesaid is authorised by one or other of the two kinds of licences referred to in Article 6 of this Order, and the following requirements of this Article are observed.

(2) The swine shall be transported in a mechanically propelled vehicle, and, except in the case of accident or other emergency, shall not be unloaded from the vehicle during the whole of their journey.

(3) The swine shall be transported to premises outside the infected area which are either—

(a) a slaughterhouse or bacon factory ; or

(b) premises used for the keeping of swine other than premises habitually used in connection with the business of buying and re-selling swine ; or

(c) a vessel in which the swine are to be shipped to any country outside Great Britain, or premises at which the swine are to be detained until such shipment.

(4) Where a licence under which swine are moved through an infected area by road is the kind of licence referred to at Article 6 (a) of this Order, it shall not be marked " For breeding purposes " and accordingly the provisions of the proviso to Article 8 (3) and of Article 9 (6) of this Order relating to licences marked " For breeding purposes " and references to such provisions in the form of licences set out in the First Schedule to this Order, shall not apply.

(5) Where a licence under which swine are moved through an infected area by road is the kind of licence referred to at Article 6 (b) of this Order the provisions of Articles 8 and 9 of this Order (which relate to the control of swine during and after movement and to licences generally) shall not apply in respect of the licence, but all the provisions of the Order under which the licence was granted relating to the control of swine during and after movement and to licences generally shall continue to apply in respect of the movement of the swine authorised by the licence."

(e) Immediately after Article 9 of the principal Order there shall be inserted the following Article:—

" Provisions as to licences

9A.—(1) A licence granted under this Order may at any time be revoked by the issuing authority and may be granted subject to such conditions as may be specified therein.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions subject to which any licence is granted under this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act."

- (f) Immediately after the Second Schedule to the principal Order, there shall be added as the Third Schedule thereto the form in the Schedule to this Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

THIRD SCHEDULE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Orders, 1956-58

Declaration for use on application to use premises for the sale of swine at a dispersal sale.

I, A.B. (or C.D., the agent authorised in writing for this purpose by A.B.) of in the County of do hereby declare—

- (a) that I am (or A.B. is) the owner of the following swine, namely,

.....
.....
.....

and also the occupier of
where these swine now are ;

- (b) that on the..... day of it is proposed to hold a dispersal sale of substantially the whole of the livestock kept at..... and that all the swine there are to be sold at this sale ;

- (c) that all the swine to be sold have been on the premises for a continuous period of 28 days before the date of this declaration, and no swine have been moved on to the premises within such period ;

- (d) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the swine are not infected with swine fever and have not during the period of 28 days before the date of this declaration been in any way exposed to the infection of swine fever ;

- (e) that the swine are not in a swine fever infected place, and their movement is not prohibited by a notice of an inspector or officer of a local authority or of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, given under any Order made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

Dated this..... day of, 19.....

Signed.....

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order amends the Swine Fever (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order, 1956. The principal amendments make provision for the selling of swine at a dispersal sale of livestock on premises within an infected area, and for the movement of swine in the course of transport by road between two places outside an infected area through an infected area. The Order also makes contravention or failure to comply with any conditions attached to any licence issued under these Orders an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1964 No. 1151

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Tuberculosis Order 1964

<i>Made - - - - -</i>	20th July 1964
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	30th July 1964
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st August 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the power conferred on them by section 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and of all other powers them enabling, as respects the revocation of the Orders mentioned in Article 2 of the following Order, and (save for such revocation) the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 1, 8(3), 17(2), 20, 24(1), 28(2), 33(1), 77(3) and 84(3)(a) of the said Act, and of all other powers him enabling, hereby respectively make the following Order :—

Citation, revocation and interpretation

1. This Order may be cited as the Tuberculosis Order 1964 and shall come into operation on 1st August 1964.

2. The Tuberculosis Order of 1938, as amended(b) (save Articles 6 and 7 thereof), the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order 1950(c), as amended(d), and the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order 1950(e), as amended(f), in their application to England and Wales, are hereby revoked.

3.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“ the Act ” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 ;

“ affected animal ” means a cow which is affected with tuberculosis of the udder or is giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is affected with tuberculous emaciation, or is excreting or discharging tuberculous material, or is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis ;

“ approved disinfectant ” means a 5 per cent solution of standard phenol or a disinfectant otherwise approved for the time being for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(g) ;

“ bovine animal ” means a bull, cow, steer, heifer or calf ;

“ cow ” includes a heifer that has calved or is in milk ;

“ the divisional veterinary inspector ” means the veterinary inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122 (Rev. II, p. 658).

(c) S.I. 1950/2006 (1950 I, p. 173).

(d) S.I. 1954/762, 1955/1449, 1960/87 (1954 I, p. 148; 1955 I, p. 214; 1960 I, p. 307).

(e) S.I. 1950/2007 (1950 I, p. 188).

(f) S.I. 1959/1461 (1959 I, p. 243).

(g) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320; 1938 I, p. 303).

about animals affected or suspected of being affected with specified diseases, from time to time specified by the Minister, for the area in which the animal is ;

“licence” means a licence issued under this Order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry ;

“milk” includes cream and separated or skimmed milk ;

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings, but does not include any market, saleyard, fairground, lair, or place of exhibition ;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) References in this Order to notices served in Form A or Form B shall be construed as references to notices served in the forms respectively so headed in the schedule to this Order, or in forms substantially to the like effect.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(4) Without prejudice to the last foregoing paragraph any notice, consent, licence, requirement or other thing whatsoever which was served, given, issued, granted, imposed or done under any order revoked by this Order shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Order continue in force and have effect as if served, given, issued, granted, imposed or done under the corresponding provision of this Order ; and any document referring to any order revoked by this Order shall be construed as referring to this Order or to the corresponding provision thereof.

Extent and scope

4. This Order applies to England and Wales and the following provisions of it shall have effect for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of tuberculosis of cattle and of eradicating such tuberculosis.

Notice of disease

5.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge on any premises—

(a) any cow which is or appears to be—

(i) an affected animal, or

(ii) affected with an indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder ; or

(b) any other bovine animal which is or appears to be an affected animal, and every veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who in his private practice examines any bovine animal, and is of opinion or suspects that the animal is an affected animal shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is or to a veterinary inspector.

(2) The person in possession or having charge of the animal shall forthwith detain it on the premises where it then is and isolate it as far as practicable from other bovine animals, and shall adopt precautions with

respect to milk as if a notice in Form A had already been served upon him under Article 6 of this Order.

(3) The constable receiving any notice under this Article shall forthwith give information of the receipt of such notice to the divisional veterinary inspector and to an inspector of the local authority.

Detention and isolation of animals and precautions to be adopted with respect to milk and prohibition of movement

6.—(1) An inspector of a local authority on receiving information in any manner whatsoever that there is on any premises a bovine animal which is or is suspected to be an affected animal shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such animal is, and shall forthwith serve a notice in Form A on the owner or person in charge of the animal. The inspector shall with all practicable speed send a copy of the notice to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the local authority.

(2) A veterinary inspector may serve a notice in Form A on the owner or person in charge of any bovine animal examined by him which in his opinion is or may be an affected animal.

(3) A notice (Form A) served under this Article shall remain in force until the animal to which it relates has died, or has been slaughtered pursuant to section 17 of the Act, or until the notice is cancelled by a further notice served in accordance with Article 7 of this Order.

Cancellation of restrictions

7. If the report of a veterinary inspector on any animal in respect of which a notice (Form A) has been served does not show that it is an affected animal, the veterinary inspector shall forthwith serve a notice on the person on whom the notice (Form A) was served cancelling such notice.

Tuberculin tests and vaccination

8.—(1) The owner or person in charge of any bovine animal shall comply with all reasonable requirements of a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry as to the collection, penning and securing of any such animal for the purposes of examining it or of applying a tuberculin test or, in a case where the Minister proposes to cause any such animal to be slaughtered by reason of its being affected, or suspected of being affected, with tuberculosis, of its having reacted to a tuberculin test, or of its having been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis, for the purpose of ascertaining its value.

This paragraph shall be without prejudice to the powers of entry (and other powers) conferred by sections 6 and 73 of the Act.

(2) No bovine animal shall be tested with tuberculin except with the consent of the Minister.

(3) No bovine animal shall be vaccinated against tuberculosis.

Slaughter and disposal of affected animals and reactors

9. Where the Minister is satisfied that a bovine animal kept on any premises—

(a) is an affected animal ; or

(b) has reacted to a tuberculin test,

and he proposes to cause to be slaughtered any such animal, or any bovine animal kept on any premises which has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a)

or (b) of this Article, a veterinary inspector may serve a notice in Form B on the owner or person in charge of any such animal informing him of the proposed slaughter and requiring him to detain the animal pending such slaughter (or pending its surrender and removal for such slaughter) on such part of the premises as is specified in the notice and to isolate it as far as practicable from other animals that are not for the time being specified in a notice served under this Article.

Precautions against spread of infection

10.—(1) Where the Minister is satisfied that any bovine animal kept on any premises is an affected animal or has reacted to a tuberculin test, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of any such animal, require him within a time specified therein—

(a) to take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent any bovine animal kept on the premises from infecting by contact any bovine animal kept on any adjoining premises ;

(b) to remove any bovine animal from such parts of any buildings on the premises as may be specified in the notice, and thereafter to cleanse and disinfect such parts in the following manner :—

(i) before removal of manure from the said parts, those parts shall be sprayed or saturated with an approved disinfectant ;

(ii) manure shall then be removed from the said parts and stacked in a place remote from the bovine animals, goats and swine, and shall not subsequently be spread on pasture land ;

(iii) after the removal of the manure, the said parts shall be thoroughly scraped, the scrapings shall be removed and the said parts shall then be scrubbed and washed thoroughly with a 4 per cent solution of washing soda in hot water, or cleansed in such other manner as may be approved in writing by the Minister, and finally sprayed with an approved disinfectant ;

(iv) all utensils or other articles used for or about the animal in respect of which notice has been served shall be thoroughly cleansed and washed with a 4 per cent solution of washing soda in hot water or in such other manner as may be approved in writing by the Minister ;

(v) the boots worn by and the hands of persons who have carried out the disinfection shall be washed in an approved disinfectant.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this Article fails to comply with such notice so far as it relates to any of the requirements mentioned in subparagraph (b) of that paragraph, it shall be lawful for a veterinary inspector, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to enter on to the premises in respect of which the notice is served and to carry out the works therein specified (or to cause them to be carried out), and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the veterinary inspector for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt from the person in default.

11.—(1) Where, for the purpose mentioned in Article 4 of this Order, it appears to a veterinary inspector expedient so to do, he may, by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of bovine animals kept

on such premises as are specified in the notice, prohibit the movement of bovine animals on to or off such premises (not being a movement to a slaughterhouse for the purposes of slaughter either pursuant to section 17 of the Act or in consequence of an injury or similar emergency) except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) Such notice shall remain in force until it is cancelled by a further notice in writing given by a veterinary inspector and served as aforesaid.

Suspected animals in markets, fairs and sales

12.—(1) Where any bovine animal which is or is suspected by a veterinary inspector to be an affected animal is exposed in a market, fairground, or saleyard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale (in this Article referred to as "sale premises") the veterinary inspector may, by notice served on the owner or person in charge of the animal, require it to be removed from the sale premises to the premises from which it was brought thereto (unless such premises are also sale premises), or, at the option of the owner or person in charge (or where such premises are also sale premises, without such option) to other suitable premises or to a slaughterhouse, to be specified in the notice, and thereupon the animal shall forthwith be moved by the owner or person in charge to such premises for the purpose of examination under the foregoing provisions of this Order, or as the case may be, to such slaughterhouse.

(2) Where any such notice as is mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article has been served, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the occupier or other person in charge of the sale premises in respect of which such first mentioned notice was served, require him within a time specified in the notice to cleanse and disinfect such parts of the sale premises as may be specified therein, and the person on whom such a notice is served shall within the time so specified cause the cleansing and disinfection to be carried out in the manner prescribed in Article 10(1)(b) of this Order.

(3) Where an animal is so moved to a slaughterhouse it shall not be moved from the slaughterhouse and shall be caused by its owner to be slaughtered within ninety-six hours after its arrival thereat.

(4) No compensation shall be payable in respect of an animal caused by the owner to be slaughtered under this Article.

Prohibition of importation of diseased animals

13.—(1) The landing in England and Wales from any country outside Great Britain of any bovine animal which is or appears to be an affected animal is hereby prohibited.

(2) A veterinary inspector may cause any such animal landed in contravention of the foregoing paragraph to be slaughtered, and no compensation shall be payable in respect thereof.

Movement of imported animals

14.—(1) Where a bovine animal, having been imported from the Republic of Ireland, is moved to a slaughterhouse under the authority of a licence granted under schedule 2 to the Act, and the animal is described in that licence as not being of attested status, the person owning or in charge of the animal shall ensure that the animal—

(a) shall, before it is moved to the slaughterhouse, be marked by the clipping on its left hind quarter of a broad arrow 6 inches long and by the clipping of the hair off the end of its tail ;

(b) shall not, during the movement authorised by the licence aforesaid, be permitted to come into contact with any bovine animal other than one that is for the time being subject to the requirements of this paragraph;

(c) shall not, when moved to the slaughterhouse, be moved therefrom alive, but shall be slaughtered not later than 6 days after the day of its arrival there.

(2) In this Article the expression "slaughterhouse" has the meaning assigned to it in paragraph 7 of schedule 2 to the Act.

Control of goats and swine

15. For the purposes of preventing the risk of infection by tuberculosis from goats or swine kept on any premises on which any bovine animal is kept, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may by notice in writing served on the occupier of the premises require him to keep them under such control as may be prescribed in the notice or to confine them to a specified part of the premises.

Marking of bovine animals

16.—(1) The owner of a bovine animal kept on any premises shall mark or identify the animal in a manner approved by the Minister and shall thereafter maintain such mark or identification so as to be clearly legible:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply in relation to any animal less than 14 days old that is not removed, or is removed only to a slaughterhouse from such premises, within such period of 14 days.

(2) A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, if in his opinion it is necessary so to do, for the purposes of this Order, paint, stamp, or clip any mark on, or affix any tag to the ear of any bovine animal.

(3) No person shall, or shall attempt to, efface, alter, obliterate or remove any such mark, identification or tag as is made or affixed pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs of this Article.

Notices and licences

17.—(1) Every such notice as mentioned in Articles 6, 9, 10, 11(1), 12 and 15 of this Order shall be complied with by the person on whom the notice is served.

(2) Failure by any person without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie with him, to comply with the conditions of a licence issued under this Order shall be an offence against the Act.

(3) Every licence issued under this Order shall accompany the animal to which it relates throughout the time during which the animal is being moved thereunder, and the person for the time being in charge of the animal shall on demand produce it to any veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or inspector of a local authority or police constable and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken and shall also, if required, give his name and address.

Extension of definition of disease

18. For the purposes of the Act the definition of the expression "disease" in section 84(3)(a) thereof shall continue to be extended so as to include a reference to tuberculosis, and section 17 of the Act shall continue to apply to that disease.

Enforcement by local authority

19. This Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 20th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 20th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

Articles 5, 6 and 7

(Forms of Notice prescribed in the Order)

FORM A

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER 1964

Notice requiring detention and isolation of suspected animals, adoption of precautions with respect to milk and prohibiting movement of bovine animals
To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food/an inspector appointed by the local authority of the (county) of hereby give you notice as the owner or person in charge of the following animal, namely, on the under-mentioned premises which is or is suspected to be an affected animal for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order requiring you to detain the animal on the said premises and to keep the animal isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals that is to say, bulls, cows, steers, heifers or calves, and, if the aforesaid animal is a cow, requiring you to take steps to ensure that the milk produced by the cow shall not be mixed with other milk until the cow has been examined by a veterinary inspector in accordance with the provisions of the said Order and until a subsequent notice cancelling such notice has been served upon you under the said Order; and also requiring you to take steps to ensure that all milk affected by this notice shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and that any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly cleansed and scalded with steam or boiling water before any other milk is placed therein; and also prohibiting the movement of bovine animals on to or off the premises except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

This notice remains in force until the animal to which it relates has died or has been slaughtered pursuant to the above-mentioned Act, or until it is cancelled by a subsequent notice served by a veterinary inspector on the owner or person in charge of the animal.

Dated

19 .

(Signed)

.....
Veterinary Inspector/Inspector

Description of premises on which the animal is to be detained and isolated

Note. The veterinary inspector/inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this notice to the divisional veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and to the local authority.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

Article 9

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER 1964

FORM B

Notice requiring detention and isolation of bovine animals found to be affected with tuberculosis or to be reactors, and contacts of such animals, pending slaughter

To A.B. of

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby give notice that such Minister is satisfied that the following bovine animal, namely (*insert description of animal*) which is now kept at (*insert description of premises where it is now kept*)—

(A) is an affected animal within the meaning of the above-mentioned Order in that—

- (a) it is affected with tuberculosis of the udder ;
- (b) it is giving tuberculous milk ;
- (c) it is affected with tuberculous emaciation ;
- (d) it is excreting or discharging tuberculous material ;
- (e) it is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis ; OR

(B) it has reacted to a tuberculin test, and that it is proposed, subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, with all convenient speed, to cause the said animal to be slaughtered [and also the following bovine animal (*insert description of animal*) which has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with the first mentioned animal].

I require you, pending such slaughter (or pending surrender and removal for such slaughter), to detain the animal(s) specified above in (*specify part of the premises*) being part of the premises where it is/they are now kept, and to keep it/them isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals.

Dated

19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector.

This Notice should be adapted throughout according to the circumstances in which it is served.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 revokes and re-enacts (with amendments) for England and Wales—

- (a) the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 (S.R. & O. 1938/165 ; 1946/122), other than Articles 6 and 7 thereof which, since they relate to compensation are revoked by a separate order, namely the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1150); and
- (b) the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950/2007), as amended by S.I. 1959/1461.

The Order also revokes the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950/2006), as amended by S.I. 1954/762, 1955/1449 and 1960/87, much of which, in consequence of the Tuberculosis (England and Wales Attested Area) Order 1960 (S.I. 1960/1708), declaring the whole of England and Wales to be an attested area, is obsolete.

By virtue of section 17 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 (and the extension of the definition of disease re-enacted in this Order) the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal which is affected or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis or has been exposed to the infection of such disease.

This Order prescribes the precautionary measures to be adopted, and the form of notice (Form A) to be served, where a bovine animal is suspected of being an affected animal (within the meaning of the Order). These measures include the detention and isolation of the animal and, in the case of a cow, the sterilisation of its milk. Where the Minister is satisfied that an animal is affected with tuberculosis or, following the carrying out pursuant to the Order of a tuberculin test, is a reactor, and he proposes to cause the animal to be slaughtered, the Order provides for the service of another notice (Form B) requiring the detention and isolation of the animal pending slaughter ; and, generally, the Order assimilates the procedure henceforth to be followed in either such case.

The Order also contains in re-enacted form (but with minor alterations) ancillary provisions for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of tuberculosis and of eradicating that disease.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 1109 (S. 74)

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 1964

<i>Made</i> - - - -	14th July 1964
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	24th July 1964
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st August 1964

The Secretary of State and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting jointly, in exercise of the power conferred on them by section 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and of all other powers them enabling, as respects the revocation of the Orders mentioned in Article 2 of the following Order, and (save for such revocation) the Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 1, 8(3), 17(2), 20, 24(1), 28(2), 33(1), 77(3) and 84(3)(a) of the said Act, and of all other powers him enabling, hereby respectively make the following Order:—

Citation, revocation and interpretation

1. This Order may be cited as the Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 1964 and shall come into operation on 1st August 1964.

2. The Tuberculosis Order of 1938, as amended(b) (save Articles 6 and 7 thereof), the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order 1950(c), as amended(d), and the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order 1950(e), as amended(f), in their application to Scotland, are hereby revoked.

3.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“affected animal” means a cow which is affected with tuberculosis of the udder or is giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is affected with tuberculous milk emaciation, or is excreting or discharging tuberculous material, or is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis;

“approved disinfectant” means a 5 per cent solution of standard phenol or a disinfectant otherwise approved for the time being for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(g);

“bovine animal” means a bull, cow, steer, heifer or calf;

“cow” includes a heifer that has calved or is in milk;

“the divisional veterinary inspector” means the veterinary inspector appointed for the time being by the Minister to receive information

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122 (Rev. II, p. 658).

(c) S.I. 1950/2006 (1950 I, p. 173).

(d) S.I. 1954/762, 1955/1449, 1960/87 (1954 I, p. 148; 1955 I, p. 214; 1960 I, p. 307).

(e) S.I. 1950/2007 (1950 I, p. 188).

(f) S.I. 1959/1461 (1959 I, p. 243).

(g) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320; 1938 I, p. 303).

about animals affected or suspected of being affected with specified diseases from time to time specified by the Minister for the area in which the animal is ;

“licence” means a licence issued under this Order by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Secretary of State ;

“milk” includes cream and separated or skimmed milk ;

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings, but does not include any market, sale yard, fairground, lair, or place of exhibition ;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) References in this Order to notices served in Form A or Form B shall be construed as references to notices served in the forms respectively so headed in the schedule to this Order, or in forms substantially to the like effect.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(4) Without prejudice to the last foregoing paragraph any notice, consent, licence, requirement or other thing whatsoever which was served, given, issued, granted, imposed or done under any order revoked by this Order shall, if in force immediately before the commencement of this Order continue in force and have effect as if served, given, issued, granted, imposed or done under the corresponding provision of this Order ; and any document referring to any order revoked by this Order shall be construed as referring to this Order or to the corresponding provision thereof.

Extent and scope

4. This Order applies to Scotland and the following provisions of it shall have effect for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of tuberculosis of cattle and of eradicating such tuberculosis.

Notice of disease

5.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge on any premises—

(a) any cow which is or appears to be—

(i) an affected animal, or

(ii) affected with an indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder ; or

(b) any other bovine animal which is or appears to be an affected animal, and every veterinary surgeon or veterinary practitioner who in his private practice examines any bovine animal, and is of opinion or suspects that the animal is an affected animal shall with all practicable speed give notice of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is or to a veterinary inspector.

(2) The person in possession or having charge of the animal shall forthwith detain it on the premises where it then is and isolate it as far as practicable from other bovine animals, and shall adopt precautions

with respect to milk as if a notice in Form A had already been served upon him under Article 6 of this Order.

(3) The constable receiving any notice under this Article shall forthwith give information of the receipt of such notice to the divisional veterinary inspector and to an inspector of the local authority.

Detention and isolation of animals and precautions to be adopted with respect to milk and prohibition of movement

6.—(1) An inspector of a local authority on receiving information in any manner whatsoever that there is on any premises a bovine animal which is or is suspected to be an affected animal shall proceed with all practicable speed to the place where such animal is, and shall forthwith serve a notice in Form A on the owner or person in charge of the animal. The inspector shall with all practicable speed send a copy of the notice to the divisional veterinary inspector and to the local authority.

(2) A veterinary inspector may serve a notice in Form A on the owner or person in charge of any bovine animal examined by him which in his opinion is or may be an affected animal.

(3) A notice (Form A) served under this Article shall remain in force until the animal to which it relates has died, or has been slaughtered pursuant to section 17 of the Act, or until the notice is cancelled by a further notice served in accordance with Article 7 of this Order.

Cancellation of restrictions

7. If the report of a veterinary inspector on any animal in respect of which a notice (Form A) has been served does not show that it is an affected animal, the veterinary inspector shall forthwith serve a notice on the person on whom the notice (Form A) was served cancelling such notice.

Tuberculin tests and vaccination

8.—(1) The owner or person in charge of any bovine animal shall comply with all reasonable requirements of a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry as to the collection, penning and securing of any such animal for the purpose of examining it or of applying a tuberculin test or, in a case where the Secretary of State proposes to cause any such animal to be slaughtered by reason of its being affected, or suspected of being affected, with tuberculosis, of its having reacted to a tuberculin tests, or of its having been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis, for the purpose of ascertaining its value.

This paragraph shall be without prejudice to the powers of entry (and other powers) conferred by sections 6 and 73 of the Act.

(2) No bovine animal shall be tested with tuberculin except with the consent of the Secretary of State.

(3) No bovine animal shall be vaccinated against tuberculosis.

Slaughter and disposal of affected animals and reactors

9. Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that a bovine animal kept on any premises—

(a) is an affected animal ; or

(b) has reacted to a tuberculin test,

and he proposes to cause to be slaughtered any such animal, or any bovine animal kept on any premises which has been exposed to the infection

of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of this Article, a veterinary inspector may serve a notice in Form B on the owner or person in charge of any such animal informing him of the proposed slaughter and requiring him to detain the animal pending such slaughter (or pending its surrender and removal for such slaughter) on such part of the premises as is specified in the notice and to isolate it as far as practicable from other animals that are not for the time being specified in a notice served under this Article.

Precautions against spread of infection

10.—(1) Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that any bovine animal kept on any premises is an affected animal or has reacted to a tuberculin test, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of any such animal, require him within a time specified therein—

- (a) to take such steps as may be reasonably practicable to prevent any bovine animal kept on the premises from infecting by contact any bovine animal kept on any adjoining premises ;
- (b) to remove any bovine animal from such parts of any buildings on the premises as may be specified in the notice, and thereafter to cleanse and disinfect such parts in the following manner:—
 - (i) before removal of manure from the said parts, those parts shall be sprayed or saturated with an approved disinfectant ;
 - (ii) manure shall then be removed from the said parts and stacked in a place remote from the bovine animals, goats and swine, and shall not subsequently be spread on pasture land ;
 - (iii) after the removal of the manure, the said parts shall be thoroughly scraped, the scrapings shall be removed and the said parts shall then be scrubbed and washed thoroughly with a 4 per cent solution of washing soda in hot water or cleansed in such other manner as may be approved in writing by the Secretary of State and finally sprayed with an approved disinfectant ;
 - (iv) all utensils or other articles used for or about the animal in respect of which notice has been served shall be thoroughly cleansed and washed with a 4 per cent solution of washing soda in hot water or in such other manner as may be approved in writing by the Secretary of State ;
 - (v) the boots worn by and the hands of persons who have carried out the disinfection shall be washed in an approved disinfectant.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under paragraph (1) of this Article fails to comply with such notice so far as it relates to any of the requirements mentioned in subparagraph (b) of that paragraph, it shall be lawful for a veterinary inspector, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to enter on to the premises in respect of which the notice is served and to carry out the works therein specified (or to cause them to be carried out), and the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by the veterinary inspector for the purpose of making good the default shall (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken for the default) be recoverable by the Secretary of State as a civil debt from the person in default.

11.—(1) Where, for the purpose mentioned in Article 4 of this Order, it appears to a veterinary inspector expedient so to do, he may, by notice in writing served on the owner or person in charge of bovine animals kept

on such premises as are specified in the notice, prohibit the movement of bovine animals on to or off such premises (not being a movement to a slaughterhouse for the purposes of slaughter either pursuant to section 17 of the Act or in consequence of an injury or similar emergency) except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

(2) Such notice shall remain in force until it is cancelled by a further notice in writing given by a veterinary inspector and served as aforesaid.

Suspected animals in markets, fairs and sales

12.—(1) Where any bovine animal which is or is suspected by a veterinary inspector to be an affected animal is exposed in a market, fairground, or sale yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale (in this Article referred to as “sale premises”) the veterinary inspector may, by notice served on the owner or person in charge of the animal, require it to be removed from the sale premises to the premises from which it was brought thereto (unless such premises are also sale premises), or, at the option of the owner or person in charge (or, where such premises are also sale premises, without such option) to other suitable premises or to a slaughterhouse, to be specified in the notice, and thereupon the animal shall forthwith be moved by the owner or person in charge to such premises for the purpose of examination under the foregoing provisions of this Order, or as the case may be, to such slaughterhouse.

(2) Where any such notice as is mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article has been served, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, by notice in writing served on the occupier or other person in charge of the sale premises in respect of which such first mentioned notice was served, require him within a time specified in the notice to cleanse and disinfect such parts of the sale premises as may be specified therein, and the person on whom such a notice is served shall within the time so specified cause the cleansing and disinfection to be carried out in the manner prescribed in Article 10(1)(b) of this Order.

(3) Where an animal is so moved to a slaughterhouse it shall not be moved from the slaughterhouse and shall be caused by its owner to be slaughtered within ninety-six hours after its arrival thereat.

(4) No compensation shall be payable in respect of an animal caused by the owner to be slaughtered under this Article.

Prohibition of importation of diseased animals

13.—(1) The landing in Scotland from any country outside Great Britain of any bovine animal which is or appears to be an affected animal is hereby prohibited.

(2) A veterinary inspector may cause any such animal landed in contravention of the foregoing paragraph to be slaughtered, and no compensation shall be payable in respect thereof.

Movement of imported animals

14.—(1) Where a bovine animal, having been imported from the Republic of Ireland is moved to a slaughterhouse under the authority of a licence granted under schedule 2 to the Act, and the animal is described in that

licence as not being of attested status, the person owning or in charge of the animal shall ensure that the animal—

- (a) shall, before it is moved to the slaughterhouse, be marked by the clipping on its left hind quarter of a broad arrow 6 inches long and by the clipping of the hair off the end of its tail ;
- (b) shall not, during the movement authorised by the licence aforesaid, be permitted to come into contact with any bovine animal other than one that is for the time being subject to the requirements of this paragraph ;
- (c) shall not, when moved to the slaughterhouse, be moved therefrom alive, but shall be slaughtered not later than 6 days after the day of its arrival there.

(2) In this Article the expression “slaughterhouse” has the meaning assigned to it in paragraph 7 of schedule 2 to the Act.

Control of goats and swine

15. For the purposes of preventing the risk of infection by tuberculosis from goats or swine kept on any premises on which any bovine animal is kept, a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may by notice in writing served on the occupier of the premises require him to keep them under such control as may be prescribed in the notice or to confine them to a specified part of the premises.

Marking of bovine animals

16.—(1) The owner of a bovine animal kept on any premises shall mark or identify the animal in a manner approved by the Secretary of State and shall thereafter maintain such mark or identification so as to be clearly legible:

Provided that this requirement shall not apply in relation to any animal less than 14 days old that is not removed, or is removed only to a slaughterhouse from such premises, within such period of 14 days.

(2) A veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry may, if in his opinion it is necessary so to do, for the purposes of this Order, paint, stamp, or clip any mark on, or affix any tag to the ear of any bovine animal.

(3) No person shall, or shall attempt to, efface, alter, obliterate or remove any such mark, identification or tag as is made or affixed pursuant to the foregoing paragraphs of this Article.

Notices and Licences

17.—(1) Every such notice as mentioned in Articles 6, 9, 10, 11(1), 12 and 15 of this Order shall be complied with by the person on whom the notice is served.

(2) Failure by any person without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, to comply with the conditions of a licence issued under this Order shall be an offence against the Act.

(3) Every licence issued under this Order shall accompany the animal to which it relates throughout the time during which the animal is being moved thereunder, and the person for the time being in charge of the animal shall on demand produce it to any veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Secretary of State or inspector of a local authority or police constable and allow a copy of or extract from it to be taken and shall also, if required, give his name and address.

Extension of definition of disease

18. For the purposes of the Act the definition of the expression "disease" in section 84(3)(a) thereof shall continue to be extended so as to include a reference to tuberculosis, and section 17 of the Act shall continue to apply to that disease.

Enforcement by local authority

19. This Order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

13th July 1964.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

14th July 1964.

SCHEDULE

Articles 5, 6 and 7

(Forms of Notice prescribed in the Order)

FORM A

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

TUBERCULOSIS (SCOTLAND) ORDER 1964

Notice requiring detention and isolation of suspected animals, adoption of precautions with respect to milk and prohibiting movement of bovine animals

To A.B.

of

I, the undersigned, being [a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or] [an inspector appointed by the local authority of the ^(burgh)_(county) of] hereby give you notice as the owner or person in charge of the following animal, namely, on the under-mentioned premises which is or is suspected to be an affected animal for the purposes of the above-mentioned Order requiring you to detain

the animal on the said premises and to keep the animal isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals that is to say, bulls, cows, steers, heifers or calves, and, if the aforesaid animal is a cow, requiring you to take steps to ensure that the milk produced by the cow shall not be mixed with other milk until the cow has been examined by a veterinary inspector in accordance with the provisions of the said Order and until a subsequent notice cancelling such notice has been served upon you under the said Order; and also requiring you to take steps to ensure that all milk affected by this notice shall forthwith be boiled or otherwise sterilised, and that any utensil in which such milk is placed before being so treated shall be thoroughly cleansed and scalded with steam or boiling water before any other milk is placed therein; and also prohibiting the movement of bovine animals on to or off the premises except under the authority of a licence and in accordance with the conditions subject to which the licence is issued.

This notice remains in force until the animal to which it relates has died or has been slaughtered pursuant to the above-mentioned Act, or until it is cancelled by a subsequent notice served by a veterinary inspector on the owner or person in charge of the animal.

Dated

19

(Signed)

.....
Veterinary Inspector/Inspector.

Description of premises on which the animal is to be detained and isolated.

Note. The veterinary inspector/inspector is with all practicable speed to send a copy of this notice to the divisional veterinary inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and to the local authority.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT 1950

Article 9

TUBERCULOSIS (SCOTLAND) ORDER 1964

FORM B

Notice requiring detention and isolation of bovine animals found to be affected with tuberculosis or to be reactors, and contacts of such animals, pending slaughter

To A.B.

of

I, the undersigned, being a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, hereby give notice that the Secretary of State is satisfied that the following bovine animal, namely (*insert description of animal*) which is now kept at (*insert description of premises where it is now kept*)—

(A) is an affected animal within the meaning of the above-mentioned Order in that it—

- (a) is affected with tuberculosis of the udder;
- (b) is giving tuberculous milk;
- (c) is affected with tuberculous emaciation;
- (d) is excreting or discharging tuberculous material;
- (e) is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis;

OR

(B) has reacted to a tuberculin test,

and that it is proposed, subject to the provisions of the above-mentioned Act, with all convenient speed, to cause the said animal to be slaughtered [and also the following bovine animal (*insert description of animal*) which has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with the first-mentioned animal].

I require you, pending such slaughter (or pending surrender and removal for such slaughter), to detain the animal(s) specified above in (*specify part of the premises*) being part of the premises where it is/they are now kept, and to keep it/them isolated as far as practicable from other bovine animals.

Dated

19 .

(Signed)

Veterinary Inspector.

This Notice should be adapted throughout according to the circumstances in which it is served.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, revokes and re-enacts (with amendments) for Scotland—

- (a) the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 (S.R. & O.s 1938/165 ; 1946/122), other than Articles 6 and 7 thereof which since they relate to compensation are revoked by a separate order, namely the Tuberculosis (Compensation) (Scotland) Order 1964 (S.I. 1964/1152) ; and
- (b) the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950/2007), as amended by S.I. 1959/1461.

The Order also revokes the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order 1950 (S.I. 1950/2006), as amended by S.I.s 1954/762, 1955/1449 and 1960/87, much of which, in consequence of the Tuberculosis (Scotland Attested Area) Order 1959 (S.I. 1959/1590) declaring the whole of Scotland to be an attested area, is obsolete.

By virtue of section 17 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 (and the extension of the definition of disease re-enacted in this Order) the Secretary of State may, if he thinks fit, cause to be slaughtered any animal which is affected or suspected of being affected with tuberculosis or has been exposed to the infection of such disease.

This Order prescribes the precautionary measures to be adopted, and the form of notice (Form A) to be served, where a bovine animal is suspected of being an affected animal (within the meaning of the Order). These measures include the detention and isolation of the animal and, in the case of a cow, the sterilisation of its milk. Where the Secretary of State is satisfied that an animal is affected with tuberculosis, or, following the carrying out pursuant to the Order of a tuberculin test, is a reactor, and he proposes to cause the animal to be slaughtered, the Order provides for the service of another notice (Form B) requiring the detention and isolation of the animal pending slaughter ; and, generally, the Order assimilates the procedure henceforth to be followed in either such case.

The Order also contains in re-enacted form (but with minor alterations) ancillary provisions for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of tuberculosis and of eradicating that disease.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 1150

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1964

<i>Made</i> - - - -	21st July 1964
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	30th July 1964
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st August 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the power conferred on them by section 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and of all other powers them enabling, as respects the revocation of the Orders mentioned in Article 2 of the following Order, and (save for such revocation) the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 17(3) and 19(7) of the said Act, and of all other powers him enabling, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby respectively make the following Order:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1964, applies to England and Wales, and shall come into operation on 1st August 1964.

Revocation

2. Articles 6 and 7 of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938 as amended(b), (being the provisions thereof which relate to compensation), and the whole of the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1950(c), as amended(d), in their application to England and Wales, are hereby revoked, but without prejudice to any rights accrued thereunder before the coming into operation of this Order.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this Order—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“affected animal” means a cow which is affected with tuberculosis of the udder or is giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is affected with tuberculous emaciation, or is excreting or discharging tuberculous material, or is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis;

“bovine animal” means a bull, cow, steer, heifer or calf;

“cow” includes a heifer that has calved or is in milk;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122 (Rev. II, p. 658; 1938 I, p. 293; 1946 I, p. 39).

(c) S.I. 1950/2005 (1950 I, p. 186).

(d) S.I. 1959/1460, 1960/1714 (1959 I, p. 242; 1960 I, p. 310).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Compensation for, and ascertainment of value of, bovine animals slaughtered pursuant to section 17 of the Act of 1950

4.—(1) Where under the power conferred by section 17 of the Act the Minister causes a bovine animal to be slaughtered because—

(a) it is an affected animal ;

(b) it has reacted to a tuberculin test ; or

(c) it has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of this paragraph,

the compensation payable by him for the animal shall, subject to Article 5 of this Order, be the amount determined in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(2) The said compensation shall be—

(a) in the case of any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of the preceding paragraph the sum of £120 or an amount equal to three-fourths of its market value, whichever is the less ;

(b) in the case of any such animal as is mentioned in head (c) of the preceding paragraph (not being an animal as mentioned in heads (a) or (b) thereof) an amount equal to its market value.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order 1959(b) the market value of a bovine animal which the Minister proposes to cause to be slaughtered, shall, for the purposes of payment of compensation, be determined, in default of agreement, by a valuer appointed by the Minister and the owner of the animal and paid by the Minister, or failing such appointment, by a valuer nominated by the President of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom and paid by the Minister, and such valuer shall give to the Minister and to the owner a certificate in writing of the said value.

In this paragraph a reference to a valuer shall be taken as a reference to an individual and not to a company or firm or to two or more persons jointly.

(4) For the purpose of this Article, the market value of a bovine animal is the price which might reasonably have been obtained for it at the time of valuation from a purchaser in the open market—

(a) in the case of an affected animal, if it were not affected ;

(b) in the case of an animal which has reacted to a tuberculin test, if it had not so reacted ; and

(c) in the case of an animal which has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of this paragraph, if it had not been so exposed.

Compensation for "control animals"

5.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in Article 4 of this Order the compensation payable in respect of an animal to which this Article applies, being an animal which the Minister causes to be slaughtered on account of tuberculosis pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of section 17(1) of the Act, shall

(a) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) S.I. 1959/1335 (1959 I, p. 227).

consist only of the value of the carcase of the animal less the expenses reasonably incurred by the Minister in relation to the animal before slaughter, to the slaughter of the animal and to the subsequent disposal of the carcase.

(2) This Article applies to any bovine animal (in this paragraph referred to as "the control animal") as respects which it is a condition of any Order under the Act allowing any other bovine animal (in this paragraph referred to as "the imported animal") to be landed in England and Wales that the control animal shall be placed together with the imported animal in an imported animals' quarantine station, there to serve as a control in relation to the imported animal as respects any disease of bovine animals.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 20th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 20th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

We approve,

M. A. Hamilton,
Martin McLaren,
Two of the Lords Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Treasury.

21st July 1964.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order revokes and re-enacts for England and Wales the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1950, as amended (S.I. 1950/2005, 1959/1460, 1960/1714), which prescribed the scale of compensation payable for cattle slaughtered under section 17 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 because they have reacted to a tuberculin test, or have been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with a reactor. The scale of compensation prescribed will apply henceforth as well to cattle slaughtered because they are affected with clinical tuberculosis, or have been exposed to infection by contact with animals so affected. This is in substitution for the scale prescribed in Articles 6 and 7 of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, as amended (S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122), both of which Articles are revoked.

The Order contains an exception for cattle (referred to as "control animals") which are required to serve as controls in connection with the importation of cattle from overseas. Compensation on slaughter of such control animals is limited to the carcase value of the animal, less the Minister's reasonable expenses.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 1152 (S. 78)

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Tuberculosis (Compensation) (Scotland) Order 1964

<i>Made - - - -</i>	21st July 1964
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	29th July 1964
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st August 1964

The Secretary of State and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food acting jointly, in exercise of the power conferred on them by section 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and of all other powers them enabling, as respects the revocation of the Orders mentioned in Article 2 of the following Order, and (save for such revocation) the Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 17(3) and 19(7) of the said Act, and of all other powers him enabling, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby respectively make the following Order:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Tuberculosis (Compensation) (Scotland) Order 1964, applies to Scotland and shall come into operation on 1st August 1964.

Revocation

2. Articles 6 and 7 of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, as amended(b), (being the provisions thereof which relate to compensation), and the whole of the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1950(c), as amended(d), in their application to Scotland, are hereby revoked, but without prejudice to any rights accrued thereunder before the coming into operation of this Order.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this Order—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“affected animal” means a cow which is affected with tuberculosis of the udder or is giving tuberculous milk, or a bovine animal which is affected with tuberculous emaciation, or is excreting or discharging tuberculous material, or is affected with a chronic cough and shows clinical signs of tuberculosis;

“bovine animal” means a bull, cow, steer, heifer or calf;

“cow” includes a heifer that has calved or is in milk.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122 (Rev. II, p. 658; 1938 I, p. 293; 1946 I, p. 39).

(c) S.I. 1950/2005 (1950 I, p. 186).

(d) S.I. 1959/1460, 1960/1714 (1959 I, p. 242; 1960 I, p. 310).

(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Compensation for, and ascertainment of value of, bovine animals slaughtered pursuant to section 17 of the Act of 1950

4.—(1) Where under the power conferred by section 17 of the Act the Secretary of State causes a bovine animal to be slaughtered because—

- (a) it is an affected animal ;
- (b) it has reacted to a tuberculin test ; or
- (c) it has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of this paragraph,

the compensation payable by him for the animal shall, subject to Article 5 of this Order, be the amount determined in accordance with the following provisions of this Article.

(2) The said compensation shall be—

- (a) in the case of any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of the preceding paragraph the sum of £120 or an amount equal to three-fourths of its market value, whichever is the less ;
- (b) in the case of any such animal as is mentioned in head (c) of the preceding paragraph (not being an animal as mentioned in heads (a) or (b) thereof) an amount equal to its market value.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order 1959(a) the market value of a bovine animal which the Secretary of State proposes to cause to be slaughtered, shall, for the purposes of payment of compensation, be determined, in default of agreement, by a valuer appointed by the Secretary of State and the owner of the animal and paid by the Secretary of State, or failing such appointment, by a valuer nominated by the President of the Institute of Auctioneers and Appraisers in Scotland and paid by the Secretary of State, and such valuer shall give to the Secretary of State and to the owner a certificate in writing of the said value.

In this paragraph a reference to a valuer shall be taken as a reference to an individual and not to a company or firm or to two or more persons acting jointly.

(4) For the purposes of this Article, the market value of a bovine animal is the price which might reasonably have been obtained for it at the time of valuation from a purchaser in the open market—

- (a) in the case of an affected animal, if it were not affected ;
- (b) in the case of an animal which has reacted to a tuberculin test, if it had not so reacted ; and
- (c) in the case of an animal which has been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with any such animal as is mentioned in heads (a) or (b) of this paragraph, if it had not been so exposed.

Compensation for 'control animals'

5.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in Article 4 of this Order the compensation payable in respect of an animal to which this Article applies, being an animal which the Secretary of State causes to be slaughtered on account of tuberculosis pursuant to paragraph (a) or (b) of section 17(1) of the Act, shall consist only of the value of the carcase of the animal less the expenses reasonably incurred by the Secretary of State in relation to the animal before slaughter, to the slaughter of the animal and to the subsequent disposal of the carcase.

(2) This Article applies to any bovine animal (in this paragraph referred to as "the control animal") as respects which it is a condition of any Order under the Act allowing any other bovine animal (in this paragraph referred to as "the imported animal") to be landed in Scotland that the control animal shall be placed together with the imported animal in an imported animals' quarantine station, there to serve as a control in relation to the imported animal as respects any disease of bovine animals.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland.

7th July 1964.

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed.

9th July 1964.

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

We approve,

21st July 1964.

M. A. Hamilton,
Martin McLaren,
Two of the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order revokes and re-enacts for Scotland the Tuberculosis (Compensation) Order 1950 as amended (S.I.—1950/2005, 1959/1460, 1960/1714), which prescribed the scale of compensation payable for cattle slaughtered under Section 17 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 because they have reacted to a tuberculin test, or have been exposed to the infection of tuberculosis by contact with a reactor. The scale of compensation prescribed will apply henceforth as well to cattle slaughtered because they are affected with clinical tuberculosis, or have been exposed to infection by contact with animals so affected. This is in substitution for the scale prescribed in Articles 6 and 7 of the Tuberculosis Order of 1938, as amended (S.R. & O. 1938/165, 1946/122), both of which Articles are revoked.

The Order contains an exception for cattle (referred to as "control animals") which are required to serve as controls in connection with the importation of cattle from overseas. Compensation on slaughter of such control animals is limited to the carcase value of the animal, less the Secretary of State's reasonable expenses.

Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.

ANIMALS (SEA-TRANSPORT) ORDER OF 1930.

(4847.)

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(4847.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 4th November, 1930.)

ANIMALS (SEA-TRANSPORT) ORDER OF 1930.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894, to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

*Protection of Animals.**Application of Order as regards Vessels and Animals carried thereon.*

1. The provisions of this Order relating to vessels and animals carried thereon shall apply to any vessel on which animals are carried to or from a port in Great Britain; provided that:—

(1) such provisions shall not apply to vessels and animals carried thereon which are subject to the provisions of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927 and any Order amending that Order, namely, vessels on which animals are carried—

(a) from a port in Great Britain to any other port in Great Britain; or

(b) from a port in Great Britain to a port in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man; or

(c) to a port in Great Britain from a port in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man;

Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.

but where any vessel which has loaded animals at a port in Great Britain for shipment to any place outside Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, subsequently calls at a port in the British Isles before proceeding abroad, the vessel and the animals carried thereon shall be subject to the provisions of this Order and shall not be subject to the provisions of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

- (2) The provisions of sub-paragraphs (i) (b), (ii), (vii) (a), (xv) (c), (xviii) (a) and (b), (xix) (b), (xx) (b), (xxii), and (xxvi) of Article 2 of this order shall not apply to any vessel on which animals are carried from a port in Great Britain.
- (3) The provisions of sub-paragraphs (ii), (vii) (a), (xviii) (b), and (xxii) of Article 2 of this Order shall not apply to any vessel carrying animals to a port in Great Britain on a voyage which involves passage through the Tropics.

*Provisions for Protection of Animals carried by Sea.
Parts of Vessels to be used.*

2.—(1) (a) Animals shall not be carried on more than three decks.

(b) Animals shall not be carried on the open main (freeboard) decks.

*(ii) Animals shall not be carried on any deck unless it is completely closed in at the sides and covered with a permanent deck above, except that between each first day of April and the next following *thirty-first day of October* inclusive, animals may be carried on an open superstructure deck provided that the fittings are in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the Second Schedule to this Order.

(iii) Animals shall not be carried in tiers one above the other on any deck and shall not be carried on top of any erection on a deck.

(iv) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried, and shall in no other case be carried on hatches where the coamings exceed 18 inches in height above the deck, and where other means of access to the space below is not provided.

(v) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the

* The following part of this subsection was deleted by the Animals (Sea Transport) (Amendment) Order of 1932, namely, the words " thirtieth day of September " and the words printed in italics substituted therefor.

Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.

boats, or the safety of the ship, and whilst on board a vessel, animals shall be properly protected from injury or unnecessary suffering and from exposure to the weather or seas.

Pens and Fittings in Vessels.

(vi) All animals shall be carried in pens unless they are confined in a suitable crate, box or other receptacle. A crate, box or other receptacle used for this purpose shall be so secured or fixed as to prevent its displacement by the sea or the motion of the vessel, and shall be so constructed and placed as to admit a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried and to ensure a measure of protection equivalent to that provided for animals carried in pens.

Crates, boxes or other receptacles containing animals shall not be carried in tiers.

(vii)—(a) The pens and fittings shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the First and Second Schedules to this Order.

(b) On vessels referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) of Article 1 of this Order no pen shall exceed 11 feet in length (fore and aft) and 9 feet in breadth, and each pen shall be constructed in such a manner and with materials of such character and strength as to be able to withstand the action of the weather and to resist the weight of the animals thrown against them. Where animals are carried on an open superstructure deck, the fittings shall comply as far as possible with the provisions of the Second Schedule to this Order.

(viii) Any part of the ship's structure or fittings liable to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off, and all pens shall be entirely free from obstructions.

(ix) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent animals from slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds securely fastened to the deck by suitable means, and shall be strewn with a proper quantity of sand, saw-dust or other suitable material.

Space for Animals.

(x) Sufficient space shall be provided in every pen to enable the animals therein properly to feed and rest during the voyage. The minimum space per head shall be 2 feet 6 inches in width for fat cattle and 2 feet in width for store cattle under 1,000 lbs. weight. Where, however, one beast is carried by itself, the minimum space shall be 3 feet.

These measurements shall be in a fore and aft direction.

*Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.**Overcrowding.*

(xi) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

Passageways.

(xii) There shall be a continuous fore and aft passageway of a minimum width of 3 feet, between every two rows of animals and in front of every single row of animals, except that at the ends of passageways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. There shall also be an athwartship passageway of a minimum width of 18 inches, communicating with the fore and aft passageways in each compartment. For this purpose the hatch may be used as the athwartship passageway. All passageways shall be kept free from obstructions other than as provided above.

Ventilation.

(xiii) Separate ventilation shall be provided for each compartment on each deck, and, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, there shall be for each enclosed compartment, mechanical means of ventilation, by electric fans or otherwise, of sufficient capacity entirely to change the air once every three minutes. In the case of enclosed compartments on the main deck or above, natural ventilation may be accepted, if circumstances warrant it, subject to the approval of the Ministry.

Light.

(xiv) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly and sufficiently lighted, and provision shall be made at all times for adequate light for the proper tending of the animals. This shall be provided by means of lights placed not more than twenty feet apart, each light being of not less than 40 watts. Where a light is masked by beams or other obstructions, extra lights shall be fitted.

Food and Water.

(xv)—(a) A sufficient quantity of suitable food and water shall be provided to feed and water adequately all the animals carried taking into consideration the possibility of unforeseen delay on the voyage owing to weather or other causes. Proper weather-tight accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of food.

(b) Animals carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water.

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(c) Suitable troughs shall be provided on the floor of each pen, not less than 8 inches in height. Troughs for sheep and pigs must be kept watertight.

Securing of Cattle.

(xvi) All cattle, whether polled or not, shall be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering and so as to stand athwartships facing the passageways.

Separation of Mixed Consignments.

(xvii) The following classes of animals shall be carried in separate pens according to their classes, namely, cattle, calves, sheep, goats and swine; and no two classes shall be carried in the same pen; but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf, if they are separated from other animals.

Approaches, Gangways and Other Apparatus.

(xviii)—(a) Approaches, gangways, passageways, cages and other apparatus, and also any parts of a vessel used for the loading, discharging or movement of animals, shall be fitted with suitable foot battens and shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

(b) Gangway doors not less than 5 feet 6 inches in height and 3 feet 9 inches in width, shall be fitted in the ship's side above the main (freeboard) deck so placed as far as practicable that the animals can be driven direct across the deck clear of hatchways or other obstructions.

(c) Where necessary, companions shall be provided to enable attendants to gain access to spaces occupied by animals below, apart from the main hatchways, in the event of the latter being battened down.

Attendants.

(xix)—(a) In addition to the crew necessary for working the ship, a sufficient number of qualified attendants shall be carried to tend the animals properly.

(b) Every consignment shall be under the charge of a responsible foreman, who shall have under him competent assistants, numbering with himself, three attendants for every hundred head of cattle. Proper and suitable accommodation for all these persons shall be provided.

Drainage.

(xx)—(a) Suitable provision shall be made for draining the urine and surface water from all parts of the vessel used for the carriage of animals.

Sufficient scuppers shall be provided on the main (freeboard) deck and above adequately to drain overboard the urine and surface water.

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(b) Provision shall be made by means of tanks, bilges, wells or other means to drain off the urine and the water used for washing down the decks in all compartments below the main (freeboard) deck.

Fire and Wash Deck Appliances.

(xxi) An adequate water service shall be provided for extinguishing fire and for washing down all spaces occupied by animals.

Plans to be submitted in certain cases.

(xxii) In the case of any vessel fitted or refitted for the carriage of animals after the date of this Order, the owners of the vessel shall cause the Ministry to be furnished with plans showing the general arrangement of the fittings, and details of pens, lighting, ventilation, drainage and fire and water services.

Handling of Animals during Embarkation and Debarkation.

(xxiii) In the handling of any animal at a port in Great Britain in the course of embarkation or debarkation a goad of a pattern approved by an Inspector of the Ministry shall alone be used, and the animal shall not be beaten with sticks.

Approved Killing Instruments.

(xxiv) Every vessel on which an animal is carried shall carry a proper killing instrument, approved by the Minister. Such instrument shall be capable of discharging a bullet or captive bolt, and it shall be the duty of the owner and the master of every such vessel to see that the instrument is on board, together with sufficient ammunition. The instrument and ammunition shall be produced to an Inspector, when so required by him.

Injured Animals.

(xxv) If any animal on board a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured, the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause the animal to be slaughtered by means of an approved killing instrument, unless he is satisfied that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty. The person in charge of the animal shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel.

Animals Dying on Voyage.

(xxvi) If an animal taken on board for the purpose of landing in Great Britain has died or been slaughtered during the voyage, the master of the vessel shall, immediately on arrival of the vessel at the place of discharge in Great Britain report the fact to the proper officer of Customs and Excise at the port. The carcase shall not be landed or discharged from the vessel without the permission in writing of the Officer.

*Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.**Returns as to Casualties.*

(xxvii) The owner or charterer of a vessel on which animals are carried shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured, while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every voyage make a return to the Ministry showing the total number of each class of animals shipped on the voyage, and whether any, and if so, how many animals died or were killed or injured on the voyage, and the cause of such death, slaughter or injury.

Carriage by Sea of Unfit Animals.

(xxviii) (a) No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Great Britain, if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended passage.

(b) No pregnant animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Great Britain, if it is reasonably probable that the animal will normally give birth during the voyage.

Power of the Minister to Exempt Vessels.

(xxix) If it appears to the Minister on the application of the owner of any vessel that it is not practicable or reasonable to require full compliance with any of the provisions of this Order or of the relative Schedules, the Minister may by an exemption, granted subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, exempt any vessel or part of a vessel from any such provision.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

3. The Local Authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the Inspectors of the Ministry to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

4. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where the animals are put on board or landed from vessels—and also, in the case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part, the consignor of the animals (as the case may be), shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.**Interpretation.*

5. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” except where it is otherwise expressly stated, means cattle, sheep, goats, all other ruminating animals, and swine.

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel (other than a pilot).

“ Person ” includes a body corporate.

“ Port ” includes place.

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“ The Minister ” and “ The Ministry ” mean the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, horse, ass, or mule, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

6. The Orders described in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked to the extent therein specified.

Commencement.

7. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty.

Short Title.

8. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 2.)

SPECIFICATIONS OF FITTINGS FOR CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS ON DECKS COVERED WITH A PERMANENT DECK ABOVE.

SECTION A. CATTLE FITTINGS.

1. *Dimensions of Pens.*—The pens shall be of the following dimensions in the clear:—

		<i>Length</i> (fore and aft).	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Height</i> (deck to deck).
Maximum	...	11 ft.	9 ft.	—
Minimum	...	3 ft.	8 ft.	7 ft. 6 in.

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Top of Breast Boards and Horizontal Division Boards to be 3 ft. 10 in. from deck.

Vertical division boards to extend from Deck to Deck.

2. *Construction of Pens.*—Pens are to be four-sided enclosures composed of stanchions, division boards, rear boards and front boards, with a stanchion at each corner, except that the ship's side may be used as the rear of the pen, if vertical and protected as required by paragraph 8 of this Schedule instead of the rear stanchions and rear boards.

3. *Stanchions.*—Wherever practicable, the permanent stanchions of the vessel are to be used as stanchions for pens, channels or receivers being fitted to them to carry the pen boards.

Otherwise the stanchions shall be (1) of solid wrought iron or steel not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, or (2) of tubular steel not less than 3 in. in diameter and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, or (3) of pitch pine 6 in. \times 4 in.

All stanchions are to be secured at the head by bolts of sufficient strength to the beams or to brackets secured to the deck above, and at the heel shall fit into sockets let in flush with the surface of the deck or cement, the inner depth of the sockets being not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Where wood stanchions are used, and cants secured to the deck below and to the beams above are fitted, the heads and heels of such stanchions may be secured to the cants by bolts of sufficient strength.

Where solid iron or steel stanchions are used, they shall be squared to a height of 4 ft. from the deck below to take the channels or receivers for pen boards.

If desired the heads of the stanchions may be slotted to allow of the stanchions being lifted out of the sockets and hung up to the deck above.

4. *Channels or Receivers to take Pen Boards.*—These shall be of steel or wrought iron $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick, with an internal depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. and not less than $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width in the clear. The length of the channels for breast boards, lower front boards and horizontal division boards shall be $10\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the channels shall be fitted with an iron stop at the bottom to keep the boards in place. The sides of the channels shall be rounded at the top, and the channels which carry the breast boards, shall have holes drilled in the top of the flanges to take drop-nosed pins to keep the boards from rising.

The length of channels to carry rear boards, where fitted, shall be 3 ft. 9 in. in length, and shall be fitted so that the bottom of the channel is 3 in. above the deck or the cement.

The channels for all breast boards and upper division boards shall be fitted to the stanchions, so that the top of the channels is 4 ft. from the deck or cement, and for front lower boards shall be hard down on the cement or deck.

The channels for lower division boards shall be 4 in. clear of the cement or deck.

5. *Breast Boards.*—Shall be of fir or other suitable wood, 9 in. \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., to fit in the upper channels of front stanchions. Holes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter shall be made in the centre of the breast boards at suitable intervals to take the head ropes.

6. *Lower Front Boards.*—To be of similar material and dimensions to the breast boards, and to be fitted in the lower channels on the front stanchions.

7. *Division Boards.*—Horizontal boards are to be fitted at each end row of pens, and where the sides of the pens form part of an athwartship passageway.

Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930

These horizontal boards shall be of similar material and dimensions to those used for breast boards, and shall fit athwartships in the upper and lower channels on the stanchions.

Except as required above, the divisions between pens may be made by two vertical boards, 9 in. \times 2½ in. thick, side by side, extending from deck above to deck or cement below, placed midway between front and rear of pen.

These boards shall fit into sockets at the base, and be secured to the beams or deck above by iron straps or sockets.

Where rear boards are necessary they shall consist of four 9 in. \times 2½ in. boards, interspaced with 3-in. distance pieces, fitting into the channels detailed above, so that the height of the top of the top board is 4 ft. from the deck below.

8. *Protection of Ship's Side*.—Animals shall be protected from frames and projections on the ship's side by:—

- (a) A vertical protection, of wood 1½ in. in thickness, or of iron or steel ½ in. in thickness, for a height of 18 in. from the deck, being fastened against the frames the whole length of each pen. The lower edge shall be set in the cement at the edge of the waterways, and the gap at the top shall be closed with cement, faced off to drain inboard. Sparred ceiling, 9 in. \times 1½ in., shall be fitted with 9-in. clearance between each board, commencing 9 in. above the cement, closing the vertical protection, two such boards being sufficient; or
- (b) By sparred ceiling to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. from the deck, constructed of boards 9 in. \times 1½ in., the lower edge of the bottom board to be 6 in. above the deck, the intervals between this and the two next succeeding boards being 3 in., and the space between the two uppermost boards being 6 in.; or
- (c) By some other method approved by the Ministry.

9. *Battens or Footlocks*.—The floor of each pen shall be fitted with footlocks, placed in a fore and aft direction, to run the length of the pen, except for a space of 3 in. at each end for drainage purposes. There shall be four footlocks in each pen, made of elm or other suitable wood, 2½ \times 2½ in., with top edges chamfered. In the case of pens 8 ft. in breadth they shall be spaced as follows:—

- The 1st shall be 15 in. inside the front fore and aft lower board;
 the 2nd shall be 15 in. from the 1st;
 the 4th shall be 12 in. from the rear of the pen, and
 the 3rd shall be 15 in. from the 4th.

In the case of pens exceeding 8 ft. in breadth the spacing shall be in proportion.

In vessels with wood decks, they shall be efficiently fastened to the deck by G.I. screws, which shall be well recessed. In vessels with steel decks, covered with cement, they shall be secured by angle lugs and bolts, or as may be approved.

10. *Feeding Troughs*.—A board 8 in. high by 3 in. thick to run the whole length of the pen shall be bolted to the front side of the first foot batten to form one side of a feeding trough, the other side being formed by the front cant and lower front board. The ends of the trough shall be suitably closed.

11. *Passageways to Scuppers*.—Athwartship passage ways of a minimum width of 18 in. are to be provided abreast all scuppers so as to give the necessary access for freeing them, unless proper means of access is otherwise available.

12. *Decks*.—Decks on which pens may be erected shall be (a) wood; or (b) iron covered with cement or approved composition not less than 1½ in.

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thick, the surface of which shall be scored or otherwise roughened to prevent the animals slipping; or (c) iron with wood sheathing not less than 2 in. thick, properly secured and made watertight.

13. *Gangway Doors*.—Gangways, not less than 5 ft. 6 in. in height by 3 ft. 9 in. in width and fitted with suitable doors, shall be provided in the ship's side above the main (freeboard) deck, for the purpose of loading and discharging animals. They shall be so arranged as far as practicable that the animals can be driven direct across the deck clear of hatchways or other obstructions.

14. *Approaches, Gangways, etc.*—Brows or cattle walks shall be fitted, leading from deck to deck, and so constructed that they can be used on either side of the vessel. They shall be from 3 ft. to 3 ft. 6 in. wide in the clear with a gradient of not more than 1 in 2. The cattle walks shall be fitted with battens made of elm or other suitable wood, 2½ in. by 2½ in., 12 in. apart, the top and bottom battens being not more than 9 in. from the ends. The brows shall be fitted with sides, which may be portable, the sides fitting into the cattle walk by stanchions. The height of the sides shall not be less than 4 ft.

All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass shall be fitted with battens, spaced not more than 18 in. apart, and small brows shall also be fitted over all obstructions, such as hatchways, coamings, door sills, pipe casings, etc., in the parts or gangways used for cattle, these brows being fitted with battens and of a portable nature if necessary.

15. *Fresh Water*.—Fresh water supply pipes are to be run along each side of every compartment or deck, and shall be fitted with cocks at frequent intervals to supply water to all pens.

16. *Obstructions*.—There shall be no obstructions in any pen, and all parts of the vessel over which the animals pass shall have any obstructions properly and securely fenced off.

17. *General*.—It is essential in the construction of all pens that no sharp edges are allowed to project.

Bolts should be snap-headed wherever possible, and all nuts, etc., should be housed.

SECTION B.—FITTINGS FOR SHEEP AND PIGS UNDER A PERMANENT DECK.

1. If sheep and pigs are carried in pens constructed for cattle, the following provisions shall be made, namely:—

- (a) The space between the breast and lower front boards shall be filled in by boards, spaced 2 in. apart, and of 1½ in. thickness, fastened to the front stanchions. Instead of the vertical and horizontal division boards, horizontal boards of 1½ in. thickness, spaced 2 in. apart, shall be fitted to a height of 3 ft.
- (b) Suitable watertight troughs for feeding and watering the sheep and pigs shall be provided.
- (c) Battens, 1½ in. by 1½ in., made of elm or other suitable wood, shall be substituted for the 2½ in. by 2½ in. battens required for cattle.

2. Where vessels are specially fitted to carry sheep and pigs only, the following modifications of the fittings required for cattle may be adopted:—

- (a) *Stanchions*.—(1) If solid, may be of 2 in. diameter, (2) if tubular, 2½ in. diameter and 3/16th in. thick, and (3) if of wood, 4½ in. by 3 in. Solid stanchions need only be squared to a height of 3 ft. from the deck.
- (b) *Division Boards*.—The front, side and (where necessary) rear boards shall consist of boards 1½ in. thick, spaced 2 in. apart, fitting horizontally into channels on the stanchions and ship's side to a height of 3 ft. from the floor of the pens, the lowest board being 2 in. from the deck at its lower edge.

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- (c) *Channels or Receivers*.—The channels shall be of steel or wrought iron $\frac{3}{16}$ in. thick, with an internal depth of $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. and not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide in the clear. They shall be 2 ft. 10 in. in length, and be fitted with an iron stop at the top to keep the boards in place. The channels shall be 2 in. above the deck at the bottom, and they shall be secured to the stanchions and ship's side.
- (d) *Battens*.—The foot battens shall be of elm or other suitable wood, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., spaced 15 in. apart, the front batten being directly under the front division boards.
- (e) *Gangways*.—The sides of the brows may be of a height of not less than 3 ft., and the battens on the brows not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., spaced 12 in. apart, the top and bottom battens being not more than 9 in. from the ends.
- (f) *Feeding and Watering*.—Suitable watertight troughs shall be provided for feeding and watering all the animals carried.

In all other respects the fittings shall be those laid down for the carriage of cattle.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 2.)

SPECIFICATIONS OF FITTINGS FOR CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS ON EXPOSED SUPERSTRUCTURE DECKS.

1. *Dimensions of Pens*.—The pens shall be of the following dimensions in the clear:—

		<i>Length</i> (fore and aft).	<i>Breadth</i> .	<i>Height</i> (deck to roof).
Maximum	...	11 ft.	9 ft.	—
Minimum	...	3 ft.	8 ft.	6 ft. 6 in.

Top of breast boards and horizontal division to be 3 feet 10 inches from the deck.

Vertical division boards to extend from deck to roof.

2. *Construction of Pens*.—Pens are to be four-sided enclosures, composed of stanchions, division boards, front boards, and back-sheathing, all covered by a roof.

3. *Front Cants for Pens*.—To be of 6 in. \times 4 in. Pine, fitted on the inboard side of the front stanchions, with 6 in. side vertical, and bolted to the deck with $\frac{5}{8}$ in. nut and screw or tapped bolts, spaced about 5 ft. 6 in. apart; or, if on a wooden deck, to be fastened by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. coach screws, spaced about 2 ft. 9 in. apart.

4. *Rear Cants*.—Rear cants of similar material and dimensions as for front cants, and also similarly secured to the deck, shall be fitted on the inboard side of the rear stanchions. These cants shall have holes 5 in. by 2 in., cut out where necessary to allow of drainage into the waterways. Alternatively, the heels of the rear stanchions may be secured to the deck by angle lugs.

5. *Stanchions*.—(a) *Front Stanchions of Pens*.—To be of 6 in. \times 4 in. Pitch or Red Pine, the 6 in. side to be fore and aft. To be secured at the heels by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. nut and screw bolts through the cants and at the heads by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. The stanchions shall be spaced 5 ft. 6 in. apart, centre to centre. The front stanchion should be preferably higher above the deck to allow a suitable slope to the roof outboard.

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(b) *Rear Stanchions*.—To be of 6 in. by 4 in. Pitch or Red Pine, the 6 in. side to be fore and aft. To be secured at the heels by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts through the cants or angle lugs, and at the heads by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nut and screw bolts, one through the fore and after and one through the roof rafter. The rear stanchions shall also be efficiently secured to the bulwark rail by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch nut and screw bolts. The stanchions shall be spaced 5 ft. 6 in. apart, centre to centre.

6. *Fore and afters*.—Along the upper ends of the front and rear stanchions 6 in. below the top, 4 in. by 3 in. fore and afters are to be fitted. These fore and afters are to be continuous and secured with $\frac{1}{2}$ inch nut and screw bolts to every stanchion.

7. *Roof Rafters*.—To be 6 in. by 4 in. (6 in. vertical) spaced 5 ft. 6 in. apart, bolted to each rear and front stanchion and to extend 18 in. inboard of the front stanchions.

8. *Roof*.—To be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. fir, tongued and grooved, laid fore and aft across the full length of the rafters, and to be continuous. (See paragraph 19 of this Schedule.)

9. *Back Sheathing*.—To be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. fir, tongued and grooved, extending from the top of the rear cant, where fitted, to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. above the floor of the pen, and to be secured to the inboard sides of the rear stanchions.

Where no rear cant is fitted, a space of 2 in. is to be left between the bottom of the sheathing and deck for drainage purposes.

In addition, an outer sheathing of 2 in. fir, tongued and grooved, shall be fitted from the bulwark rail to the roof, and secured to the outboard sides of the rear stanchions. (See paragraph 19 of this Schedule.)

10. *Access to Freeing Ports and Scuppers*.—A sufficient number of freeing ports, as may be determined by the competent freeboard assigning authority, shall be left clear of pens for freeing the deck space of water, and there shall be a space of not less than 3 ft. 9 in. in width abreast one of the freeing ports to form a gangway for loading and discharge.

The waterways shall be kept clear of fittings, and suitable provision shall be made for access to the scuppers for clearing them when necessary.

11. *Front Boards*.—These shall consist of (1) a breast board of white pine or other suitable wood, 9 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., the top of the board being 3 ft. 10 in. above the floor of the pen; the boards shall be bolted to the front stanchions on their inboard sides with $\frac{5}{8}$ in. nut and screw bolts; and (2) a lower board of similar material and dimensions, bolted in a similar manner to the front stanchions, so that the lower edge shall rest on the front stanchion cant.

The breast boards shall be drilled with holes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter in the centre of the boards at suitable intervals to take the head ropes.

12. *End and Division Boards*.—At each end of every row of pens, including the athwartship passageways to the freeing ports, horizontal boards shall be fitted as follows:—the top board to be 9 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., level with the breast board; the bottom board to be 15 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. fitted close to the deck. These boards shall be portable and fitted into cleats or channels fastened to the front and rear stanchions. The divisions between the pens shall consist of two 9 in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch vertical boards placed side by side, fitting into sockets in the deck or floor of the pen and secured at the head to the rafters above by iron bands or by bolts.

13. *Flooring*.—If the deck is of iron or steel, portable foot platforms to take the foot battens shall be fitted; these platforms shall consist of boards $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, secured to bearers 3 in. by 3 in. placed not more than 3 ft. apart, each pen having its own foot platform. The foot platform to

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completely cover the floor of the pens and to be slotted as necessary to provide drainage.

14. *Battens or Footlocks.*—The floor of each pen shall be fitted with footlocks, placed in a fore and aft direction to run the length of the pen except for a space of 3 in. at each end for drainage purposes. There shall be four footlocks in each pen, made of elm or other suitable wood, 2½ in. by 2½ in., with top edges chamfered. In the case of pens 8 ft. in breadth, they shall be spaced as follows:—

The 1st shall be 15 in. inside the front fore and aft lower board; the 2nd shall be 15 in. from the first; the 4th shall be 12 in. from the rear of the pen; and the 3rd shall be 15 in. from the 4th.

In the case of pens exceeding 8 ft. in breadth the spacing shall be in proportion.

They shall be efficiently secured to a wood deck, or to the portable wood platforms where fitted, by means of G.I. screws, and in the case of a cemented deck, by means of angle lugs or otherwise.

15. *Feeding Troughs.*—A board 8 in. high by 3 in. thick, to run the whole length of the pen, shall be bolted to the front side of the first foot batten, to form one side of a feeding trough, the other side being formed by the front cant and lower front board. The ends of the trough shall be suitably closed.

16. *Gangway Doors.*—For purposes of loading and discharge there shall be access at deck level at the ship's side on the loading deck, and the best method for this will be to cut the bulwarks containing the freeing port abreast the 3 ft. 9 in. passageway (referred to in paragraph 10 of this Schedule) to form a hinged door 3 ft. 9 in. wide opening forward. The outer sheathing shall also be similarly hinged at this site, the whole being suitably strengthened to compensate for the hinging. The hinged doors shall have ample means of security apart from the hinges.

17. *Approaches, Ramps, etc.*—All approaches to pens are to be fitted with battens as required for pens. (Paragraph 14 of this Schedule.) Ramps are also to be fitted where necessary, portable if necessary, not less than 3 ft. wide and not greater than 3 ft. 6 in. wide with a gradient of not more than 1 in 2. These are to be fitted with battens made of elm or other suitable wood 2½ in. by 2½ in. spaced 12 in. apart, centre to centre, commencing 9 in. from each end.

18. *Vessels with Open Rails instead of Bulwarks.*—These shall be fitted as follows:—The rear 6 in. by 4 in. stanchions shall be placed against the rails on the inside, and a 4 in. by 3 in. (4 in. fore and aft) backing piece, shaped to fit round the rails, shall be placed on the outside of the rails against the rear stanchions. The backing pieces shall extend from deck to roof, and they shall be bolted to the rear stanchions by six ¾ in. bolts and nuts, the nuts being outboard. The 2 in. outer sheathing shall be continuous from roof to deck.

In other respects the arrangements and fittings shall be generally as described above.

19. *Protection and Security of Pens.*—The pens shall be arranged with due regard to the protection afforded by side to side erections, if any, the outer sheathing and roof being continuous and in line with the sides and decks of the erections as far as practicable.

Where no forecastle is fitted, the fore end of the pens shall not be nearer the stem than one-tenth of the vessel's length, and a breakwater 3 ft. high at the centre and 18 in. high at the sides shall be fitted forward of the pens, sloping aft towards the sides of the vessel extending from rail to rail, and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the sea. In

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addition the fore ends of the foremost pens on the foredeck shall be close boarded from deck to roof, with boards not less than 2 in. thick, extending from the ship's side to the front stanchions and stiffened by cross diagonal iron stays, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., bolted to the deck and through the heads of stanchions.

Where no poop is fitted, the after ends of the aftermost pens on the after deck shall be similarly constructed.

20. *Fresh Water.*—Fresh water supply pipes shall be fitted along the decks, and arrangement made by taps and tubs to give an adequate supply of water at all times to all animals carried.

21. *Fittings for Sheep and Pigs.*—If sheep are carried on open superstructure decks during the summer months, the fittings shall be as described above except that instead of the vertical division boards for dividing pens, horizontal boards shall be fitted into channels, screwed into the front stanchions and through the rear lining to the rear stanchions. These boards shall be of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thickness, and shall extend to a height of not less than 3 ft. from the floor of the pen. They need not be close-boarded, but 2 in. chocks may be fitted to the under side of each board, one at each end and one in the middle, to give the required height. The space between the breast and lower front boards shall be similarly closed.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 6.)

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
1277	1923. 9th March...	Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923.	Article 45 only.
4203	1926. 27th March...	Carriage on Vessels of approved killing instruments.	The whole Order.
4770	1929. 14th October	Amending Chapter 6 of Foreign Animals Order of 1910 and Article 45 of the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923.	The whole Order.

*Animals (Sea-Transport) (Amendment)
Order of 1932.*

ANIMALS (SEA-TRANSPORT) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1932.

(4984.)

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Article.

1. Amendment of Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930 with regard to the carriage of animals on superstructure decks.
2. Short Title.

(4984.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 9th April, 1932.)

ANIMALS (SEA-TRANSPORT) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1932.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930 with regard to the carriage of animals on superstructure decks.

1. The Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930 shall be read and have effect as if in paragraph (ii) of Article 2 thereof the words “ thirty-first day of October ” were substituted for the words “ thirtieth day of September.”

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Sea-Transport) (Amendment) Order of 1932 and shall be read as one with the Animals (Sea-Transport) Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-two.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1956 No. 1127

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Calves (Feeding in Transit) Order, 1956

Made - - - - - 21st July, 1956
 Coming into Operation 13th August, 1956

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 1 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Calves (Feeding in Transit) Order, 1956, shall come into operation on the 13th day of August, 1956.

Interpretation

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(2) “Dried milk” means milk, partly skimmed milk, or skimmed milk, which has been concentrated to the form of powder or solid by the removal of water.

Prohibition of feeding calves in transit with fresh milk

3. Where any calves are in the charge of any person for the purpose of carriage by railway or by road, it shall be unlawful to feed any milk to the calves, except milk which has been reconstituted from dried milk.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
 Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
 and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
 Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order provides that where in the course of a journey it is necessary to feed calves with milk, the milk shall be prepared from dried milk.

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

CONVEYANCE OF LIVE POULTRY ORDER OF 1919.

(10091.)

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 7. Handling of Receptacles containing Poultry.
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 9. Confining of Poultry in Receptacles for Unnecessary Time.
 10. Revoked.
 11. Feeding, &c., of Poultry in Exceptional Circumstances.
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 13. Commencement.
 14. Short Title.
-

(10091.)

ORDER OF THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 15th July, 1919.)

CONVEYANCE OF LIVE POULTRY ORDER OF 1919.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

Protection of Poultry during Conveyance by Water.

1.—(1) The conveyance of poultry on a vessel to or from a port in Great Britain shall comply with the following conditions:—

- (i) The poultry shall while on board or on premises of a shipping company in connection with their conveyance by water be protected as far as practicable from exposure to bad weather or sea water, or excessive heat:
- (ii) The poultry shall be carried only in such parts of the vessel as are sufficiently ventilated, and receptacles containing the poultry shall be disposed so as to allow sufficient ventilation to reach each receptacle, and so as to afford access to each receptacle for inspection of the poultry as occasion may require:

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

- (iii) Receptacles containing poultry shall as far as practicable be secured so as not to be liable to be shifted by the motion of the vessel:
- (iv) A receptacle containing poultry may be placed on another such receptacle only if sufficient ventilation is left for each receptacle:
- (v) The poultry, whether carried in receptacles or otherwise, shall not be so overcrowded as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the poultry.

(2) If any head of poultry while being conveyed as aforesaid on a vessel or while on premises of a shipping company in connection with their conveyance by water is found to be so injured that, in the opinion of the master of the vessel or a superior officer of the shipping company, the destruction of the bird is desirable to prevent unnecessary suffering, the master or officer, as the case may be, may cause it to be killed.

(3) If any poultry are conveyed in contravention of this Article the shipping company and the master of the vessel shall, each according to and in respect of their or his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Protection of Poultry during Conveyance by Railway.

2.—(1) The conveyance of poultry by railway in Great Britain shall comply with the following conditions:—

- (i) The poultry shall, while conveyed in a railway truck or other vehicle, or while on premises of a railway company in connection with such conveyance, be protected as far as practicable from exposure to bad weather or excessive heat:
- (ii) Every railway truck or other vehicle in which poultry are conveyed shall be sufficiently ventilated:
- (iii) Receptacles containing poultry shall be so disposed as to allow sufficient ventilation to reach each receptacle, and so as to afford access to each receptacle for inspection of the poultry as occasion may require:
- (iv) Receptacles containing poultry shall as far as practicable be secured so as not to be liable to be shifted during transit:
- (v) A receptacle containing poultry may be placed on another such receptacle only if sufficient ventilation is left for each receptacle:
- (vi) The poultry, whether carried in receptacles or otherwise, shall not be so overcrowded as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the poultry.

(2) If any head of poultry while being conveyed by railway in Great Britain or while on the premises of the railway company in connection with such conveyance is found to be so injured

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

that, in the opinion of the station-master or other superior officer of the railway company, the destruction of the bird is desirable to prevent unnecessary suffering, the officer may cause it to be killed.

(3) If any poultry are conveyed in contravention of this Article the railway company so conveying the poultry or causing or permitting them to be so conveyed shall, according to and in respect of the acts or omissions of the company, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Protection of Poultry during Conveyance by Road or Exposure for Sale.

3. Poultry, while being conveyed by road or exposed for sale or while in the market or other place where poultry are habitually exposed for sale, shall in Great Britain

- (i) be protected as far as practicable from exposure to bad weather or excessive heat; and
- (ii) not be confined in a receptacle which is not of a height and size reasonably sufficient for the poultry and the number contained therein, or which is so constructed as to be likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to poultry confined therein or which does not allow sufficient ventilation, but this shall not be deemed to prohibit the conveyance of poultry in "swills" or shallow baskets having a net over the top with mesh sufficiently small to prevent protrusion of the heads of the poultry; and
- (iii) not unnecessarily be tied by the legs or be allowed to remain so tied for a longer period than is necessary; or unnecessarily be carried head downwards,

and in the event of any failure to conform to these provisions the owner or the person in charge of the poultry in relation to which such failure occurs shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Conveyance of Unfit Poultry.

4. Poultry shall not be permitted, by the owner or person in charge thereof, to be conveyed on a vessel from a port in Great Britain to any other port or by railway or by road in Great Britain, if from injury or any other cause such conveyance of the poultry may reasonably cause unnecessary suffering to them.

Use of Unsuitable Receptacles.

5.—(1) Any person who in Great Britain, with a view to the conveyance of poultry by railway, water or road, shall place poultry in a receptacle or portion of a receptacle, which is not of a height and size reasonably sufficient for the poultry and the

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

number placed therein, or which is so constructed as to be likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to poultry carried therein, or which does not allow sufficient ventilation, or, in the case of conveyance by vessel or by railway, or by public carrier, which is not so constructed as to protect the poultry from injury by protrusion of the head, legs, or wings through the top or bottom or sides of the receptacles, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894, and any person who, in Great Britain, being the owner or person in charge of poultry, shall put or cause to be put on board any vessel or consign by railway or by public carrier the poultry while contained in any such receptacle, or portion of such receptacle, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) The provisions of this Article relating to the height of receptacles shall not be deemed to prohibit the use for the conveyance of poultry of "swills" or shallow baskets having a net over the top with mesh sufficiently small to prevent protrusion of the heads of the poultry.

(3) A receptacle shall be deemed to be so constructed as to be likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering, for the purposes of this Article, if it measures more than twenty-four square feet, or if any compartment measures more than ten square feet, or if the receptacle is not sufficiently strong and rigid for the purpose for which it is intended to be used.

Mixed Consignments.

6. Turkeys, geese and ducks, which are placed in the same receptacle with other poultry, shall not be conveyed by a vessel from a port in Great Britain or by railway in Great Britain, unless the turkeys or geese or ducks, as the case may be, are in a separate compartment, and if any poultry are conveyed in contravention of this Article, the owner and consignor of the poultry, and the master of the vessel or the railway company, as the case may be, shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Handling of Receptacles containing Poultry.

7. Receptacles containing poultry shall, during conveyance on a vessel to or from a port in Great Britain, or in a railway truck or other vehicle in Great Britain, or while being loaded or unloaded thereon or therefrom, be lifted, carried and deposited with care and in such manner as to avoid injury or unnecessary suffering being caused to the poultry, and any person lifting, carrying or depositing a receptacle who fails to comply with this Article shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

Information to be Furnished to Inspectors.

8. A carrier of poultry by railway, water or road in Great Britain shall, if so required by an Inspector of the Board, furnish him with the names and addresses of the consignors and consignees of the poultry so far as they are known to the carrier.

Confining of Poultry in Receptacles for Unnecessary Time.

9. Any person who in Great Britain, in connection with the conveyance of poultry belonging to him or being under his charge, shall cause or permit the same to be confined in a receptacle for a time longer than is reasonably necessary, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Cleansing of Receptacles.

10. *Revoked by Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order of 1936.*

Feeding, &c., of Poultry in Exceptional Circumstances.

11. Where the conveyance of poultry by a vessel or by railway has been so protracted by exceptional causes as to render it necessary to supply the poultry with food or water in order to protect the poultry from unnecessary suffering, the master of the vessel or the railway company, as the case may be, shall cause the poultry to be supplied with sufficient food and water.

Interpretation.

12. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ The Board ” means the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“ Poultry ” means live poultry and includes domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons:

“ Port ” includes place:

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

13. This Order shall come into operation on the sixteenth day of September, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Short Title.

14. This Order may be cited as the Conveyance of Live Poultry Order of 1919.

In witness whereof the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have hereunto set their Official Seal this fifteenth day of July, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

(L.S.)

A. W. ANSTRUTHER,
Assistant Secretary.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 1742

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>4th December 1969</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>17th December 1969</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>1st January 1970</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 37 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c) and as amended by section 1 of the Ponies Act 1969(d), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969, shall come into operation on 1st January 1970.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“horse” means a horse (including an ass and mule) over 14½ hands in height;

“local authority” means a local authority for the purposes of the Act;

“master” includes any person having the charge or command of a vessel except the pilot;

“the Minister”, in its application to horses shipped or intended to be shipped from England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, means the Secretary of State;

“permit” means a permit issued by the Minister under the provisions of this Order;

“pilot”, in relation to an aircraft, means the pilot or other person having the command or charge of the aircraft;

“shipped” means carried by sea or by air and “shipment” shall be construed accordingly;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) 1954. c. 39.

(d) 1969 c. 28.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Exemption of certain horses from examination before export

3. Section 37(1) of the Act, as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954 and as amended by section 1 of the Ponies Act 1969 (which as so adapted and amended requires any horse over 14½ hands in height and a foal travelling with its dam if the dam is over that height shipped from any port or aerodrome in Great Britain to any port or aerodrome outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to be examined by a veterinary inspector immediately before being shipped), shall not apply to—

- (a) any horse shipped to any port or aerodrome which is in the Republic of Ireland or which is not in Europe, and any foal travelling with its dam if the dam is such a horse;
- (b) any horse which the Minister is satisfied is intended for exhibition, breeding, racing, jumping, riding or polo; or
- (c) a foal travelling with its dam if the dam is any such horse as is referred to in paragraph (b) of this Article.

Provided that in every case in which paragraph (b) or (c) of this Article shall apply, a permit authorising the shipment of the horse shall be obtained before shipment takes place.

Provisions as to permits authorising shipment

4.—(1) An application for a permit authorising shipment of a horse shall be made to the Minister 7 days before the proposed date of shipment (or within such lesser period as the Minister may at his discretion allow), in such form as the Minister may require, and the applicant for the permit shall furnish to the Minister if requested to do so such information and evidence as the Minister may require to satisfy himself that the case falls within the terms of paragraph (b) or (c) of Article 3 of this Order.

(2) A permit shall be delivered at the time of shipment to the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft on which the horse to which the permit relates is shipped, who shall on demand produce the same to any police officer, officer of the Minister or Customs and Excise or an inspector of the local authority and allow such person to take a copy of or extract from the permit, and if the master or pilot fails to do so, or allows the horse to be shipped without delivery of the permit, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Local Authority to enforce Order

5. This Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Revocation

6.—(1) The Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1966(b) is hereby revoked.

(2) Any permit insofar as it relates to a horse as defined by this Order or to a foal travelling with its dam where the dam is such a horse made or having effect under the aforesaid Order, if in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, shall thenceforth have effect under and by virtue of this Article.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 4th December 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 4th December 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order revokes and re-enacts with modifications the Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1966.

By its terms, there are exempted from examination by a veterinary inspector (as required by section 37(1) (as amended) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 for horses over $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands in height intended for export) (1) horses intended for export by sea or air to the Republic of Ireland or to any place outside Europe, (2) horses intended for export to Europe which the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland is satisfied are intended for exhibition, breeding or various sporting purposes, and (3) foals travelling with their dams when the dams fall within a category above described.

In all cases, (other than accompanying foals), these exemptions relate to horses over $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands in height.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1969 No. 1742

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1966 No. 507

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order 1966*Made* - - - -

28th April 1966

Coming into Operation

15th June 1966

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 37 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order 1966, shall come into operation on 15th June 1966.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“divisional veterinary officer” means the officer appointed for the time being by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to receive notification about the shipment of horses from ports and aerodromes for the area in which is situated the port or aerodrome from which shipment of the horse is to take place;

“horse” includes ass and mule;

“the Minister”, in its application to horses shipped or intended to be shipped from England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland means the Secretary of State;

“shipped” means carried by sea or by air, and “shipment” shall be construed accordingly;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) 1954 c. 39.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Notice requesting veterinary examination for horses to be exported

3. Where any horse is required to be examined under the provisions of section 37(1) of the Act, as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b) (which as so adapted requires, except in such cases as may be prescribed, any horse shipped from a port or aerodrome in Great Britain to any port or aerodrome outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to be examined by a veterinary inspector immediately before being shipped) the examination shall take place only at a port or aerodrome approved by the Minister, and the person requesting the examination to take place shall give notice in writing to the divisional veterinary officer not later than 2 p.m. on the day before the expected day of shipment, in such form, and together with such information regarding the shipment, as the Minister may require.

Expiry of certificate of examination by a veterinary inspector

4. A certificate of examination by a veterinary inspector issued by him in pursuance of section 37 of the Act shall specify the date and time of the examination and shall cease to be valid for the purposes of that section after the expiry of 18 hours from the time at which the examination was carried out.

Prescription of minimum values of certain categories of horses for the purposes of section 37 of the Act

5. For the purposes of section 37 of the Act, the minimum value of a horse of one of the categories referred to in subsection (3) of the aforesaid section shall be, if the horse is—

- (a) a heavy draft horse, £135,
- (b) a vanner, mule or jennet, £125,
- (c) an ass, £25.

Revocation

6.—(1) The Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921(c), as amended (d), and the Exportation of Horses (Minimum Values) Order 1956(e), are hereby revoked.

(2) Any certificate or licence having effect under the aforesaid Orders or either of them, if in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, shall thenceforth have effect under and by virtue of this Article.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

(b) 1954 c. 39.

(c) S.R. & O. 1921/2008 (Rev. II, p. 300).

(d) S.R. & O. 1923/733, 1927/1052, 1937/860, 1940/128 (Rev. II, p. 300; 1927 p. 92; 1937 p. 206; 1940 I, p. 71); S.I. 1950/677 (1950 I, p. 205).

(e) S.I. 1956/780 (1956 I, p. 173).

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 26th April 1966.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 28th April 1966.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order contains a number of provisions supplementary to section 37 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 (which requires horses exported from Great Britain outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to undergo a veterinary examination immediately before export).

The Order lays down the time and manner for making applications for such examinations, and limits the validity of a certificate of satisfactory examination when this is granted to 18 hours from the time of examination.

The Order also increases the amounts prescribed as the minimum values for certain types of horse before their export is permitted.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1966 No. 507

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Export of Horses (Veterinary Examination) Order 1966

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 704

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Exported Animals Protection Order 1964

Made - - - -
Coming into Operation

7th May 1964
8th June 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 20, 23 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation, commencement and revocation

1.—(1) This Order, which may be cited as the Exported Animals Protection Order 1964, shall come into operation on 8th June 1964.

(2) The Exported Cattle Protection Order 1957(c), and the Exported Cattle Protection (Amendment) Order 1957(d) are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them :—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as amended or extended by any other enactment ;

“animals” means cattle, sheep and swine ;

“approved premises” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3(1) of this Order ;

“cattle” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves ;

“inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act by the Minister or by a local authority and, when used in relation to a person appointed by the Minister, includes a veterinary inspector ;

“local authority” means a local authority for the purposes of the Act ;

“master” includes any person having the charge or command of a vessel, except the pilot ;

“Minister” and “Ministry” means the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food respectively ;

“pilot”, in relation to an aircraft, means the pilot or other person having the command or charge of the aircraft ;

“rest period” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3(2) of this Order.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.
(c) S.I. 1957/170 (1957 I, p. 152).

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.
(d) S.I. 1957/1254 (1957 I, p. 156).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Provisions for the purposes of protecting exported animals from unnecessary suffering during carriage by sea or air

3.—(1) No person shall ship or cause or permit to be shipped, any animals by sea or by air from any place in Great Britain to any place outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, unless immediately before being loaded in the vessel or aircraft in which they are to be carried, they have been rested by detention for the rest period defined by the succeeding paragraph of this Article on premises (hereinafter referred to as “approved premises”) which are :—

- (a) at or near the place of loading ;
- (b) provided with suitable protection against the weather ; and
- (c) approved in writing for that purpose, in England and Wales by the Minister or in Scotland by the Secretary of State, which approval may be granted subject to such conditions as to the duration of the approval and otherwise as the Minister or Secretary of State may see fit to impose, and in particular subject to a condition (in addition to the limitations contained in Article 4(b)(v) hereof) limiting the total number of each species of animal to be rested on the premises at any one time.

(2) The rest period shall be a period of not less than ten hours which shall include at least three consecutive hours between sunrise and sunset, and shall commence in respect of any animals detained on approved premises in any pen or enclosure at the time of entry into such pen or enclosure of the last animal of the group to be rested therein :

Provided always that if during the rest period of any animals, other animals are introduced into the pen or enclosure where animals already resting are detained, then the rest period of the animals already detained therein shall be deemed to have commenced at the time of the entry of the last of the animals so introduced.

Conditions of use of premises for detention

4. No person having the charge or control of any approved premises shall use them or cause or permit them to be used for the rest period of any animals—

- (a) except in accordance with such conditions, if any, as the Minister or Secretary of State may have attached to his approval of the premises, and
- (b) unless during the whole of the rest period of any animals—
 - (i) sufficient clean bedding is provided ;
 - (ii) an adequate supply of wholesome and palatable food suitable for each species of animal being rested is provided on the premises and is placed in racks or troughs in the case of cattle or sheep or in troughs in the case of swine which are easily accessible to the animals and are such as by their number and dimensions enable all the animals to eat simultaneously ;
 - (iii) an adequate supply of water is provided on the premises and is contained in water troughs which are easily accessible to the

animals and are such as by their number and dimensions enable not less than one tenth of the number of each species of animal to drink simultaneously ;

- (iv) all animals, other than animals being detained in accordance with the provisions of this Order or of any licence granted thereunder, are excluded from the premises ;
- (v) animals of different species are not detained in the same pen or enclosure, and not more than forty cattle or forty swine or one hundred sheep are detained together in any one pen or enclosure ;
- (vi) the animals are supervised by experienced and competent stock men ;
- (vii) separate detention pens are provided on the premises for the purpose of segregating animals which are ailing or which disturb other animals detained on the premises ;
- (viii) all reasonable facilities are afforded to an inspector or to any constable for the examination of the animals and the observation of their treatment during detention.

Notification of arrival at approved premises

5. It shall be the duty of the person having charge of any approved premises—

- (a) to notify to an inspector of the Ministry the anticipated time of arrival of any consignment of animals to be rested therein, such notification to be given not more than forty-eight and not less than twelve hours before such anticipated time of arrival, and
- (b) to notify with all practicable speed to an inspector of the Ministry and to the local authority at the commencement of the rest period of any consignment of animals—
 - (i) the number of each species of animal in the consignment ;
 - (ii) the actual time of its arrival on the approved premises ; and
 - (iii) the place from which it was despatched.

Certificate of detention to be produced on loading

6.—(1) It shall be unlawful to load into any vessel or aircraft any animal required to be rested under this Order unless at the time of loading it is accompanied by a valid certificate signed by a veterinary inspector stating that he examined the animal at the approved premises specified in the certificate and found it fit to be shipped, to which certificate is appended a statement signed by the person having charge of the approved premises on which the animal was rested to the effect that it was detained there throughout the whole of the rest period specified in the statement.

(2) A certificate issued by a veterinary inspector under the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article shall specify the date and time of the examination made by the inspector and shall cease to be valid for the purposes of this Article after the expiry of eighteen hours from the time of the examination specified therein.

(3) Such certificate and statement as aforesaid shall be delivered to the master of the vessel or pilot of the aircraft (as the case may be) in which the animal is to be loaded, and shall be produced on demand to any inspector, constable or officer of Customs and Excise.

Notification by veterinary inspector of unfitness of animals for carriage by ship or aircraft and power to require disembarkation of unfit animals

7.—(1) Where a veterinary inspector is of opinion that any animal required to be rested under this Order or in respect of which a licence has been granted under Article 9 of this Order cannot, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause be carried without unnecessary suffering, or that the calving, lambing or farrowing (as the case may be) of the animal during transit is reasonably probable, he may—

- (a) place a mark upon the animal and serve a notice on the person in charge of the animal and also when practicable, on the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft (as the case may be) prohibiting the carriage of the animal, and until such notice is withdrawn by an inspector, it shall be unlawful to carry the animal by sea or by air ;
- (b) in the case of an animal already loaded into a vessel or aircraft, serve a notice on the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft (as the case may be) in which the animal is loaded requiring him to unload the animal from the vessel or aircraft ;
- (c) serve a notice on any person having charge of the animal, requiring him to comply with such conditions as to rest or other treatment of the animal as the inspector may specify in the notice.

(2) If any person on whom a notice issued under the provisions of this Article has been served fails to comply with any requirement of such notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Prohibition of Voyages during adverse weather

8. Animals which are required to be rested under this Order or in respect of which a licence has been granted under Article 9 of this Order shall not be carried on any voyage of a vessel if, in the judgment of the master of the vessel, there are reasonable grounds for anticipating that, owing to adverse weather conditions, the voyage would be attended by serious injury or suffering to, or loss of life among the animals.

Exemption for special purposes

9.—(1) The Minister or Secretary of State may grant a licence exempting from some or all of the provisions of this Order any animal which he is satisfied—

- (a) is a pedigree animal intended for use for breeding ; or
- (b) will travel before reaching the place at which it is to be loaded in the vessel or aircraft a distance so short that compliance with some or all of the provisions of this Order is unnecessary.

(2) An application for any licence under this Article shall be made in such manner and within such time as may be required by the Minister or Secretary of State, and any licence so granted may have attached thereto such conditions as the Minister or Secretary of State may impose for the prevention of unnecessary suffering in transit.

(3) Failure to comply with any term of a licence issued under the provisions of this Article shall be an offence against the Act.

Disinfection of approved premises

10.—(1) An inspector may give notice in writing to the person having charge of approved premises requiring the cleansing and disinfection of the whole or any part of those premises, or of any fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things, or prescribing the method of disposal of dung, food or litter.

(2) When such notice shall have been given the approved premises or such part thereof as may be specified in the notice or such things as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall not be used for animals unless and until the cleansing and disinfection required by the said notice has been carried out to the satisfaction of an inspector, and dung, food or litter shall not be disposed of otherwise than in accordance with the notice.

Execution and enforcement

11. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Approvals or licences made under revoked orders

12. Any approval or licence of the Minister or the Secretary of State made or having effect under, any order revoked by this Order, if in force immediately before the coming into operation thereof, shall thenceforth have effect under and by virtue of this Article until altered or revoked by the Minister or the Secretary of State.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 6th May 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 7th May 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order requires that any cattle, sheep or swine which are to be exported from Great Britain to any place outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or the Republic of Ireland, whether by sea or by air, shall be rested at premises approved by the Minister or the Secretary of State for Scotland for at least ten hours before they are loaded in the vessel or aircraft in which they are to be carried. It requires the provision of adequate and accessible food and water and shelter and bedding and limits the number of each species of animal which may be put at one time into any one pen or enclosure on approved premises.

It further provides that animals may not be loaded into any vessel or aircraft unless a veterinary inspector has certified that he has examined the animals and found them fit to be shipped and empowers an inspector appointed by the Minister or by the local authority to prohibit the carriage of any animal or to require an animal to be removed from a vessel or aircraft if it is likely to be exposed to unnecessary suffering during transit.

The carrying of animals is also prohibited when the master of a vessel anticipates adverse weather conditions during the voyage.

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1969 No. 1784

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Export of Horses (Protection) Order 1969

Made - - - - 12th December 1969

Coming into Operation—

Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 11(1), 11(2),
11(4), 14(2)(a)(ii) and
14(2)(b) -

1st June 1970

Remainder - - - 1st January 1970

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 20, 23 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), as extended to horses by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1952(c) and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(d), and by section 2 of the Ponies Act 1969(e), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Export of Horses (Protection) Order 1969, shall come into operation on 1st January 1970, except for Articles 3, 4, 5, 6, 11(1), 11(2), 11(4), 14(2)(a)(ii) and 14(2)(b), which shall come into operation on 1st June 1970.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“animals” means cattle, sheep and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine, horses, asses, mules and jennets;

“approved disinfectant” means a disinfectant approved for the time being for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(f);

“approved premises” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3(1) of this order;

“exempted horse” means a horse which is exempted from examination under section 37 of the Act by any of the provisions of the Export of Horses (Excepted Cases) Order 1969(g);

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.I. 1952/1236 (1952 I, p. 128).

(d) 1954 c. 39. (e) 1969 c. 28.

(f) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320; 1938 I, p. 303).

(g) S.I. 1969/1742 (1969).

“horse” includes pony, ass and mule;

“inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or by a local authority and, when used in relation to a person appointed by the said Minister, includes a veterinary inspector;

“local authority” means a local authority for the purposes of the Act;

“master” includes any person having the charge or command of a vessel, except the pilot;

“the Minister” in its application to horses shipped or intended to be shipped from England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, means the Secretary of State;

“pilot”, in relation to an aircraft, means the pilot or other person having the command or charge of the aircraft;

“pony” means any horse not more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands in height, except a foal travelling with its dam if the dam is over $14\frac{1}{2}$ hands;

“rest period” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3(2) of this order;

“shipped” means carried by sea or air and “shipment” shall be construed accordingly;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this order and the order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Provision for the resting of horses before export

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this order, it shall be unlawful to ship or attempt to ship or cause or permit to be shipped any horse from any place in Great Britain to any place outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, unless immediately before being loaded in the vessel or aircraft in which it is to be carried it has been rested by detention for the rest period defined by the succeeding paragraph of this Article on premises (hereinafter referred to as “approved premises”) which are:—

(a) at or near the place of loading;

(b) provided with adequate protection against the weather;

(c) provided with facilities, including adequate lighting, to allow satisfactory supervision of horses throughout the detention period and for each horse to be individually inspected;

(d) provided with suitable facilities for tying horses; and

(e) approved in writing for that purpose, in England and Wales by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or in Scotland by the Secretary of State, which approval may be granted subject to such conditions as to the duration of the approval and otherwise as the said Minister or the Secretary of State may see fit to impose, and in particular subject to a condition (in addition to any limitation imposed by Article 4(b)(v) hereof) limiting the total number of horses to be rested on the premises at any one time.

(2) The rest period shall be a period of not less than 10 hours which shall include at least 3 consecutive hours between sunrise and sunset, and in respect of

any horse detained on approved premises in any pen or enclosure shall commence at the time of entry into such pen or enclosure of the last horse of the group to be rested thereon.

Provided always that if during the rest period of any horses, other horses are introduced into the pen or enclosure where horses already resting are detained, then the rest period of the horses already detained therein shall be deemed to have commenced at the time of the entry of the last of the horses so introduced.

(3) It shall be unlawful to load into any vessel or aircraft any horse required to be rested under this Article unless at the time of loading it is accompanied by a certificate signed by the person having charge of the approved premises on which the horse has been rested in accordance with the requirements of this Article to the effect that it was detained there throughout the whole of the rest period specified in the certificate.

Conditions of use of approved premises

4. No person having the charge or control of any approved premises shall use them or cause or permit them to be used for the rest period of any horses—

(a) except in accordance with such conditions, if any, as the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State may have attached to his approval of the premises, and

(b) unless during the whole of the rest period of any horses—

- (i) sufficient clean bedding is provided;
- (ii) an adequate supply of wholesome and palatable food suitable for horses is provided in racks or troughs which are easily accessible to the horses and are such as by their number, dimensions and disposition enable all the horses to eat simultaneously;
- (iii) an adequate supply of wholesome water is provided in suitable receptacles easily accessible to the horses;
- (iv) all animals, other than horses being detained in accordance with the provisions of this order or of any licence granted under it, are excluded from the premises;
- (v) not more than 10 horses are detained together in any one pen or enclosure;
- (vi) any horse (other than a mare which has a foal at foot) with shod hind feet is either penned by itself or suitably tied by the head in such a manner that it cannot injure any other horse;
- (vii) any mare which has a foal at foot is kept separate (with its foal) from any other horse, and any stallion is kept separate from any other horse;
- (viii) separate pens or enclosures are provided for horses which are ailing or which disturb other horses detained on the premises and any such horses are placed in such pens and enclosures;
- (ix) the horses are supervised by experienced and competent attendants;
- (x) all reasonable facilities are afforded to an inspector or to any police officer for observation of the horses during detention.

Cleansing and disinfection

5.—(1) No person shall use any pen, fitting or utensil on approved premises in connection with the detention of horses for a rest period under the provisions

of this order unless such pen, fitting or utensil has before each occasion on which it is so used been—

- (a) scraped and swept, and any scrapings, dung, litter or other matter removed or burnt; and
- (b) thoroughly washed and scrubbed with water and thereafter thoroughly disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

(2) An inspector may give notice in writing to the person having charge of approved premises requiring the cleansing and disinfection of the whole or any part of those premises or of any pen, fitting, utensil or other thing, or prescribing the method of disposal of dung, food, litter or other matter.

(3) When such notice shall have been given the approved premises or such part thereof as may be specified in the notice or such things as are mentioned in the previous paragraph of this Article (as the case may be) shall not be used for horses unless and until the cleansing and disinfection required by the said notice has been carried out to the satisfaction of an inspector, and dung, food, litter or other matter shall not be disposed of otherwise than in accordance with the notice.

Notification of arrival at approved premises

6. It shall be the duty of the person having the charge or control of any approved premises—

- (a) to give to an inspector of the Ministry and to the local authority not less than 48 hours notice of the anticipated time of arrival of any consignment of horses to be rested therein, and
- (b) to notify with all practicable speed to an inspector of the Ministry and to the local authority at the commencement of the rest period of any consignment of horses—
 - (i) the number of horses in the consignment;
 - (ii) the actual time of arrival at the premises of the last horse in the consignment; and
 - (iii) the place or places from which the consignment was despatched.

Restriction on the export of exempted horses

7. Subject to the provisions of this order, it shall be unlawful to ship or attempt to ship or to cause or permit to be shipped any exempted horse other than a horse of the description mentioned in the proviso to this Article, from any place in Great Britain to any place outside the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man unless immediately before shipment the horse has been inspected in accordance with the provisions of this order by a veterinary inspector and has been certified in writing by him to be capable of being conveyed to the destination to which it is to be shipped and disembarked without unnecessary suffering.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to an exempted horse shipped from any place in Great Britain to any place outside Europe.

Inspection of exempted horses and ponies

8.—(1) Any inspection of an exempted horse for the purposes of this order or of a pony for the purposes of section 37(4A) of the Act (which requires any pony shipped from Great Britain outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man to undergo veterinary inspection) shall be made immediately before shipment at a place to be approved by a veterinary inspector, and having such facilities for the inspection of horses as may reasonably be required by him.

(2) It shall be the duty of any person exporting any exempted horse required to be inspected under this order or any pony to provide all reasonable assistance to the veterinary inspector making the inspection.

Expiry of certificate of veterinary inspection

9. Any certificate of veterinary inspection issued under this order or pursuant to section 37(4A) of the Act shall specify the date and time of the inspection and shall cease to be valid for the purposes of this order or of the Act (as the case may be) after the expiry of 18 hours from the time at which the inspection was carried out.

Notification by veterinary inspector of unfitness for travel of a horse

10. Where a veterinary inspector is of opinion that any exempted horse inspected under the provisions of this order or any pony inspected pursuant to section 37(4A) of the Act cannot be conveyed to its destination and disembarked without unnecessary suffering, he may—

- (a) place a mark upon the horse (or pony) and serve a notice on the person in charge of it and also, when practicable, upon the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft (as the case may be) prohibiting the shipment of the horse (or pony), and until such notice is withdrawn by a veterinary inspector, it shall be unlawful to ship the horse (or pony);
- (b) in the case of a horse (or pony) already loaded into a vessel or aircraft, serve a notice on the master of the vessel or the pilot of the aircraft (as the case may be) in which it is loaded requiring him to unload it;
- (c) serve a notice on any person having charge of the horse (or pony) requiring him to comply with such conditions as to rest or other treatment of it before it is shipped as the veterinary inspector may specify in the notice.

Exemptions from resting and veterinary inspection

11.—(1) Nothing in this order shall require the resting before shipment of any horse (other than a pony) which is shipped from any place in Great Britain to any place which is in the Republic of Ireland or which is outside Europe.

(2) Nothing in this order shall require the resting before shipment of any horse in respect of which a written certificate has been issued by a steward or the secretary of the Jockey Club pursuant to section 40 of the Act (which relates to thoroughbred horses shipped for the purpose of being run in a race or breeding).

(3) The Minister may grant a licence exempting from the provisions of Article 3 or of Article 7 of this order (or of both of them) any horse (other than a pony) which he is satisfied—

- (a) is intended for exhibition, jumping, polo or racing;
- (b) is a thoroughbred horse intended for breeding;
- (c) by reason of special circumstances does not require resting before shipment, or veterinary inspection; or
- (d) is a foal travelling with its dam if the dam is a horse exempted under the foregoing provisions of this paragraph.

(4) The Minister may grant a licence exempting from the provision of Article 3 of this order any pony which he is satisfied by reason of special circumstances does not require resting before shipment.

Licences

12.—(1) An application for any licence which may be granted under this order shall be made to the Minister, in such form and manner as the Minister may require, 7 days before the intended date of shipment of the horse to which the application relates (or within such lesser period as the Minister may at his discretion allow), and any licence so granted may have attached thereto such conditions as the Minister may think fit for the prevention of unnecessary suffering in transit.

(2) Failure to comply with any term of a licence issued under this order shall be an offence against the Act.

Requirements in respect of ponies intended for export

13.—(1) In the case of any pony intended for shipment from any port in Great Britain to any port outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man in respect of which the Minister is required under the provisions of section 37(4A) of the Act to be satisfied that it is intended for breeding, riding or exhibition, and is of not less value than the relevant amount specified in that section, the owner or other person intending to ship the pony shall furnish to the Minister 7 days before the intended date of shipment of the pony (or within such lesser period as the Minister may at his discretion allow) such evidence as the Minister may require—

- (a) as to the purpose for which the pony is intended to be used after export; and
- (b) as to the value of the pony.

(2) Upon receipt of evidence under the foregoing provisions of this Article which he considers satisfactory as to the aforesaid requirements of the said section 37(4A) of the Act the Minister shall issue to the person submitting such evidence a certificate to that effect.

Production of certificates and licences

14.—(1) Any certificate issued under Article 3, Article 7 or Article 13 of this order, and any licence issued under Article 11 thereof shall be delivered at the time of shipment to the master of the vessel or pilot of the aircraft on which the horse or pony to which the certificate or licence relates is loaded, who shall on demand produce the same to any police officer, or any officer of the Minister or of the local authority or Customs and Excise and allow such person to take a copy or extract from any such certificate or licence.

(2) It shall be unlawful for the master of any vessel or the pilot of any aircraft to permit to be shipped—

- (a) any exempted horse to which Article 7 of this order applies unless there has been delivered to him in respect thereof—
 - (i) a certificate under Article 7 of this order or a licence in lieu under Article 11 thereof; and
 - (ii) a certificate under Article 3 of this order or a licence in lieu under Article 11 thereof.
- (b) a pony unless there has been delivered to him in respect thereof a certificate under Article 3 of this order or a licence in lieu under Article 11 thereof.

Information to be given about proposed shipment

15. Where under the provisions of this order or of section 37(4A) of the Act any exempted horse or any pony has to be inspected by a veterinary inspector the person making application for such inspection shall if the Minister so requires supply 7 days before the date of shipment (or within such lesser period as the Minister may at his discretion allow), such information in writing as the Minister, having regard to the circumstances of the case, consider necessary for the purpose of ensuring that the horse or pony is properly inspected.

Local Authority to enforce Order

16. This order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Revocation

17.—(1) The Exported Horses Protection Order 1966(a) is hereby revoked.

(2) Any certificate or licence insofar as it relates to a horse over 14½ hands in height or to a foal travelling with its dam where the dam is such a horse made or having effect under the aforesaid order, if in force immediately before the coming into operation of this order, shall thenceforth have effect under and by virtue of this Article.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 12th December 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 12th December 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts with amendments the Exported Horses Protection Order 1966.

Horses (other than ponies) exempted from the veterinary examination required by section 37 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 and which are exported from Great Britain to any place in Europe outside the United Kingdom, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are required immediately

before export to undergo inspection by a veterinary inspector and to be certified by him to be capable of being conveyed to their destination and disembarked without unnecessary suffering. In the case of ponies intended for export (further to section 37(4A) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950) administrative arrangements for a veterinary inspection etc. are also laid down. The order further empowers a veterinary inspector to prohibit the carriage of any horse or to require removal of any horse from a vessel or aircraft if it is likely to be exposed to unnecessary suffering during transit. All these provisions take effect from 1st January 1970.

From 1st June 1970, the order also requires horses (including ponies) exported from Great Britain outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man to be rested at approved premises for at least 10 hours before loading into the vessel or aircraft in which they are to be exported. It requires the provision of adequate and accessible food and water and shelter and bedding, and limits the number of horses which may be put at one time into any one pen or enclosure. An exemption is made in respect of horses (other than ponies) shipped to the Republic of Ireland or outside Europe.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1952 No. 1291

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952

Made - - - - - 1st July, 1952

Coming into Operation :

(a) *Articles 4 (7) and 17 (2) 1st January, 1953*

(b) *The remainder of the Order 1st September, 1952*

Whereas for certain purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), the definition of the expression “animals” in that Act is by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order, 1952(b), extended so as to comprise horses, asses, mules and jennets.

Now, therefore, the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 1, 20 and 23 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders as follows:

Short Title and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952 and shall except as provided in Articles 4 (7) and 17 (2) come into operation on the first day of September, 1952.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Act of 1950” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950;

“Approved disinfectant” means any disinfectant which is an approved disinfectant for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order, of 1936(c);

“Fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food for horses;

“Horse” includes ass, mule and jennet;

“Inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1950 by the Minister or by a Local Authority and, when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry, includes a veterinary inspector; and “Veterinary Inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister;

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses;

“Master” includes every person (except a pilot) having charge or command of a vessel;

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and “Ministry” shall be construed accordingly;

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.I. 1952 No. 1236. (c) S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 191) I, p. 303.

“Owner” in relation to any vessel, includes any charterer or other person having the control and management of the vessel ;

“Person” includes a body corporate ;

“Port” includes place ;

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(d), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Conditions relating to carriage of horses by sea

3. No vessel shall be used for the carriage of any horse by sea to or from any port in Great Britain except in accordance with the provisions of the next following Article.

Conditions relating to vessels on which horses are carried

4. Subject to the provisions of paragraph (7) hereof, this Article shall apply to all vessels on which horses are carried by sea to or from a port in Great Britain.

Method of Carrying Horses, and Fittings of Vessels

(1) Each horse shall be carried athwartships either in a separate stall or in a portable box. Each stall and the movable fittings thereof shall be numbered for purposes of identification.

Provided that small ponies, asses, small mules, mares with foal at foot, and young unbroken horses may be carried together in pens of suitable size formed either by removing the division boards between a number of stalls and by fastening a sufficient number of boards to the front of the stanchions under the breast-rail to keep the animals in the pen, or by being constructed in some other equally suitable and effective manner.

(2) No horse shall be carried during the months of October to March inclusive on open or exposed decks except under a substantial and structurally sound watertight deck covering and in fittings constructed in accordance with this Article.

(3) Boxes shall be secured to the vessel separately and in such a manner as to prevent their displacement by the motion of the vessel.

(4) The flooring or deck covering of each box, stall or pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, either be of an anti-slip design approved by the Minister or be fitted with suitable wooden battens and be strewn with a sufficient quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(5) A horse while on a vessel shall be protected against injury or suffering from exposure to the weather.

(6) On any vessel any fittings used in connection with the carriage of horses shall be so constructed as to be of a substantial character and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather and resist the weight of any horse that may be thrown against them.

(7) On and after the first day of January, 1953, all fittings referred to in the First Schedule to this Order shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications therein prescribed.

(8) The fittings or other parts of a vessel, box, stall or pen likely to cause injury or suffering to any horse shall be properly and securely fenced off or padded as the case may require. The head of any horse shall, if necessary, be protected from injury by the use of a suitable poll pad while it is being embarked and dis-embarked and during the voyage.

(9) Suitable provision shall be made for slinging horses when necessary.

Method of Securing Horses on Board

(10) Every stall and every box shall be provided with a strong head-stall with ropes attached on either side. In stalls the head-stalls shall be secured to the rings provided on the front of the stanchions or to the breast-rails so as to prevent the horses irritating and biting each other, and also to prevent their heads striking the deck above. In the case of horses carried in boxes, the head-stall shall be placed on each horse before it enters a box and each box shall have strong rings securely fastened to the sides of the corner uprights (well below the level of the top of the doors) to which the head ropes shall be fastened in such a manner as to prevent the horse getting its front legs over the top of the door.

Passage-Ways

(11) Every part of a vessel where horses are carried shall be provided with passage-ways giving free frontal access at all times to every stall or box, of a minimum width of three feet from the inside of the breast-rail (in the case of any single row of stalls) or from the front of boxes, as the case may be, and except in the case of vessels fitted before the date of this Order when carrying horses between Ireland or Northern Ireland and Great Britain a minimum width of six feet from the inside of the breast-rails between two rows of stalls in which the horses face each other. All such passage-ways shall be kept free of obstruction. The top of a hatch-way shall not be deemed to be a passage-way, unless in the case of 'tween decks (a) the coamings do not exceed one foot in height, and (b) the hatches are on and covered with tarpaulins, and (c) the stalls are sufficiently far back to prevent the head of the horse extending beyond the coaming into the hatch-way.

Light

(12) All parts of a vessel over which horses pass, or in which they are carried, shall be properly lighted by lights placed at a distance of not more than twenty feet from each other, and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of each horse.

Saving for Certain Voyages

(13) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall not apply to the carriage of any horse on a voyage of a vessel that involves only passage through partially smooth water, or the smooth water of an estuary, or on a river, canal or other inland water, but the fittings of the vessel shall be such as to protect any horse so carried from injury and suffering and provision shall be made in order to prevent any horse from slipping by strewing the deck with sand or other suitable substance.

Ventilation

(14) All parts of the vessel in or on which any horse is carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated and no part below deck shall be used for the carriage of any horse unless in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways such part of the vessel is provided with mechanical means of ventilation by electric fans or otherwise, sufficient to ensure the removal of foul air and an adequate supply of fresh air at all times for every horse carried in that part of the vessel. Cowls shall be marked in such a manner as to indicate whether they are for the purposes of supply or exhaust, and the compartment ventilated thereby shall be indicated on each cowl.

Drainage

(15) Suitable provision shall be made for the drainage of urine from the parts of the vessel used for the carriage of horses.

Feeding and Watering

(16) Any horse carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than six hours shall, while on board, be provided by the owner of the vessel with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water. Provided that if the horses are fed and watered within one hour before the start of the voyage, it shall not be necessary to feed or water them for a further twelve hours. Suitable receptacles shall at all times be provided for feeding horses with hay. Proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the storage of food, so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

Attendance

(17) The owner of any vessel on which horses are carried shall cause the vessel to be provided with a sufficient number of competent persons to ensure the efficient watering, feeding, and care of the horses during the voyage.

Approaches, Gangways and Other Apparatus

(18) Approaches, gangways, passage-ways, cages and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading or movement of horses on or from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or suffering shall not be caused to the horses.

Overcrowding

(19) A vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or suffering to the horses carried thereon or therein.

Injured Horses, etc.

(20) If any horse on a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured so as to be incapable of being disembarked without cruelty, the master of the vessel may, and shall where so required by Section 39 of the Act of 1950, forthwith cause that horse to be slaughtered. The person in charge of the horse shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel.

Killing Instruments

(21) Any vessel on which a horse is carried shall carry a proper killing instrument, to be approved by the Minister for that purpose, and it shall be the duty of the owner of the vessel and the master thereof to see that the vessel is provided with such an instrument together with sufficient ammunition. The master, if so required by an Inspector, shall produce the instrument and ammunition for his inspection.

Plans to be furnished in certain cases

(22) When any vessel is fitted or refitted after the coming into operation of this paragraph for the carriage of horses to or from a port in Great Britain, the owners of the vessel shall cause the Minister to be furnished in duplicate with plans showing the general arrangement of the fittings and a longitudinal section showing in detail the proposed fittings.

Exemption for Through Traffic

5. This Order shall not apply to any vessel on which a horse is shipped from any port outside Great Britain to another port outside Great Britain provided that if the vessel calls at any port in Great Britain during the voyage, no horse is landed from the vessel at that port.

Conditions relating to vessels in which horses are carried from a port in Great Britain

6. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all vessels on which horses are carried by sea from a port in Great Britain.

Power to require stalls to be kept in reserve

(1) An Inspector may at his discretion require a certain proportion of stalls in a vessel to remain empty in such positions as may seem to him desirable.

Unfavourable Weather

(2) No horses shall be carried on any voyage of a vessel if in the judgment of the master of the vessel, there are reasonable grounds at the time of sailing for expecting that owing to adverse weather conditions the voyage would be attended by serious injury or suffering to, or loss of life among the horses.

Bargeing

7. No horses shall be embarked on an open barge for the purpose of transhipment to a vessel or of landing from a vessel.

Provided that this Article shall not apply to a horse carried in a properly constructed box in a barge in either direction between a quay and a vessel if the box is properly lashed to the bottom and side of the barge and is transferred with the horse direct to the vessel in which it is to be shipped or to the quay as the case may be.

Carriage of Unfit Horses

8. No horse shall be permitted by the consignor or any person in charge thereof to be embarked in a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Great Britain if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause, it cannot be carried without avoidable suffering during the intended passage.

Carriage of Clipped Horses

9. A horse which is insufficiently protected against the weather by its natural coat shall not be shipped unless it is provided by the consignor with a suitable rug.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places

10. At any place where horses are put on board or landed from vessels in Great Britain provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the Minister for water to be supplied to any horse without charge immediately before it is put on board and immediately after landing.

Provision to be made at Unshipping Places

11. At any place where horses are landed from vessels in Great Britain provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the Minister for the speedy and convenient landing of the horses and for a supply of food for them, and, on the request of an Inspector or any person having charge of a horse so landed, food shall be supplied to it at the landing place by the occupier thereof at a reasonable price.

Facilities to be given to Inspectors to make Voyages on Vessels

12. The owner and the master of any vessel shall give all reasonable facilities to an Inspector to enter any vessel on which horses are being shipped from a port in Great Britain, and to make voyages thereon, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act of 1950 and of any Order made thereunder are complied with.

Returns as to Casualties

13. The owner of a vessel on which provision is made for the regular carriage of horses to or from any port in Great Britain shall keep a record of all horses which have died or have been killed or seriously injured while on the vessel, and shall at the end of every month forthwith make a return to the Minister showing the total number of horses shipped on each voyage completed during the month, and whether any, and, if so, how many horses died or were killed or injured on each voyage and the cause of death or injury and the reason for slaughter.

Cleansing and Disinfection

Vessels

14.—(1) A vessel used for carrying horses by sea, or on a canal, river or inland navigation shall, after they have been landed at any port, and before any other cargo is taken on board at any port in Great Britain, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (a) all parts of the vessel and all fittings, boxes, pens, hurdles and utensils with which any horse or its droppings have come in contact shall be thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant, and shall then be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter and other matter shall be effectively removed therefrom ;
- (b) the aforesaid parts and fittings of the vessel and the other aforesaid things and any part of the vessel with which any discharge from the nostrils of any horse has come in contact shall, after being thoroughly washed or scoured with water, be disinfected by being coated, washed or saturated with an approved disinfectant.

(2) Any moveable gangway, passage-way, cage, or other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of any horse on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of any horse by sea, or on a canal, river or inland navigation, shall as soon as practicable after being so used be thoroughly washed or scoured with water and thereafter disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

(3) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes only short and frequent passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if the ferry-boat or vessel be cleansed and disinfected in the manner herein prescribed once in every period of twenty-four hours within which it is used for the carriage of horses.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article, any vessel or thing aforementioned in this Article shall forthwith be cleansed and disinfected as required by this Article by and at the expense of the owner or the person using or in charge of the same, at any time upon receipt by him of a notice in writing signed by an Inspector requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

Fodder and Litter

15. The scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter, broken or partly consumed fodder and other matter removed from any vessel required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected shall forthwith be effectually removed from contact with horses or destroyed by fire.

Enforcement

16. The provisions of this Order except where it is otherwise provided, shall be exercised and enforced by the Local Authority.

17.—(1) The Orders specified in the Second Schedule hereto are hereby revoked to the extent shown therein.

(2) Paragraph (7) of Article 5 and the Schedule therein referred to and paragraph (1) of Article 31 of the Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921(e), together with Article 4 (2) and Article 6 of the Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order of 1927(f), shall be revoked on the first day of January, 1953.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Article 4 (7))

SPECIFICATION FOR CERTAIN FITTINGS ON VESSELS CARRYING HORSES. DIMENSIONS OF STALLS

(1) The length from breast-rail to rear lining shall be not less than 7 ft. and not more than 8 ft.

(2) The breadth between division boards in the clear shall be not less than 2 ft. 4 in. and not more than 2 ft. 8 in. provided that in respect of five per cent. of total number of stalls the breadth shall be 2 ft. 8 in.

(3) The height from foot platform or if a foot platform is not required from the floor of the stall to the deck above shall be not less than 7 ft. in the clear; from foot platform or floor of the stall as the case may be to the underside of beam above not less than 6 ft. 6 in. in the clear; provided that no beam or projection from the deck above or any other obstruction the underside of which is less than 7 ft. in the clear from the platform or floor is in the stall area or corresponding area in the passage way within 3 ft. of the front of the stall. These requirements shall also apply in the case of portable boxes carried under deck cover.

Exemptions from this requirement may be granted in respect of vessels fitted for the carriage of horses before the date of this Order, provided that no exemption shall be granted if the height from the foot platform or floor of the stall as the case may be is less than 6 ft. 8 in. in the clear. Every such exemption shall include the condition that only horses of less than a specified size may be carried in the stalls to which the exemption applies.

(4) The height of division boards from platform to upper edge of top board shall be not less than 3 ft. 9 in. and not more than 4 ft.

(5) The height of breast-rail from platform to upper edge shall be not less than 3 ft. 9 in. at the centre.

(6) Front Stanchions. Stanchions shall be placed at the front corners of each stall except where suitable means for fastening the breast-rail on a bulkhead are available, and the bulkhead makes the provision of division boards unnecessary. The stanchions may be made of wood not less than 6 in. by 4 in. or of hard wood not less than 4 in. by 4 in. well planed all over with edges rounded off or alternatively of iron or steel. For stalls erected on an exposed deck the height of the stanchions shall be 7 ft. 6 in., and they shall be securely fastened to the deck by the use of suitable brackets, sockets, cant etc. and in the case of stalls in between decks they shall be firmly secured in position at head and foot.

The following fittings shall be attached to the stanchions:—

- (a) Suitable battens or cast iron or steel channels or angles fitted to form grooves to take division boards, breast-rail and toe board, with a stop fitted at the bottom of the groove to keep the lowest division board 3 in. from the floor of the stall. Alternatively for the breast-rail an iron bracket $\frac{5}{8}$ in. thick and 4 in. wide bolted to front of stanchion may be provided;
- (b) suitable means for keeping the breast-rail and division boards in position;
- (c) A strong iron ring in front immediately below bracket for breast-rail. Iron and steel stanchions shall be rounded off above the breast-rail.

(7) Rear stanchions must be placed at the rear corners of each stall except where suitable means can be provided for securing division boards at the sides of the ship or where a permanent bulkhead makes the use of division boards unnecessary. The method of securing the rear stanchions shall be similar to that required for front stanchions. For stalls erected on an exposed deck, the height of the rear stanchions shall be 6 ft. 8 in. and they shall be secured to the bulwark by means of iron clamps. The heel of each stanchion shall be securely fastened to the deck by means similar to those used for securing the front stanchions. The spacing and dimensions, except where otherwise required, shall correspond with those of the front stanchions.

(8) Notwithstanding the provisions of the last two preceding paragraphs, in the case of vessels fitted for the carriage of horses before the date of this Order, it shall not be necessary, when carrying horses on a direct voyage between a port situated on the East coast of Ireland between Rosslare and Greenore (inclusive) or a port in Northern Ireland and a port situated on the west coast of Great Britain between Fishguard and Glasgow (inclusive), for front stanchions and rear stanchions to be fitted at the corners of each stall provided:—

- (a) that front stanchions are placed at each end of every breast-rail, the length of which shall not exceed 8 ft.;
- (b) that the division boards between each stall, except where they are fitted to front stanchions, are securely fastened to the breast-rail and rear lining in such a manner as to prevent their displacement by pressure on the breast-rail; and
- (c) that the division boards between each stall, except where they are fitted to front stanchions, are two in number measuring not less than 9 in. by 2 in. placed one above the other so that the top edge of the top board is 3 ft. 9 in. above the foot platform, or, if it is not necessary to provide a foot platform under the provisions of this Order, the floor of the stall.

(9) Cants.—If the stanchions are secured to the deck by means of cants, the latter shall be made of hard wood, not less than 6 in. by 3 in., rounded at upper edge, running the whole length of the row of stalls, and securely fastened to the deck. Holes 5 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. shall be cut out where necessary to allow of drainage into scuppers.

(10) Toe-battens.—A board 7 in. high by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide shall be bolted to the front of the stanchions on the deck level or firmly secured thereto by the use of iron cleats, to act as a toe-batten to prevent the feet of a horse from slipping through the front of the stall under the breast-rail. Alternatively the toe-batten may be retained in position by being inserted in a groove formed by cast iron or steel channels attached to the sides of the stanchions. If the horses stand on a wooden deck with no foot platform it will be sufficient if a toe-batten 4 in. by 4 in. is firmly secured as an alternative to the 7 in. board, unless a cant is used for securing the stanchions in which case the cant will suffice for the purpose of a toe-batten.

(11) Except as provided in paragraph 8 of this Schedule division boards shall either be four in number, measuring 9 in. by 2 in., with 2 in. chocks fitted at the ends of the lower edge of the top, second and third boards, to give that amount of clearance, or three in number, measuring 11 in. by 2 in., with chocks

of sufficient size to provide a space of 6 in. between the top and the middle boards, and a space of 3 in. between the middle and bottom boards. The bottom board shall rest on the stop fitted at the bottom of the groove on the front stanchion and on a similar stop to be fitted to the rear stanchion, ship's side or bulkhead. The top board shall be of hard wood. The whole shall be well planed and smoothed, and the edges of the top board well rounded off. Each set of division boards shall show the number of the stall and be lettered with the letters of the alphabet, beginning with A at the bottom.

(12) Except as provided in paragraph 8 of this Schedule the breast-rail shall be not less than 9 in. by 2 in., the length to be according to width of stall. The whole shall be well planed and smoothed and the upper third shall be sheathed with zinc. The upper edge may be scalloped to prevent chafing. If necessary some means of preventing the board from moving sideways shall be adopted. The number of the stall shall be placed on each breast-rail.

(13) Foot platform.—Except when the floor is of an anti-slip design approved by the Minister every stall shall be provided with a foot platform which shall be movable. All platforms shall be so fitted as to rest flat on the floor level. The platforms shall be made of three $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards set 1 in. apart, and secured by battens the width of the stall. The foot battens, four in number, shall be of hardwood, and measure 3 in. by 3 in., with upper edges rounded off. One shall be placed 9 in. from the back, one 9 in. from the front, and one 12 in. either side of the centre of the platform, or in such other position as will afford the most effective foothold. The four battens shall be secured by galvanised iron screws $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in., well recessed below the top of the batten. Two battens 4 in. by 1 in. shall also be screwed on to the underneath surface of the platform 9 in. from either end, and cut through at the spaces between the boards to allow of drainage. As the size of the stalls may vary, the number of the stall shall be marked on each platform. If the horses are to stand on a wooden deck, foot platforms may be dispensed with, but battens shall be fixed to the deck in accordance with paragraph (4) of Article 4 of this Order.

(14) Rear Lining.—Stalls on an exposed deck shall be close lined from the deck to the roof with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards secured to the front of the rear stanchions. Other stalls shall be lined to a height of 5 ft. from platform with 9 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. boards, with a clearance of 3 in. between each board, and between the bottom board and the platform. In the case of a single row of stalls on the middle line and in special circumstances at sides of ship the lining shall consist of 2 in. boards, arranged similarly to the division boards and secured to the front of the rear stanchions, or fitted into channel bars or cleats on the stanchions. In the case of two rows of stalls back to back between decks, stanchions 4 in. by 3 in. spaced 5 ft. apart shall be fixed by means of wedges driven tightly at head and heel. The stanchions shall be lined on both sides to a height of 5 ft. from platform with 9 in. by 1 in. boards with a clearance of 3 in. between boards and between the bottom board and the platform. All boards shall be planed and smoothed and upper edge of top board shall be rounded off. Wooden fillets 2 in. by 2 in. or suitable iron cleats shall be screwed on to rear lining at suitable spaces according to the width of the stalls, to form grooves for taking the division boards.

(15) Rafters and Roofing.—The following shall be used in the case of all stalls on open decks. (a) Rafters to carry the roof shall be $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. by 3 in. timber; each rafter shall be bolted to a front and rear stanchion, and shall extend 2 ft. beyond the front stanchion and 6 in. beyond the rear stanchion. A 4 in. by 3 in. "fore and after" shall be bolted to the upper ends of the rear stanchions and a similar "fore and after" shall be bolted to the upper ends of the front stanchions. (b) Roof shall consist of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. timber tongued and grooved which shall run fore and aft, and cover the whole length of the rafters, to which it shall be nailed. The whole shall be covered with weather proof material.

(16) The ends of a row of stalls erected on an open deck shall be closely boarded with $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. timber boards. Stalls on open decks shall be provided with suitable screens made of weather proof material and fastened to the roof of the stall at its front edge and to the deck cants.

(17) Stalls on open decks shall be secured by means of such iron bars, stays, clamps, etc., as may be approved by the Minister.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Article 17 (1))

ORDERS REVOKED ON THE DATE OF COMING INTO OPERATION OF ARTICLE 17 (1)

Departmental Number	Date	Short Title	Extent of Revocation
791	21st December, 1921	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921 (g)	Article 5, except for paragraph (7) thereof: Articles 6 to 12 (inclusive) Articles 20 to 22 (inclusive) Article 26 Article 27 Article 29
1346	26th June, 1923	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order of 1923 (h)	The whole Order
4501	7th November, 1927	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order of 1927 (i)	The whole Order except Articles 4 (2) and 6

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order re-enacts with minor amendments the provisions of previous Orders relating to the carriage of horses by sea from ports in Great Britain, and extends them to horses shipped to Great Britain from overseas.

(g) S.R. & O. 1921 No. 2008.

(h) S.R. & O. 1923 No. 733.

(i) S.R. & O. 1927 (No. 1052) p. 92.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1958 No. 1272

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Horses (Sea Transport) Amendment Order, 1958

Made - - - - 31st July, 1958

Coming into Operation 18th August, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 1, 23 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), (as extended to horses by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order, 1952(b)), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Horses (Sea Transport) Amendment Order, 1958, shall come into operation on 18th August, 1958.

Amendment of Article 4 of the Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952

2. Article 4 of the Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952(c) shall be altered as follows:—

- (a) immediately after paragraph (12), (which requires parts of a vessel where horses are carried to be properly lighted), the following paragraph shall be inserted—

“(12A) Where any horses are carried in a vessel on a voyage which takes more than twenty-four hours, lighting in those parts of the vessel in which the horses are carried shall, so far as may be consonant with the safe and proper working and management of the vessel, be dimmed between sunset and sunrise when not required at full strength.”

- (b) for paragraph (17), (which requires the owner of a vessel carrying horses to provide competent persons to care for them), there shall be substituted the following paragraph—

“(17) For the purpose of ensuring the efficient watering, feeding and care of horses during a voyage, the owner of any vessel on which horses are carried shall provide a competent person experienced in the handling of horses, and, where necessary, such number of assistants as will secure the proper care of the horses during the voyage.

Provided that this requirement shall not apply in the case of—

- (i) any horse intended for breeding, racing, jumping or exhibition,
or

- (ii) any polo pony

if such horse or pony is accompanied by a competent and experienced person as aforesaid provided by the consignor thereof."

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) S.I. 1952/1291 (1952 I, p. 146).

(b) S.I. 1952/1236 (1952 I, p. 128).

(c) immediately after paragraph (18) the following paragraph shall be inserted—

Access to holds, etc.

“(18A) After 17th August, 1959, any ship carrying horses below decks shall be provided with companion-ways, which will enable persons caring for the horses so carried to gain access to them if the main hatchways are battened down.”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-ninth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John Hare,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order amends the Horses (Sea Transport) Order, 1952 in three respects. It requires lighting in parts of a ship in which horses are carried to be dimmed at night when not required at full strength, and it substitutes for the requirement that a ship carrying horses shall be provided with competent persons to ensure the proper watering, feeding and care of the horses, the requirement that for these purposes the owner of such a ship shall provide a competent person experienced in the handling of horses, and, where necessary, a sufficient number of assistants. The Order also provides that all ships carrying horses below decks shall be provided with means of access to the animals in addition to the main hatchways.

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1928.
(4612.)

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 4. Necessary Qualifications for Animals admitted into an Approved Quarantine Station.
 5. Movement of animals from an Approved Quarantine Station to a vessel for Shipment.
 6. Restriction on use of Fodder, Litter, &c., in an Approved Quarantine Station.
 7. Restriction on Access of unauthorised persons to an Approved Quarantine Station.
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(4612.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 30TH MARCH, 1928.)

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Approval by Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries of Premises as Quarantine Station for Animals intended for Export.

1.—(1) The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, hereinafter referred to as the Minister, may specially approve and authorise the use of any specified premises in Great Britain as a quarantine station for animals intended for export to a place of destination outside Great Britain in accordance with the provisions and for the purposes of this Order, and subject to such other conditions and rules as the Minister may prescribe; and it shall not be lawful to use any premises for the said purposes which have not been so approved and authorised.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928.

(2) Premises approved and authorised for use as a quarantine station for the said purposes, hereinafter referred to as an approved quarantine station, shall not, whilst such approval is operative, be used for any other purpose.

(3) The Minister may at any time revoke any approval and authority given by him for the use of specified premises as a quarantine station for the purposes of this Order and thereupon the said premises shall cease to be an approved quarantine station.

Restriction of use of approved quarantine station to certain animals.

2. An animal shall not be moved into an approved quarantine station nor from an approved quarantine station to any vessel for shipment or elsewhere except with permission in writing granted by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry and subject to and in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Application for admission of animals to an approved quarantine station to be in prescribed form.

3. Every application for permission to move an animal into an approved quarantine station shall be made on the forms and subject to the stipulations prescribed by or on behalf of the Minister.

Necessary Qualifications for Animals admitted into an Approved Quarantine Station.

4.—(1) Permission for the movement of an animal into an approved quarantine station shall not be granted except in respect of:—

- (a) an animal which has been on premises in Great Britain situate outside a radius of at least 15 miles from any place on which cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, has been certified under the Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders of the Minister thereunder to exist during the period of three calendar months immediately preceding the date of the granting of the permission;
- (b) an animal on premises in Great Britain on which all the animals have been examined, after the date of application for admission by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry and certified by him to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia; and
- (c) an animal which is intended for movement from the quarantine station, after the expiry of the prescribed period of quarantine therein, direct to a vessel for export in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928.

(2) An animal when being moved to an approved quarantine station with permission granted under this Order, shall be accompanied by a declaration signed by the owner of the animal at the time of the movement or by his authorised agent to the effect

- (i) that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is free from any contagious or parasitic disease and that during the three months immediately preceding the movement the animal has not been exposed to infection; and
- (ii) that the animal has been consigned to the quarantine station in a vehicle or vehicles which have been cleansed and disinfected in accordance with directions given by an Inspector of the Ministry.

Movement of animals from an Approved Station to a vessel for Shipment.

5.—(1) Permission under this Order authorising the movement of an animal from an approved quarantine station to a vessel for shipment shall not be granted unless the animal has, during the prescribed period of quarantine in the quarantine station, which period shall be of not less than fourteen days duration, remained free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia.

(2) An animal when being moved from an approved quarantine station to a vessel for shipment shall be accompanied by

- (a) the written permission required under this Order;
- (b) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry to the effect that the animal was admitted to the Quarantine Station in accordance with the provisions of this Order, has been detained and isolated in the Quarantine Station under the supervision of a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry for a period of not less than fourteen days and has during that period remained free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia.

(3) Fodder or litter supplied for the use of the animals during the voyage shall be obtained in Great Britain under permission given by or on behalf of the Minister and only from districts certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for a period of at least three calendar months immediately preceding the granting of such permission.

Restriction on Use of Fodder, Litter, etc., in an Approved Quarantine Station.

6. No fodder or litter shall be used for or about animals at an approved quarantine station or be moved into such station

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928.

except with permission given by or on behalf of the Minister and such permission shall be given only in respect of fodder or litter obtained from districts in Great Britain certified to have been free from foot-and-mouth disease for a period of at least three calendar months immediately preceding the granting of such permission.

Restriction on Access of unauthorised persons to an Approved Quarantine Station.

7. No person shall enter an approved quarantine station except with permission in writing given by or on behalf of the Minister. Any such permission shall contain any conditions as to personal disinfection or otherwise which the Minister may deem necessary to prevent the introduction or spread of contagious diseases of animals.

Offences.

8. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any rules made hereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

9. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

10. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, goats and swine;

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector;

“ Person ” includes a body corporate;

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Commencement.

11. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

Short Title.

12. This Order may be cited as Quarantine Stations (Regulations) Order of 1928.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this thirtieth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

J. Jackson,
Authorised by the Minister.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928
(No. 2).

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1928 (No. 2).

(4663.)

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(4663.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1928.)

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1928 (No. 2).

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

*Authorisation of Landing of Animals from Northern Ireland
for Exceptional Purpose.*

1.—(1) Subject as herein provided an animal shipped from the port of Belfast, Northern Ireland, on a vessel trading to London may be landed at the port of London for the purpose of being reshipped to a place of destination outside Great Britain after undergoing detention in accordance with the provisions of the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), as modified by this Order.

(2) The provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1923, and of any Order amending it, of the Irish Animals (Marking) Order of 1923 (No. 2) and of Article 4 of the Principal Order shall not apply in the case of an animal to which this Order applies.

(3) For the purposes of Section 5 of the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2) the premises at East India Dock, London, now in the occupation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and approved by the Ministry as a quarantine station for the purposes of the Principal Order shall be deemed to be an approved landing place.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928
(No. 2).

Regulations Applicable to Animals before and on Landing.

2.—(1) No animal shall be landed under the provisions of this Order unless and until there has been produced to a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry the certificates and declarations prescribed by this Article, namely:—

- (a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of Northern Ireland that during the three calendar months immediately preceding its movement to Belfast for shipment the animal has been located on premises in Northern Ireland situate outside a radius of at least 15 miles from any place on which cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia has been certified to exist during such period of three calendar months either by the Government of Northern Ireland or by the Government of the Irish Free State;
- (b) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of Northern Ireland that all the animals on the premises on which the animal was immediately before its movement to Belfast for shipment have been examined by him and found to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia;
- (c) a certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Government of Northern Ireland that every vehicle used for the conveyance of the animal from the said premises to the place of embarkation at Belfast was of a kind approved by that Government for the purpose, and that before the animal was loaded into any such vehicle the latter was cleansed and disinfected in accordance with directions given by the said Government;
- (d) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of Northern Ireland that immediately before shipment from Belfast he examined the animal and found it to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia, and that before being unloaded for embarkation on a vessel for shipment to London the part of the wharf and the gangways to be used by the animal, and also the pen or other accommodation set apart for its use on such vessel were cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and to his satisfaction;
- (e) a declaration signed by the master of the said vessel that during the voyage from Belfast no cattle, sheep,

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928
(No. 2).

goats, or other ruminating animals or swine not subject to this Order were carried on the said vessel;

- (f) a declaration signed by the owner of the animal or by his authorised agent to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is free from any contagious or parasitic disease and that during the three calendar months immediately preceding its movement to Belfast for shipment the animal has not been exposed to infection.

(2) No animal shall be landed under the provisions of this Order unless and until it has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry and has been certified by him to be free from symptoms of contagious disease.

(3) An animal landed under the provisions of this Order shall forthwith be moved in accordance with the provisions of a licence to be granted by an Inspector of the Ministry and under his supervision to the quarantine station described in Article 1 (3) hereof.

(4) On arrival at the said Quarantine Station the animal shall become subject to the provisions of the Principal Order as modified by this Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 (No. 2) and shall be read as one with the Principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.)

P. J. L. Kelland,

Authorised by the Minister.

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1929.

(4727.)

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Article.

1. Authorisation of Landing of Animals from Irish Free State for Exceptional Purpose.
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 3. Short Title.
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(4727.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 21st March, 1929.)

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1929.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

*Authorisation of Landing of Animals from Irish Free State for
Exceptional Purpose.*

1.—(1) Subject as herein provided an animal shipped from either the port of Dublin, or the port of Waterford, Irish Free State, on a vessel trading to London may be landed at the port of London for the purpose of being reshipped to a place of destination outside Great Britain after undergoing detention in accordance with the provisions of the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), as modified by this Order.

(2) The provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) Order of 1923, and of any Order amending it, of the Irish Animals (Marking) Order of 1923 (No. 2) and of Article 4 of the Principal Order shall not apply in the case of an animal to which this Order applies.

(3) For the purposes of Section 5 of the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2) the premises at East India Dock, London, now in the occupation of the Royal Agricultural

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929.

Society of England, and approved by the Ministry as a quarantine station for the purposes of the Principal Order, shall be deemed to be an approved landing place for animals from the Irish Free State landed under this Order.

Regulations Applicable to Animals before and on Landing.

2.—(1) No animal shall be landed under the provisions of this Order unless and until there has been produced to a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry the certificates and declarations prescribed by this Article, namely:—

- (a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of the Irish Free State that during the three calendar months immediately preceding its movement to Dublin or Waterford for shipment the animal has been located on premises in the Irish Free State situate outside a radius of at least 15 miles from any place on which cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease, or pleuro-pneumonia has been certified to exist during such period of three calendar months either by the Government of the Irish Free State or by the Government of Northern Ireland;
- (b) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of the Irish Free State that the animal to be shipped and all other animals on the premises on which the animal was immediately before its movement to Dublin or Waterford for shipment have been examined by him and found to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia;
- (c) a certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Government of the Irish Free State that every vehicle used for the conveyance of the animal from the said premises to the place of embarkation at Dublin or Waterford was of a kind approved by that Government for the purpose, and that before the animal was loaded into any such vehicle the latter was cleansed and disinfected in accordance with directions given by the said Government;
- (d) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of the Irish Free State that immediately before shipment from Dublin or Waterford he examined the animal and found it to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia, and that before being unloaded for embarkation on a vessel for shipment to London the part of the wharf and the gangways to be used by the animal, and also the pen or other accommodation, set apart for its use on such vessel were

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929.

cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and to his satisfaction;

- (e) a declaration signed by the master of the said vessel that during the voyage from Dublin or Waterford to London no cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminating animals or swine not subject to this Order were carried on the said vessel;
- (f) a declaration signed by the owner of the animal or by his authorised agent to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is free from any contagious or parasitic disease and that during the three calendar months immediately preceding its movement to Dublin or Waterford for shipment the animal has not been exposed to infection.

(2) No animal shall be landed under the provisions of this Order unless and until it has been examined by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry and has been certified by him to be free from symptoms of contagious disease.

(3) An animal landed under the provisions of this Order shall forthwith be moved in accordance with the provisions of a licence to be granted by an Inspector of the Ministry and under his supervision to the quarantine station described in Article 1 (3) hereof.

(4) On arrival at the said Quarantine Station the animal shall become subject to the provisions of the Principal Order as modified by this Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929, and shall be read as one with the Principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

(L.S.)

D. A. E. CABOT,

Authorised by the Minister.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929
(No. 2).

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1929 (No. 2).
(4732.)

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1. Provision for movement to London Quarantine Station of Animals landed from Channel Islands.
2. Regulations applicable to animals to which this Order applies.
3. Short Title.

(4732.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 10TH APRIL, 1929).

QUARANTINE STATIONS (REGULATION) ORDER OF
1929 (No. 2).

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

*Provision for movement to London Quarantine Station of
Animals landed from Channel Islands.*

1.—(1) Subject as herein provided, an animal landed at an Approved Landing Place in Great Britain from the Channel Islands under and in accordance with the provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1923, may be moved with the licence required under Article 28 of that Order to the premises at East India Dock, London, now in the occupation of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and approved by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries as a quarantine station for the purposes of the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1928 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), for the purpose of being re-shipped to a place of destination outside Great Britain after undergoing detention at the said quarantine station in accordance with the provisions of the Principal Order, as modified by this Order.

(2) An animal referred to in this Article shall not be landed at an approved landing place for the aforesaid purpose whilst the landing place is being used for the landing of any other animal or whilst any other animal remains in the landing place.

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929
(No. 2).

(3) Before any animal to which paragraph (1) of this Article applies is landed at an approved landing place the part of the landing place and the gangways and other apparatus and pens, hurdles or other things to be used by the animal shall be cleansed and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an Inspector of the Ministry.

(4) The provisions of Article 4 of the Principal Order shall not apply in the case of an animal to which this Order applies.

Regulations applicable to animals to which this Order applies.

2.—(1) The licence referred to in Article 1 (1) hereof shall not be granted in respect of the movement of an animal to which that Article applies to the aforesaid quarantine station unless and until there has been produced to a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry the certificates and declarations prescribed by this Article, namely:—

- (a) a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of Jersey or of the Government of Guernsey and its dependencies, as the case may be, that during the three calendar months immediately preceding the movement of the animal to the place of embarkation for shipment to Great Britain, no outbreak of cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease or pleuro-pneumonia has been certified to exist at any place within the jurisdiction of the said Government;
- (b) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of Jersey or of the Government of Guernsey and its dependencies, as the case may be, that the animal to be shipped and all other animals on the premises on which the animal was immediately before its movement to the place of embarkation have been examined by him and found to be free from cattle plague, foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia;
- (c) a certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Government of Jersey or of the Government of Guernsey and its dependencies, as the case may be, that every vehicle used for the conveyance of the animal from the said premises to the place of embarkation was of a kind approved by that Government for the purpose, and that before the animal was loaded into any such vehicle the latter was cleansed and disinfected in accordance with directions given by the said Government;
- (d) a certificate signed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Government of Jersey or of the Government of

Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929
(No. 2).

Guernsey and its dependencies, as the case may be, that before the animal was unloaded for embarkation on a vessel for shipment to Great Britain any part of the wharf and the gangways or loading boxes used by the animal, and also the pen and other accommodation set apart for its use on such vessel were cleansed and disinfected under his supervision and to his satisfaction;

- (e) a declaration signed by the master of the said vessel that during the voyage from the Channel Islands no cattle, sheep, goats or other ruminating animals or swine, other than animals intended to be landed in Great Britain for the purpose of being moved to the quarantine station described in Article 1 (1) of this Order were carried on the said vessel; and
- (f) a declaration signed by the owner of the animal or by his authorised agent to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal is free from any contagious or parasitic disease and that during the three calendar months immediately preceding its movement to the place of embarkation for shipment to Great Britain the animal has not been exposed to infection.

(2) On arrival at the Quarantine Station described in Article 1 (1) of this Order the animal shall become subject to the provisions of the Principal Order as modified by this Order.

Short Title.

3. This Order may be cited as the Quarantine Stations (Regulation) Order of 1929 (No. 2), and shall be read as one with the Principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this tenth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

(L.S.)

P. J. L. KELLAND,
Authorised by the Minister.

Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1927.

(4425.)

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(4425.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 4th April, 1927.)

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1927.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” except where it is otherwise expressly stated, means cattle, sheep, goats, all other ruminating animals, and swine.

“ Approved Disinfectant ” means *either* a five per cent. solution of standard phenol, *or* a disinfectant approved by the Minister for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926* if used at the dilution at which such disinfectant is so approved.

“ Cattle ” means bulls, oxen, cows, heifers, springers and calves.

“ Springer ” means a cow or heifer heavy in calf.

“ Dealer ” means a person habitually engaged in the trade or business of buying or selling animals (other than animals bred by him) but does not include a person who as auctioneer sells animals which are the property of another person.

“ Disease ” except where it is otherwise expressly stated, means anthrax, cattle-plague (that is to say rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab and swine fever.

“ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food for animals.

“ Imported Animals Wharf ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Minister for the Landing of imported animals intended for slaughter at the port of landing.

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector.

“ Landing Place ” means a part of a port approved by the Minister for the landing of imported animals other than animals intended for slaughter at the port of landing.

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“ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals.

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel (other than a pilot).

“ Person ” includes a body corporate.

“ Port ” includes place.

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“ The Minister ” and “ The Ministry ” mean the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Application of Order as regards Vessels and Animals carried thereon.

2. The provisions of this Order relating to vessels and animals carried on vessels shall, except where it is otherwise expressly stated, apply to any vessel on which animals are carried (a) from a port in Great Britain to any other port in Great Britain, (b) from a port in Great Britain to a port in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and (c) to a port in Great Britain from a port in Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and the said provisions shall also apply to the animals carried on any such vessel as aforesaid.

PART I.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS.

Provisions as to Vessels carrying Animals.

3. Animals shall not be carried on vessels to which this Order applies unless the vessels are fitted in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Parts of Vessels to be used.

(i) Animals other than sheep or pigs shall not be carried on the bridge or shelter deck. Pigs shall not be carried on the bridge or shelter deck between each first day of November and the next following thirty-first day of March (both days inclusive).

(ii) Animals may be carried on the main deck and decks below the main deck with the following exceptions:—

(a) In-calf cows and springers shall be carried on the main deck only; and milch cows shall also be carried on the main deck so far as they may be there accommodated;

(b) Between each first day of November and the next following thirty-first day of March (both days inclusive) animals shall not be carried on the main deck forward unless they are protected from exposure to

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the weather or the sea by an overhead covering and such other protection as may be approved by the Minister;

(c) Animals shall not be carried on the open main deck unless the bulwarks are at least six feet in height;

(d) Animals shall not be carried on the forecastle head.

(iii) Animals shall not be carried on any hatch above a compartment where other animals are carried, and shall in no other case be carried on hatches unless the coamings are flush with the deck.

(iv) Animals shall not be carried in any part of the vessel where, in the ordinary course of navigation, they would interfere with the proper management or ventilation of the vessel, or with the efficient working of the boats.

(v) All animals shall be carried in pens, unless they are confined in a suitable crate, box or other receptacle. A crate, box or other receptacle used for this purpose shall be so secured or fixed as to prevent its displacement by the motion of the vessel, and shall be so constructed and placed as to admit a proper supply of fresh air to the animals carried. Crates, boxes, or other receptacles containing animals shall not be carried in tiers.

Pens and Fittings of Vessels.

(vi) On vessels fitted for animals after the date of this Order, the pens and fittings shall be constructed in accordance with the specifications prescribed in the First Schedule to this Order.

(vii) On vessels already in use for the carriage of animals at the date of this Order, no pens shall exceed ten feet in length and nine feet in breadth, and the stanchions of each pen shall be securely fastened to the deck by means of iron sockets or other approved method, and the materials used in the construction of the pens shall be of a substantial character and of sufficient strength to withstand the action of the weather, and to resist the weight of animals thrown against them.

(viii) Ship's fittings likely to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to animals shall be properly and securely fenced off, and all pens shall be entirely free from obstructions.

(ix) The floor of each pen shall, in order to prevent slipping, be fitted with suitable battens or other proper footholds which shall be securely fastened to or through the deck, and be strewn with a proper quantity of sand or other suitable substance.

(x) Animals while on a vessel shall be protected against injury or unnecessary suffering from undue exposure to the weather. When sheep or pigs are carried on the bridge or shelter deck, unless the sides and fore end of each deck are close boarded, weather screens made of canvas shall be laced along the whole

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length of the pens, outside the ship's rails from the height of the top rail to deck level, and also across the fore end of the deck, sufficiently towards the centre of the deck from each side to afford adequate protection to the animals.

Passageways.

(xi) In respect of every vessel already in use for the carriage of animals at the date of this Order, every part of the vessel where animals are penned shall be provided with one or more passageways leading from the hatch-way or entrance to such part of the vessel and giving direct access to each pen. Each passageway shall be of a minimum width of one foot six inches, and be kept free from obstruction.

(xii) On every vessel fitted for animals after the date of this Order, there shall be provided a continuous fore-and-aft passage way, of a minimum width of one foot six inches, running in front of every pen for its entire length; the passageway shall be free from obstruction and shall be at deck level, but this requirement shall not be deemed to prevent the inclusion in the passageway of such essential ship's fittings, as may be approved. There shall also be provided an athwartships passageway of the same width communicating with the two fore-and-aft passageways in each compartment except where the hatch provides suitable passageways.

On the main deck the passageway shall be continued the length of the main deck and through the poop space, except that, where animals are only carried on the forward main deck and after main deck, and the central space has bulkheads at forward and after ends, it shall be sufficient for the passageways to be continuous on the forward and after main deck respectively.

Ventilation.

(xiii) All parts of every vessel in or on which animals are carried shall be sufficiently and suitably ventilated.

On vessels already in use for the carriage of animals at the date of this Order, all such parts if below deck shall, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways, be provided with sufficient and suitable ventilators for the removal of foul air and for the admission of a proper supply of fresh air to all the animals carried.

On vessels fitted for animals after the date of this Order, ventilation shall be provided for each compartment on each deck, and, in addition to any ventilation obtained by means of the hatchways there shall be in each enclosed compartment mechanical means of ventilation by electric fans or otherwise, of sufficient capacity entirely to change the air in each enclosed compartment once every three minutes.

*Transit of Animals Order of 1927.**Light.*

(xiv) All parts of the vessel over which the animals pass or in which they are penned shall be properly lighted and arrangements shall be made for the provision at all times of adequate light for the proper tending of the animals. On every vessel fitted for animals after the date of this Order, an adequate supply of electric light shall be provided by means of lights placed not more than twenty feet apart, each light to be not less than 30 watts.

Food and Water.

(xv) Animals carried on a vessel for a voyage which on an average takes more than eighteen hours shall be provided while on board with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for the stowage of the food so that the same shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

Securing of Bulls and certain other Cattle.

(xvi) All bulls, fat horned cattle, fat cows, and fat heifers, in-calf cows, in-calf heifers and milch cows shall, while being carried on a vessel, be securely tied by the head or neck in the following manner, namely:—

- (a) the cattle in each pen shall be tied athwartships so as to face the passageway giving access to the pen;
- (b) the tying shall be by means of a head rope passing through a hole in the top pen-board.

Separation of mixed Consignments.

(xvii) The following classes of animals shall be carried in separate pens according to their classes, namely—horned cattle, polled cattle, calves, sheep, goats, and swine; and no two classes shall be carried in the same pen; but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf, if they are separated from other animals. Store horned cattle and store polled cattle may, however, be carried in the same pen if all the animals in that pen are tied in the manner prescribed in paragraph (xvi).

Attendance.

(xviii) Each vessel carrying animals shall carry one experienced cattleman, and a sufficient number of attendants to tend the animals properly.

Shorn Sheep.

(xix) Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive), shorn sheep shall not be carried on any open or exposed deck, except where they were last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

*Transit of Animals Order of 1927.**Saving for Ferry Boats, etc.*

(xx) The foregoing provisions of this Article shall not extend to the carriage of animals on a vessel across an arm of the sea or over any ferry, or on a river, canal, or other inland water, but the fittings of the vessel shall be such as to protect, as far as practicable, the animals so carried from injury and unnecessary suffering and as far as practicable provision shall be made in order to prevent slipping by strewing the deck with sand or other suitable substance.

Returns as to Casualties.

(xxi) The owner or charterer of a vessel on which animals are carried shall keep a record of all animals which have died or have been killed or seriously injured, and of all cows which have calved, while on such vessel, and shall at the end of every month make a return to the Ministry showing the total number of each class of animals shipped on each voyage and whether any, and if so, how many animals died or were killed or injured, or calved, on each voyage, and the cause of such death, slaughter, or injury.

Approaches, Gangways and other Apparatus.

(xxii) Approaches, gangways, passageways, cages and other apparatus used for the loading or unloading or movement of animals on or from a vessel shall be so constructed that injury or unnecessary suffering shall not be caused to the animals.

Drainage.

(xxiii) Suitable provision shall be made for draining the urine and surface water from all parts of the vessel used for the carriage of animals. On every vessel fitted for animals after the date of this Order provision shall be made by means of tanks, bilges, wells, or otherwise to drain off the urine, and the water used for washing down the decks below the main deck.

Overcrowding.

(xxiv) The vessel shall not be overcrowded in any part or pen so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals thereon.

Handling of Animals during Embarkation and Debarkation.

(xxv) In the handling of any animal in the course of embarkation or debarkation a goad of a pattern approved by an Inspector of the Ministry shall alone be used, and the animal shall not be beaten with sticks.

Injured Animals.

(xxvi) If any animal on a vessel has a limb broken or is otherwise seriously injured the master of the vessel shall forthwith cause the animal to be slaughtered unless he is satisfied

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that it can be kept alive and led away without cruelty. The person in charge of the animal shall forthwith report the injury to the master of the vessel.

Approved Killing Instruments.

(xxvii) Every vessel on which any animal is carried shall carry a proper killing instrument discharging a bullet or captive bolt and approved by the Ministry, and it shall be the duty of the owner and master of every such vessel to see that the vessel is provided with such an instrument and with sufficient ammunition, and the master, if so required by an Inspector, shall produce the instrument and ammunition for his inspection.

Power to require Pens to be kept in Reserve.

(xxviii) An Inspector of the Ministry may at his discretion require certain of the pens on a vessel to remain empty in such positions as may seem to him desirable for the accommodation of any animals it may be necessary to remove from other pens during the voyage.

Annual Inspection of Vessels.

(xxix) The fittings of every vessel to which this Article applies shall be inspected annually by an Inspector of the Ministry. Such inspection shall take place where practicable during the annual overhaul, and the owner and the charterer of the vessel shall cause all fittings to be in position for such inspection and shall give all other reasonable facilities to the Inspector for this purpose.

Plans to be furnished in certain cases.

(xxx) In the case of vessels fitted or refitted for the carriage of animals after the date of this Order, the owners of the vessel shall cause the Ministry to be furnished in duplicate with plans showing the general arrangement of the fittings and a longitudinal section showing in detail the proposed fittings.

Unfavourable Weather.

(xxxi) Animals shall not be carried on any voyage of a vessel if, in the judgment of the master of such vessel, there are reasonable grounds for anticipating that owing to adverse weather conditions the voyage would be attended by serious injury or suffering to, or loss of life among, the animals.

Power for Minister to exempt vessels from foregoing provisions.

(xxxii) The Minister may, by an exemption granted subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, exempt any vessel or part of a vessel from any of the foregoing provisions of this Article.

*Transit of Animals Order of 1927.**Carriage by Water of Cows in Calf.*

4. No cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Great Britain to any other port in Great Britain or to a port in Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, if the calving of the cow on the vessel or on landing is reasonably probable.

Carriage by Water of Unfit Animals.

5. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be embarked on a vessel for carriage thereon from any port in Great Britain, if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended passage.

Water at Shipping and Unshipping Places.

6. At every place where animals are put on board of or landed from vessels, provision shall be made, to the satisfaction of the Minister, for a supply of water for the animals; and water shall be supplied there gratuitously to any animal on request of any person having charge of the animal.

Provision to be made at Unshipping Places.

7. At every place where animals are landed from vessels, provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the Minister, for the speedy and convenient landing of the animals and for a supply of food for them; and food shall be supplied there by the occupier of the landing place to any animal, on request of any person having charge of the animal, at such price as the Minister approves.

Disease at Places of Landing.

8.—(1) When an animal at a place of landing or place adjacent thereto is affected with disease, that place and every other place where the animal is or since the landing has been shall not be used for any animals liable to be infected with the disease (other than animals brought thereto with that animal in the same vessel or otherwise) unless and until the place has been, as far as practicable, cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall apply to an Imported Animals Wharf, to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station, or to an approved Landing Place, which are dealt with specifically in other Orders of the Minister.

Offences.

9. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of Part I of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place where the animals are put

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on board or landed from vessels—and also, in the case of the overcrowding of a vessel in any part or pen, the consignor of the animals (as the case may be), shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART II.

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS—RAIL TRANSIT.

Construction of Trucks, etc., used for Carriage of Animals.

10.—(1) No animal shall be carried by railway in a truck or other vehicle which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Article, unless the use of such truck or other vehicle, either generally or in specific cases, or in respect of a particular type of truck or vehicle or in respect of the carriage of a particular class of animal, is authorised by an exemption granted by the Minister.

(2) Every truck or other vehicle shall be provided at each end with spring buffers, and the floor thereof, in order to prevent slipping, shall, in the case of a truck used for the carriage of cattle, be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds, and in any other case either be so fitted or be strewn with a proper quantity of litter, or sand or other proper substance.

(3) The battens in a truck or other railway vehicle shall be placed across the vehicle, except between the doorways, where they shall be placed lengthways.

(4) The interior of every truck or other vehicle shall be free from any boltheads, angles or other projections likely to cause suffering to animals carried therein.

(5) Every truck for carrying animals shall be fitted with a roof, and with falling loading doors of a pattern approved by the Minister and all internal projections shall be rounded.

(6) Every falling loading door and every gangway, passageway, loading or unloading board, shall be fitted with longitudinal battens or other proper footholds.

(7) Every truck or other vehicle shall be so constructed as to admit of ventilation and inspection at the floor level.

(8) Every truck or other vehicle shall be so constructed as to permit of its being cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by this Order.

Securing of Cattle in Railway Trucks.

11.—(1) All bulls, whether polled or not, shall, while being carried by railway, be securely tied by the head or neck.

(2) All horned stock carried in the same railway truck or other railway vehicle with a bull shall, unless separated therefrom by a suitable partition, be securely tied by the head or neck.

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Carriage by Railway of Cows in Calf.

12. No cow shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if the calving of the cow during the transit by railway is reasonably probable.

Carriage by Railway of Unfit Animals.

13. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by railway if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, it cannot be carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended transit by railway.

Separation of Mixed Consignments.

14. Calves, sheep, goats and swine, if carried in the same railway truck or other railway vehicle with any head of cattle (other than a calf), or a horse, ass or mule, shall be separated therefrom by a suitable partition, but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf, if they are separated from other animals.

Overcrowding.

15. A railway company shall not allow any railway truck or other railway vehicle or any compartment thereof used for carrying animals on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals therein.

Shorn Sheep.

16. Between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive) the sides of every railway truck or other railway vehicle in which shorn sheep are being carried shall be covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material in such a manner as to protect the sheep from the weather, without obstruction to proper ventilation; but this Article shall not apply to sheep last shorn more than sixty days before being so carried.

Watering of Sheep during Transit.

17. The provisions in Section 23 of the Act of 1894, relating to the provision of water to animals in transit by railway shall, in the case of sheep, apply with the substitution of the period of thirty-six consecutive hours for the period of twenty-four consecutive hours referred to therein.

Watering of Cattle and Swine during Transit.

18. The provisions in Section 23 of the Act of 1894, relating to the provision of water to animals in transit by railway shall, in the case of any head of cattle or swine, apply, in any case where it is impracticable to provide the animal with water

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during the first twenty-four hours after it has been accepted by a railway company for conveyance to a station, whether a station of that company or of any other company, without delaying the arrival of the animal at such station, as if a period expiring at the end of twenty-seven hours after the animal was so accepted for conveyance, were substituted for the period of twenty-four hours mentioned in that Section; provided however that in every such case the animals shall be watered at the station of destination immediately after arrival thereat.

Water Supply at Railway Stations.

19. At every railway station at which animals are habitually loaded, unloaded or detained during transit, the railway company or companies concerned shall make a provision of water to the satisfaction of the Minister for the animals carried, or about to be or having been carried, on the railway, and such provision of water shall be easily accessible to the animals so carried.

Offences.

20. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of Part II of this Order, the owner of the animal or his agent—the railway company carrying the animals or owning or working the railway on which they are carried and also in the case of overcrowding of a railway truck or other railway vehicle, or any compartment thereof, or of the carrying on a railway of shorn sheep, the consignor of the animals (as the case may be)—shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART III.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION.

Vessels.

21.—(I) A vessel used for carrying animals by sea, or on a canal, river or inland navigation, shall, after the landing of animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

(i) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come into contact shall be scraped and swept so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other matter and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(ii) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about animals shall be scraped and then thoroughly washed

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or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quicklime. Such scrapings and sweepings shall if landed be forthwith effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

(3) In the case of a ferry-boat or other vessel which makes short passages across a river or an arm of the sea or other water it shall be sufficient if all parts of the ferry-boat or vessel with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant once in every period of twelve hours within which it is so used.

(4) All head-ropes or halters used for securing animals on a vessel shall as soon as practicable after each occasion on which they are so used and before they are again used for animals, be disinfected by a thorough immersion in an approved disinfectant.

Fodder and Litter.

22. All partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to, and all litter that has been used for or about animals carried by sea, or on a canal, river, or inland navigation, shall, if and when landed from the vessel, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be effectually destroyed by fire.

Movable gangways and other Apparatus used in connection with sea or rail transit.

23.—(1) A movable gangway, passageway, cage, or other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of animals on or from a vessel, railway truck, or other railway vehicle, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of animals by sea or on a canal, river, or inland navigation or on a railway shall as soon as practicable after being so used, be scraped and swept, so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other matter, and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the apparatus, and all dung, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be effectually destroyed by fire.

Railway Trucks, &c.

24.—(1) A railway truck or other railway vehicle (not being a horse-box or guard's van) used for animals on a railway, shall,

on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed, and disinfected as follows:—

- (i) The floor, roof, and sides of the inside of the truck, and the sides, ends, and fittings of the outside of the truck, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions, have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then the same parts of the truck shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.
- (ii) A railway truck or other railway vehicle (not being a horse-box or guard's van) intended to be used for animals on a railway, shall, if it has been used for any purpose other than the carriage of animals be cleansed and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant before it is used for animals.

(2) A horse-box used for an animal on a railway shall, on every occasion after an animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal, or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed, and disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant, except that such process need not be applied to the sides, ends, and fittings of the outside of the horse-box, unless such parts have been soiled by the droppings or other excretions of the animals.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings of any truck or other vehicle which is required to be cleansed under this Article, and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

Railway Pens.

25.—(1) Every pen or other place and any hurdles or fittings thereon being in, about, near, or on a station, building, or land of a railway company, and used or intended to be used by or by permission of a railway company or otherwise for the reception or keeping of animals before, after, or in course of their transit by railway, shall be cleansed and disinfected, either on each day on which it is used and after it has been used, or at some time not later than twelve o'clock at noon of the next following day, and before it is used on such next following day: Provided that, where such user is on a Saturday, the Monday

following shall be considered to be the next following day for such purpose.

(2) Every such pen or other place and any hurdles or fittings thereon shall be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i) All parts of the pen or other place and any hurdles or fittings thereon with which any animal or its droppings, or other excretions have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; then
- (ii) The same parts of the pen or other place and any hurdles or fittings thereon shall be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(3) The scrapings and sweepings of the pen or other place, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

(4) The railway company on whose premises any pen or other place to which this Article applies is situated shall keep the floor of such pen or other place and any hurdles or fittings thereon in such a condition as to enable them to be properly disinfected and cleansed as required by this Article.

(5) The Minister may by notice served upon the Railway Company prohibit the use for animals of any such pen or place in respect of which the Minister is not satisfied that the floor, hurdles, or fittings thereon are in a condition to enable the same to be properly cleansed and disinfected as required by this Article, and thereupon it shall not be lawful for any person to use any such pen or place for animals until the notice has been withdrawn by a further notice issued by the Minister.

Special disinfection of Pens, Trucks, &c., in certain cases.

26. *Where an Inspector has reason to believe that a diseased or suspected animal (*or carcase*) has been in or upon any railway truck or other railway vehicle, or any pen or other place on the premises of a railway company, he may by notice served upon the railway company upon whose premises the truck or vehicle is at the time of the service of such notice or, in the case of a pen or place, upon the company on whose premises the same is situate, require such truck, vehicle, pen, or place to be specially disinfected in such manner as he may prescribe in the notice, in addition to the disinfection required under the preceding Articles of this Order.

* The words printed in italics were inserted by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

*Transit of Animals Order of 1927.**Motor Vehicles used for the conveyance of animals by road.*

27. [*Revoked by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1930, which was revoked by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.*]

Vans, Floats, &c., used for Carriage of Diseased or Suspected Animals by Road.

28. [*Revoked by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1930, which was revoked by the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.*]

29. If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of Part III of this Order, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel—and the owner of the gangway or passage-way, cage, or other apparatus—and the railway company carrying the animals on or owning or working the railway on which they are carried—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the pen or other place, and the owner or person using the van, float or other road vehicle in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or place adjacent thereto or other place—and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which—anything is so done or omitted (as the case may be) shall, each according to and in respect, of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notification by Inspector of Unfitness of Animals for Conveyance by Vessel or Rail.

30. Where an Inspector is of opinion that an animal intended to be carried by railway or conveyed on a vessel from any port in Great Britain cannot, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, be so carried or conveyed without unnecessary suffering or that the calving of the animal during the transit is reasonably probable, he may serve a Notice to that effect on the person in charge of the animal and also, when practicable, on an officer of the railway company or the master of the vessel, and until such Notice is withdrawn by an Inspector it shall be unlawful to carry the animal by railway or convey it on a vessel, and if the animal is carried or conveyed in contravention of this Article, the person in charge thereof, and the railway company or the master of the vessel, where the Notice has been served on an officer of the company or master, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

Notification by Inspector of Unfitness of Animals for Conveyance by Road.

31. Where an Inspector is of opinion that an animal intended to be moved by road cannot, owing to old age, infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, be so moved without unnecessary suffering, or that the calving of the animal during movement is reasonably probable, he may serve a Notice to that effect on the person in charge of the animal and thereupon until such Notice is withdrawn by an Inspector it shall be unlawful to move the animal by road, and if the animal is moved in contravention of this Article, the person in charge thereof shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Food and Water during Detention.

32. An Inspector, officer, or constable detaining an animal under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Minister shall cause it to be supplied with requisite food and water during its detention; and the expenses incurred by him in respect thereof may be recovered summarily from the person having charge of the animal, or from its owner.

Revocation.

33. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Offences Generally.

34. If any person does anything which he is forbidden to do by any of the provisions of this Order, or omits to do anything which he is required to do by any of the said provisions he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

35. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Short Title.

36. This Order may be cited as the Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

“ Local Authority to enforce Order.

* “ **37.** *The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority of each District in Great Britain.*”

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. FLOUD,
Secretary.

* This Article was inserted by the Transit of Animals Order of 1927, Amending; Order of 9th May, 1927.

Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

FIRST SCHEDULE (ARTICLE 3).

SPECIFICATION FOR GUIDANCE IN FITTING UP VESSELS FOR THE CARRIAGE OF ANIMALS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THIS ORDER.

Cattle Pens on Main Decks and below.

1. *Dimensions of Pens erected on Main Decks and below.*

The maximum length in the clear between division boards in a fore and aft direction to be 10 ft.; minimum 6 ft. 6 in.

The maximum breadth in the clear to be 7 ft. 6 in.; minimum 6 ft. 6 in.

The minimum height from deck to deck shall be 7 ft.

2. *Construction of Pens on Main Deck and below.*

Pens are to be four-sided enclosures composed of stanchions and division boards.

The stanchions are to be fitted at each corner, except that where the ship's side is vertical, rear stanchions will not be necessary, as the side of the vessel will form the rear of the pen, the framing or sparring being utilised to carry the channels or receivers to take the athwartship division boards.

All athwartship division boards shall, as far as possible, be placed at right angles to the fore-and-aft line of the vessel.

3. *Stanchions in covered spaces.*

(a) Wherever possible, the permanent stanchions of the vessel are to be utilised by fitting channels or receivers in the most convenient way to carry the division boards.

Where stanchions have to be fitted, they shall be not less than 2 in. in diameter, squared over a length of 3 ft. 10 in. from the base to take channel receivers, or plates to form same, for the division boards. The stanchions are to be continuous from deck to deck, or from deck to beam, the heels to fit in sockets secured to the deck, the heads to be bolted to the beams, or where such are not in position, to brackets secured to the deck over; or stanchions and fittings as may be approved.

(b) *Stanchions on open decks.*—Where a fore and aft gangway is carried overhead, the stanchions supporting this gangway are to be utilised wherever possible.

When these are not in suitable positions, dwarf stanchions of not less than 2 in. square iron, of a height of not less than 4 ft. are to be fitted. Each heel to have a toe-piece worked on to fit into a socket which is to be bolted or riveted to the deck. The stanchion to be secured into the socket by a steel wedge, or fittings as may be approved.

The heads are to be secured to each other and to the ship's side by portable stays of round bar $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter, or by other suitable means to be approved by the Ministry.

(c) Wood stanchions shall not be used except with the special permission in writing of the Ministry, and then only in a case where the vessel is fitted out temporarily or in other exceptional circumstances.

4. *Channels or receivers to take Division Boards.*

The channels or receivers to be preferably of steel plates, channel bars or angles, of a minimum thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ in., riveted to the stanchions; alternatively they may be of malleable cast iron, not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ in. in thickness. The cleats are to be 3 ft. 6 in. in length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth internally, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width in the clear. They are to be half rounded at the top and closed at the bottom and fitted so as to end 4 in. above the deck. Those fitted to the ship's side shall be riveted, bolted or properly screwed to the frames or spar ceiling at the top, and to the

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18 in. curtain plate at the base with the necessary filling piece to make the cleat vertical.

Where two or more channels or receivers are fitted at right angles on any stanchion the space between them shall be filled with wood the whole length of the channel or receiver, well rounded and secured, or in any other approved manner.

5. Division Boards.

These are to be planed white pine $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, the ends to be tapered to fit into the channels or receivers on the stanchions. Boards are to be made up into sets, each set to consist of two 9-in. boards, separated by three 3-in. distance pieces, 9 in. long, one at each end, and one in the middle, the whole to be tied by three $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. tiebolts, clenched each end on washers.

Two of these sets are required for each division, making a height of 3 ft. 10 in. above the deck. The top set of the fore and aft boards to have holes $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, bored along the centre of the top board, holes to be not more than 2 ft. apart, the first hole being 1 ft. from the end.

6. Protection at Rear of Pens at Ship's Side.

Animals shall be protected from frames and projections on the ship's side by:—

- (a) A vertical protection, of wood, iron or steel, for a height of 18 in. from the deck, being fastened against the frames the whole length of the pens. The lower edge shall be set in the cement at the edge of the waterways, and the gap at the top shall be closed with cement, faced off to drain inboard. Sparred ceiling, 9 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., shall be fitted with 9-in. clearance between each board, commencing 9 in. above the cement, closing the vertical protection, two such boards being sufficient; *or*
- (b) by sparred ceiling to a height of 4 ft. 6 in. from the deck, constructed of boards 9 in. by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., the lower edge of the bottom board to be spaced 6 in. from the deck, the intervals between the two next succeeding boards being 3 in., and the interval between the two uppermost boards being 6 in.; *or*
- (c) by some other method approved by the Ministry.

7. Battens or Foot-locks.

The floor of each pen shall be fitted with foot-locks placed in a fore and aft direction, to run the whole length of the pen, each pen having its own foot-locks. There shall be 4 foot-locks in each pen, made of elm, or other suitable wood, not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide and sufficiently deep to project $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the floor of pen when finished, whether of wood, or cement.

The foot-locks are to be spaced as follows—the first one under the front fore and aft division board—the second one 2 ft. from this—the fourth, 9 in. to 1 ft. from ship's side or rear of the pen—and the third, halfway between the second and fourth.

In vessels with wood decks the battens to be fastened to the deck by screws, or spiked, and well recessed. In vessels with steel decks which will be covered with cement, the foot-locks shall be secured by angle lugs and bolts, or as may be approved.

8. Decks.

Decks on which pens may be erected shall be (a) wood, or (b) iron covered with cement of not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in thickness, or with an approved composite material of suitable thickness, the surface of the cement or composite material being scored or otherwise roughened to prevent

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the animals slipping, or (c) iron with wood sheathing, not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness.

9. *Gangway Doors.*

Gangway doors shall be provided on the Main Decks of all vessels, and where sheep or pigs are carried on the Bridge or Shelter Deck, gangway openings shall be provided in the ship's rails. The gangway door openings shall not be less than 6 ft. in height. They are to be secured in such a manner that no stay or other obstruction protrudes into the gangway pens. Wherever practicable, gangway doors should be made to slide along the side of the ship on the outside.

10. *Approaches, Gangway, etc.*

Wherever practicable, cattle walks leading from the Main Deck to compartments below that deck, shall not be fitted in the Hatchways. They shall, if fitted in an athwartship direction, be so arranged as to allow of the foot of the cattle walk ending in front of the pens.

The cattle walks shall have a minimum width of 3 ft. in the clear, and the gradient shall not be more than 1 in 2. They shall be fitted with battens of elm or other suitable wood, not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the flooring, spaced not more than 12 in. apart, a batten being not more than 9 in. from each end, and they shall also be fitted with suitable sides, which may be portable.

The cattle walks may be so fitted that they can be slung from either end and triced up at both ends, when not in use.

When, however, cattle walks are fitted in the hatchways provision shall be made to the satisfaction of the Ministry for the access of attendants at all times to any compartment in which animals are carried.

SHEEP OR PIG PENS ON BRIDGE OR SHELTER DECKS.

11. *Dimensions of Pens.*

These shall not exceed 10 ft between division boards in fore and aft direction, and 9 ft. in the clear, measured at the deck level in athwartship direction.

12. (a) *Stanchions under covered spaces.*

If the Bridge or Shelter Deck is covered by a deck-over, the permanent stanchions if not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, and are conveniently situated, may be utilised to take division boards for the construction of pens.

Where stanchions have to be fitted, they are to be of round iron, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter, but constructed and fitted similarly to those specified for covered spaces on Main Deck, and below, except that the dimensions of the channels or receivers shall be length 28 in., width internally $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., depth externally 2 in.

(b) *Stanchions on Open Deck.*

Dwarf stanchions of $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. square wrought iron of a height of not less than 2 ft. 6 in. are to be fitted. Each stanchion to have a toe-piece worked on to fit into a socket, which is to be let into, or secured to the deck, and each stanchion shall be provided with a steel wedge to fit into the socket and keep the stanchion in place. There shall be two eyes on each side of the stanchion taking division boards; the eyes to be of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. steel or iron.

13. *Division Boards.*

Division boards of planed white pine, 8 in. wide by $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick are to be made into sets of three, with three two inch distance pieces, 12

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in. long between each board (one at each end and one in the middle), the whole tied by three tiebolts clenched each end on washers.

The boards for use with the deck to deck stanchions to be tapered at ends to fit into the channels or receivers.

Those for use with the dwarf stanchions to be fitted with hooks in centre of top and bottom boards at each end. The hooks shall be forked on and bolted through the division boards, the length of fork to be not less than 6 in.; the hooks to engage in the eye-bolts fitted to the stanchions or rails or ship's side.

The bottom division board to be 2 in. clear of deck.

Alternatively, stanchions and pens may be constructed of iron or steel fencing, as may be approved.

14. Battens or Foot-locks.

Foot-locks should be of elm, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. wide, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. above the flooring of the pen, fixed to the deck in an approved manner. Foot-locks shall be laid fore and aft, not more than 15 in. apart, there being separate sets of battens for each pen.

It is essential in the construction of all pens that no sharp edges are allowed to project. Bolts should be snap-headed wherever possible, and all nuts, etc., should be housed.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked (Article 33).

No.	Date.	Short Title.
5511	8th December, 1896 ...	Channel Islands Animals Order of 1896.
8312	22nd April, 1912 ...	Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1912.
8874	26th June, 1913 ...	Amending Art. 3 (xii) of Animals (Transit and General) Order of 1912.
3387	1st April, 1924 ...	Channel Islands Animals (Amendment) Order of 1924.
3388	1st April, 1924 ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Amendment) Order of 1924.
3780	9th September, 1924 ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Amendment) Order of 1924 (No. 2).
3913	27th January, 1925 ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Amendment) Order of 1925.
4291	29th July, 1926 ...	Animals (Transit and General) (Amendment) Order of 1926.

*Transit of Animals Order of 1927,
Amending Order of 9th May, 1927*

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS ORDER OF 1927, AMENDING
ORDER OF 9TH MAY, 1927.

(4438.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 9TH MAY, 1927.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1984 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

The Transit of Animals Order of 1927 shall be read and have effect as if the following additional Article was included in and formed part of that Order:—

“ Local Authority to enforce Order.

37. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority of each District in Great Britain.”

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this ninth day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

D. A. E. Cabot,
Authorised by the Minister.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.
(4951.)

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(4951.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 8th September, 1931.)

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Cleansing and Disinfection of Motor and Horse-drawn Vehicles used for the conveyance of animals by road.

1.—(1) Subject as herein provided, any road vehicle which is used on a highway road or lane by any person

(a) for hire for the conveyance of animals; or

(b) for the conveyance of animals the property of a dealer, or for the conveyance of animals in connection with the trade or business of a dealer; or

(c) for the conveyance of animals belonging to two or more owners, shall, as soon as practicable after each load

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of animals has been entirely discharged and before any other animal or any fodder or litter, or any other thing intended to be used for or about animals, is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected by and at the expense of the owner thereof or the person using or the person in charge of the same, in the following manner:—

- (i) The floor, roof and sides of the inside of the vehicle, and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.
- (ii) The scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all dung, sawdust, litter, and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

Provided that where any such vehicle is used during any one day or part of a day exclusively for conveying animals between the same two points and is not used during the said period for conveying animals from or to any point other than the two aforesaid points, the requirements of this Article shall be deemed to be sufficiently complied with if the vehicle is cleansed and disinfected in the aforesaid manner as soon as practicable after the last load of animals carried during such period of exclusive use has been discharged.

(2) Every crate, box, hamper, loading board, rope, net or other apparatus used in connection with such conveyance of animals as aforesaid shall on each occasion when the vehicle is required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected be thoroughly cleansed and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated, washed or saturated with an approved disinfectant by and at the expense of the owner or the person using or the person in charge of the vehicle.

(3) Notwithstanding anything herein contained, any vehicle or thing mentioned in this Article shall forthwith be cleansed, and disinfected in the aforesaid manner, by and at the expense of the owner thereof or the person using or the person in charge of

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the same, at any time upon the receipt by him of a notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

(4) If the owner or the person using or the person in charge of any vehicle or thing used for or in connection with the conveyance of an animal as aforesaid fails to cleanse and disinfect the vehicle or thing as required by this Article or by any notice served thereunder, it shall be lawful for the Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for an offence, to cause such vehicle or thing to be cleansed and disinfected and to recover from such owner or person summarily as a civil debt the expense of such cleansing and disinfection. Such owner or person shall give to the Local Authority all reasonable facilities required by it for the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this paragraph.

(5) A Local Authority may:—

(a) carry out the cleansing and disinfection in the manner required by this Order on behalf of the owner or the person using or the person in charge of any vehicle or thing, and may make a charge reasonably sufficient to cover the cost of so doing; or

(b) provide or cause to be provided facilities for the carrying out of such cleansing and disinfection, and make or authorise to be made charges for the use of such facilities reasonably sufficient to cover the cost of the provision and maintenance thereof. Where the Local Authority cause such facilities to be provided the person providing them shall make only such charges as may be approved by the Local Authority.

(6) Where any vehicle or thing required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected is at a market, fair ground or saleyard at which a Local Authority is ready and willing to carry out the cleansing and disinfection or at which the Local Authority provides or causes to be provided such facilities as aforesaid, it shall be cleansed and disinfected before it is removed from such market, fair ground or saleyard.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Road Vehicles used for Carriage of Diseased or Suspected Animals or Carcases.

2. Subject as herein provided, a road vehicle used for conveying animals or carcases on a highway, road or lane, and every crate, box, hamper, loading board, rope, net or other apparatus used in connection with such conveyance, shall, on every occasion after a diseased or suspected animal or carcase is taken out of such vehicle, and as soon as practicable, and before any other animal or carcase or any fodder or litter, or any other thing intended to be used for or about animals, is placed

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in it, be cleansed and disinfected, by and at the expense of the owner or the person using or the person in charge of the same, in the manner described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 1 of this Order, and the provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of Article 1 of this Order shall apply in relation to any vehicle or thing to which this Article applies.

Special Disinfection of Railway Pens, trucks, etc., in certain cases.

3. Article 26 of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927 shall be read and have effect as if the words " or carcase " were inserted after the words " diseased or suspected animal."

Records of stock carried by Road Vehicles.

4.—(1) Except as herein provided, the owner or the person using or the person in charge of any road vehicle to which Article 1 of this Order applies shall keep a true record in respect of each vehicle in the form prescribed in the Schedule to this Order or to the like effect, in which shall be entered (a) the prescribed particulars of all animals which are carried in the said vehicle, and (b) the dates and places at which the vehicle was cleansed and disinfected as required by Article 1 of this Order .

Provided that a record shall not be required to be kept under this Article in respect of the use of a vehicle for either of the following purposes, that is to say—

- (1) Movement of an animal between different parts of the same premises.
- (2) Movement of an animal from or to any premises for feeding, watering or milking purposes if the animal is moved back to the premises from which it was so moved within 24 hours.

" Premises " includes land, with or without buildings, and any market, saleyard, fair ground, place of exhibition or lair.

(2) Every entry in the record shall be made in ink or indelible pencil within eighteen hours after the carriage of the animals or the cleansing and disinfection of the vehicle and the record shall be kept in such a condition that the entries are clearly legible.

(3) Every record required by this Article to be kept by any person shall be available on the vehicle to which it relates and shall be retained for a period of three months from the date of the latest entry therein and shall be produced for inspection on demand to any Inspector of the Ministry or of a Local Authority, and the Inspector shall be entitled to make copies of any entry therein.

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(4) A local Authority may supply forms of record for the purposes of this Article to any person in the District of the Local Authority.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925, and any record required by this Order to be kept shall be kept in addition to any record required by that Order to be kept.

Construction of Motor Vehicles used for the conveyance of animals by road.

5.—(1) No animals shall be carried in any mechanically propelled road vehicle, including any trailer attached thereto, in this article referred to as "such vehicle," which is used on a highway, road or lane by any person

- (a) for hire for the conveyance of animals, or
- (b) for the conveyance of animals the property of a dealer or for the conveyance of animals in connection with the trade or business of a dealer; or
- (c) for the conveyance of animals belonging to two or more owners, unless such vehicle is in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(2) The floor of every such vehicle shall in order to prevent animals slipping be fitted with battens or other proper foot-holds which shall be placed across the vehicle or be strewn with a proper quantity of litter or sand or other suitable substance.

(3) The interior of every such vehicle shall be free from any bolt-heads, angles or other projections likely to cause suffering to animals carried therein.

Provided that if a wheel-arch be protected with a permanently fitted shield constructed in the manner hereinafter described the said "protecting shield" shall not be deemed to be a projection likely to cause suffering to animals.

Protecting Shield for Wheel-Arch.

A protecting shield shall be constructed of metal, wood or other suitable material, and of such strength as to be able to withstand the weight of the animals thrown against it, and shall be constructed and fitted so that the edges of the shield throughout their entire length make close contact with the side and floor of the vehicle. The wheel arch shall be entirely protected from coming into contact with animals by the protecting shield the exposed surface of which shall be free from any projecting angles or sharp edges. The exposed surface of the said protecting shield shall be in the form of a plane rectangle extended as hereinafter provided. The rectangular part of the shield shall in no case deviate from the

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

vertical more than 20° and shall extend from the floor of the vehicle either to a height of at least 3 feet (measured vertically from the floor of the vehicle), or to the side of the vehicle whichever be the less. The bottom and top edges of the said rectangular part shall be at least 2 feet in length and shall be parallel to the adjacent side of the vehicle. The said rectangle shall be extended at its side and, if necessary, at the top and such extended parts shall be curved in order to meet the sides of the vehicle.

Bolts, nuts, screws and other things used for fitting the protecting shield, shall be so fitted that they do not project into the interior of the vehicle.

(4) Every such vehicle shall be so constructed as to enable a protective roof or other suitable covering to be provided when required to protect the animals carried therein from the weather, and proper use shall be made of this provision whenever the conditions of the weather require it, and on every occasion on which sheep last shorn within the preceding sixty days are carried between each first day of November and the next following thirtieth day of April (both days inclusive).

(5) Every such vehicle shall be so constructed as to admit of inspection of the interior of the vehicle from outside at a height not greater than 4 feet and 6 inches from the ground.

(6) Every such vehicle shall be so constructed as to be adequately and suitably ventilated.

(7) Every such vehicle shall be provided with facilities for the loading and unloading of animals by means of a suitable falling loading door, tail board or ramp which shall be fitted with battens or other proper footholds and with side railings or other effective protection for the purpose of preventing the animals from falling or injury when being loaded or unloaded. Such falling loading door, tail board or ramp shall at all times when the vehicle is being used for the conveyance of animals, be carried on the vehicle. In the case of a vehicle used for the conveyance of animals on more than one floor, such facilities for the loading and unloading of animals shall be provided for each floor.

(8) The loading or unloading of animals into or from any such vehicle except by means of such falling loading door, tail board or ramp as is required by this Order to be carried on the vehicle, is prohibited; provided that if equally suitable facilities are available at the loading or unloading point, such facilities may be used for the loading or unloading of the animals instead of the loading door, tail board, or ramp carried on the vehicle.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

(9) This Article shall come into operation on the first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty-one, but paragraphs (3) and (7) of this Article shall not apply to vehicles constructed before that date until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, on and after which date the said paragraphs shall apply to all such vehicles.

Carriage by Road of Unfit Animals.

6. No animal shall be permitted by the owner thereof, or his agent, or any person in charge thereof to be carried in any road vehicle if owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause it cannot be so carried without unnecessary suffering during the intended transit by road or if, in the case of a cow, the calving of the animal during the movement is reasonably probable. Provided that this Article shall not prohibit the carriage of an animal by road in a vehicle used in any particular case as an ambulance.

Securing of Cattle in Road Vehicles.

7.—(1) All bulls, whether polled or not, shall while being carried in any road vehicle, be securely tied by the head or neck.

(2) All horned stock carried in the same road vehicle with a bull shall, unless separated therefrom by a suitable partition, be securely tied by the head or neck.

Separation of Mixed Consignments.

8. Calves, sheep, goats and swine if carried in the same road vehicle with any head of cattle (other than a calf) shall be separated therefrom by a suitable partition but this provision shall not apply to the conveyance of a cow with its unweaned calf if they are separated from other animals.

Overcrowding.

9. No road vehicle shall be overcrowded so as to cause injury or unnecessary suffering to the animals carried therein.

Offences.

10. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any notice thereunder, is liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Revocation.

11. The Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1930 is hereby revoked.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931.

Saving for Existing Orders.

12. Nothing in this Order shall affect the operation of the Swine Fever Order of 1912 or of Article 12 of the Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1925.

Commencement.

13. This Order (except Article 5) shall come into operation immediately.

Short Title.

14. This Order may be cited as the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931, and shall be read as one with the Transit of Animals Order of 1927.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this eighth day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

SCHEDULE.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931 (Article 4.)

FORM OF RECORD FOR ROAD VEHICLE.

Name and full Address of Owner of Vehicle.....

Description of Vehicle

Registration No. (if Motor Vehicle)

Date on which animals were carried in vehicle.	Number and description of animals.	Premises from which moved (including market, fair-ground, or sale-yard) and/or Name and Address of person from whom delivery was taken. N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available.	Premises to which moved (including market, fair-ground or sale-yard) and/or Name and Address of person taking delivery. N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available.	Dates on which vehicle was cleansed and disinfected in accordance with Article 1 of Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931; and addresses of premises at which such cleansing and disinfection took place.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1939.

(5842.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 26TH APRIL, 1939.)

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1939.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of definition of expression “ dealer ”.

1. The Transit of Animals Order of 1927 and the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931 shall be read and have effect as if the following definition of the expression “ dealer ” were substituted for the definition of that expression contained in Article 1 of the first-mentioned Order:—

“ Dealer ” means a person habitually engaged in the trade or business of selling animals purchased by him for resale and not for the purpose of rearing, milking, fattening or breeding.

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Short Title.

3. This Order shall be cited as the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1939.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.)

C. Nathan,

Principal Assistant Secretary.

Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1947

(6880)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 27th August, 1947)

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1947

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Carriage by Railway of Cows in Calf and Unfit Animals

1.—Articles 12 and 13 of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927, hereinafter referred to as the principal Order, shall be read and have effect as if, after the word “agent” in each of those Articles, were inserted the words “or the consignor thereof”.

Amendment of Article 20 of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927

2.—Article 20 of the principal Order is hereby revoked, and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

Offences

20.—If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of any of the provisions of Part II of this Order,
the owner of the animal or his agent; or
the consignor of the animal; or
the person in charge thereof; or
the railway company carrying the animal or working the railway on which it is carried
shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Short Title and Commencement

3.—This Order may be cited as the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1947, and shall come into operation forthwith.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

(L.S.)

H. J. Johns,
Under Secretary.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 1228

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Transit of Calves Order 1963

Made - - - - 11th July 1963

Coming into Operation—

(a) *except for the Schedule* 22nd July 1963

(b) *Schedule* - - - 1st January 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Transit of Calves Order 1963, shall apply throughout Great Britain and shall come into operation on 22nd July 1963, except for the Schedule, which shall come into operation on 1st January 1964.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“calf” means a bovine animal under the age of six months;

“dealer” means a person habitually engaged in the trade or business of selling animals purchased by him for re-sale and not for the purpose of rearing, milking, fattening or breeding;

“floor” includes deck or tier;

“local authority” has the same meaning as in section 59 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Prohibition on carriage of unfit calves

3.—(1) No person shall carry a calf by road in a vehicle, or permit it to be so carried, if for any reason it is unfit to be so carried without unnecessary suffering.

(2) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to prohibit the use of a vehicle as an ambulance for a calf.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Protection of calves from unnecessary suffering during inland transit

4—(1) No person shall carry calves, or permit them to be carried, by road in a vehicle which is being used—

- (a) on hire for the carriage of animals,
- (b) for the carriage of animals the property of a dealer or for the carriage of animals in connection with the trade or business of a dealer, or
- (c) for the carriage of animals which are not all of them owned by the same person,

except in accordance with the following provisions of this article and the provisions of the Schedule to this order so far as they are in operation.

(2) While in the vehicle the calves shall be offered suitable and adequate food and water at intervals of not more than 18 hours.

(3) The floor of every part of the vehicle in which the calves are carried shall be covered with adequate quantities of suitable bedding material.

Enforcement

5. The provisions of this order shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Saving for Transit of Animals Orders

6. The provisions of this order shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927(a) as amended(b).

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 11th July 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 11th July 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) S.R. & O. 1927/289 (Rev. II, p. 259: 1927, p. 57).

(b) The relevant amending instruments are S.R. & O. 1931/750, 1939/501 (Rev. II, p. 27: 1931, p. 55; 1939 I, p. 166).

SCHEDULE

Article 4(1)

PROVISIONS COMING INTO OPERATION ON 1ST JANUARY 1964

1. The vehicle, except when it has a top floor on which no calves are carried, shall have a rigid and substantial roof over it, so constructed as to prevent the calves from falling out of the vehicle and to protect them from the weather, from overhanging branches of trees, and from other obstructions overhead.

2. The sides of the vehicle shall be enclosed in such a manner as to protect the calves from the weather, without obstruction to proper ventilation.

3. The vehicle shall be so constructed by the arrangement of apertures and footholds as to enable the interior to be inspected from outside at the level of each floor on which the calves are carried.

4. (a) No section of the vehicle in which calves are carried shall be more than 8 feet in length.

(b) The sections shall be separated from each other by transverse barriers or partitions of adequate strength so constructed as to minimise the risk of injury to the calves without obstruction to proper ventilation.

(c) The calves shall be so contained and distributed within the sections, regard being had to differences of age and size, as to avoid injury, overcrowding or other cause of unnecessary suffering, whether the vehicle is stationary or in motion.

(d) The floor of every section shall be fitted with such transverse battens or other proper transverse footholds as are necessary to prevent the calves from slipping.

5. Every falling loading door, tail board or ramp which is carried on the vehicle for the purpose of loading the calves on, or unloading them from, any floor other than the lowest floor, or of transferring them from one floor to another, or which is used for any such purpose—

(a) shall have battens not less than 1 inch in height, not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and not more than 6 inches apart ;

(b) shall be so constructed as to have a gradient not steeper than 1 in 3 when in use while the vehicle is on level ground ; and

(c) shall not be used with a steeper gradient than 1 in 3.

6. Except on the lowest floor, the vehicle shall have barriers on every floor on which the calves are carried, so constructed as to prevent the calves from falling when the back of the vehicle is lowered.

7. Pigs and sheep carried in the vehicle shall be separated from the calves by a barrier or partition of adequate strength.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This order, which is made under sections 1 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, provides for the protection of calves (less than six months old) from unnecessary suffering during road transit. There is a general provision prohibiting the carriage of calves by road if they are unfit, and special provisions relating to the construction and use of dealers' and carriers' road vehicles where calves are carried, including a requirement that the calves must be offered food and water every 18 hours. The prohibition on the carriage of unfit calves, and the provisions relating to food, water and bedding, come into operation on 22nd July 1963; the constructional provisions on 1st January 1964.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1951 No. 335

ANIMALS

The Transit of Horses Order, 1951*Made* - - - - - 22nd February, 1951*Coming into Operation* 19th March, 1951

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Transit of Horses Order, 1951, and shall come into operation on the nineteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-one.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order

“Approved Disinfectant” means any disinfectant which is an approved disinfectant for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order, of 1936(b);

“Horse” includes ass, mule and jennet;

“Inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by a Local Authority and, when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry, includes a veterinary inspector; and “Veterinary Inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries;

“Litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about horses;

“Minister” and “Ministry” mean the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;

“Owner” in relation to a mechanically propelled road vehicle means the person in whose name the vehicle is registered under the Vehicle (Excise) Act, 1949(c);

“Premises” includes land with or without buildings and any market, saleyard, fairground, place of exhibition or lair;

Road vehicle for the purposes of this Order includes a detachable body used in conjunction with a road vehicle for the conveyance of horses;

“Small ponies” means ponies of a height to the withers of twelve hands or less.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(d), applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) 12, 13 & 14 Geo. 6. c. 89.

(b) S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 191) I, p. 303.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

PART 1—PROTECTION OF HORSES DURING CARRIAGE BY RAIL

Construction of Trucks, etc. intended to be used for Carriage of Horses

3.—(1) No horse shall be carried by railway in a truck or other vehicle which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

(2) The truck or other vehicle shall be provided at each end with spring buffers, and in order to provide the horses carried therein with a proper foothold the floor shall either be of an anti-slip design approved by the Minister or be fitted with battens as described in paragraph (3) of this Article or be strewn with a sufficient quantity of litter or sand or other suitable substance.

(3) Where the floor of a truck or other vehicle (other than a horse-box specially constructed for the carriage of not more than three horses) is fitted with battens the battens shall be

- (a) made of hard wood and screwed or bolted to the floor ; and
- (b) placed parallel to the ends of the vehicle except between the door-ways where they shall be placed parallel to the door-ways.

(4) The truck or other vehicle shall be so constructed

- (a) as to permit, except in the case of a horse-box, inspection of the interior of the truck or vehicle from outside ;
- (b) as to be adequately and suitable ventilated ;
- (c) that the interior thereof shall be free from any boltheads, nuts, screws and angular or other projections likely to cause injury to animals carried therein, and that all internal projections likely to come into contact with horses carried in the vehicle are rounded ;
- (d) that it has a roof, and falling loading doors of a pattern approved by the Minister ; and
- (e) as to permit of its being cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by this Order.

(5) Every falling loading door, gangway, passage-way, loading and unloading board shall be fitted with battens or other suitable footholds. Battens should be so fitted as to lie across the passage of any horse.

Carriage by Railway of Mixed Consignments

4.—(1) The following categories of horses, namely (a) small ponies, (b) asses, (c) mules and jennets, and (d) other horses, shall not be carried together in the same vehicle unless the categories are separated from each other by a suitable partition.

(2) A mare with a foal at foot shall not be carried in the same vehicle as other animals unless separated from such other animals by a suitable partition.

Overcrowding

5. No truck or other vehicle used for carrying horses on a railway, or any compartment thereof, shall be overcrowded so as to cause injury or suffering to the horses therein.

Water Supply at Railway Stations

6. At any railway station at which horses are loaded, unloaded, or detained during transit, water shall be provided for consumption by any horse which is being carried, or which is about to be carried, or which has been carried by railway.

Feeding and Watering during Transit

7.—(1) The Railway Executive or Railway Company shall supply any horse consigned for carriage by rail, which is in their custody for more than 12 hours continuously, with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water at intervals of not more than 12 hours.

Provided that if the carriage by rail can be completed within 18 hours from the time the horse was last supplied with food by the Railway Executive or Railway Company, or from the time of delivery of the horse to the Railway Executive or Railway Company, it shall be sufficient if the horse is fed and watered immediately on arrival at the end of the rail journey, and unless it is so fed and watered by the consignee the Railway Executive or Railway Company shall so feed and water it.

(2) The consignor, or other person in charge of a horse about to be carried by rail shall, if the journey is likely to exceed 12 hours, feed and water the horse not more than two hours before delivery of the horse into the custody of the Railway Executive or Railway Company, as the case may be.

(3) A label shall be affixed to the outside of the truck or other vehicle in which any horse is carried showing the time when it came into the custody of the Railway Executive or Railway Company and the time or times at which it was fed or watered while in such custody.

Protection of Horses from Weather

8. Any horse being carried by rail shall be protected against suffering due to exposure to the weather. During the months of October to March inclusive any horse, when carried in a truck open at the sides, shall be protected by the use of tarpaulin sheets, and, in addition, any clipped horse shall be provided by the consignor thereof with a suitable rug.

Facilities for Loading and Unloading Horses, etc.

9.—(1) The Railway Executive or Railway Company as the case may be shall provide proper and sufficient accommodation for the loading, unloading or detention of any horse, which is about to be or which has been carried by rail.

(2) All reasonable facilities shall be afforded to an Inspector to enable him to examine any horse at its destination on the railway both before and after the horse has been unloaded.

PART II—PROTECTION OF HORSES DURING CARRIAGE BY ROAD

Construction of Vehicles used for Carriage of Horses

10.—(1) Except as provided in paragraphs 4 and 7 of this Article no horse shall after 30th June, 1951, be carried by road in any vehicle unless the vehicle is constructed and equipped in accordance with the provisions of this Article, and is soundly built and in a good state of repair.

(2) The floor of the vehicle shall, in order to provide horses carried therein with a proper foothold, either be of an anti-slip design approved by the Minister, or be fitted with battens as described herein or be strewn with a sufficient quantity of litter or sand or other suitable substance. The battens which shall be made of hard wood and be not

less than two and not more than three inches in width and not less than one and a half inches in depth, shall be placed across the vehicle at not less than nine inches and not more than twelve inches apart, and be screwed or bolted to the floor.

(3) The vehicle shall be so constructed

(a) as to enable a protective roof or other suitable covering to be provided for the protection from the weather of any horse carried therein ;

(b) as to permit inspection of the interior of the vehicle from outside at a height not greater than four feet and six inches from the ground, provided that a door at the side of the vehicle, other than the door through which the animals are loaded, shall be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this provision ;

(c) as to be adequately and suitably ventilated ; and

(d) as to enable a moveable partition not less than four feet six inches in height to be placed from side to side across any vehicle designed so as to be capable of carrying more than one horse. Such partition shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of any horses thrown against it and shall be capable of being securely fixed in such manner as to enable the vehicle to be divided whenever required in the manner provided in Article 11 hereof.

(4) Until 1st January, 1952, the next two succeeding paragraphs shall not apply to any vehicle constructed before 31st March, 1951.

(5) The interior of the vehicle shall be free from any boltheads, nuts, screws and angular or other projections likely to cause suffering to horses carried therein,

Provided that if a wheel-arch be protected with a permanently fitted shield constructed in the manner specified in the First Schedule hereto the shield shall not be deemed to be a projection likely to cause suffering to horses.

(6) A suitable falling loading door, tail-board or ramp which shall be fitted with battens or other proper footholds and with side railings or other effective protection for the purpose of preventing the animals from falling or being injured shall be provided for the loading and unloading of horses, and such falling loading door, tail-board or ramp shall at all times, when the vehicle is being used for the conveyance of animals, be carried on the vehicle.

(7) This Article shall not apply to a motor vehicle registered in a country other than Great Britain or to a trailer registered or normally kept in such country while that motor vehicle or trailer is being used solely for the carriage of horses brought temporarily into Great Britain for racing, breeding or other temporary purpose.

Manner of Carrying Horses

11.—(1) A heavy draught horse to be carried in a road vehicle shall be loaded thereon in such manner as to ensure that it will stand facing the front or the rear of the vehicle throughout the journey.

(2) Not more than three heavy draught horses shall be carried abreast in any road vehicle,

Provided that a second group of not more than three such horses may be carried in the same vehicle if.

(a) the length of the vehicle is such that they can be carried without unnecessary suffering ; and

(b) the two groups of horses are separated by an adequate partition.

(3) No vehicle used for carrying horses by road shall be overcrowded so as to cause injury or suffering to any of the horses carried therein.

(4) Where the number of horses carried in any road vehicle is less than the maximum number of horses which, regard being had to their size, can be carried in that vehicle without overcrowding, and they are carried athwart the vehicle a partition shall be so placed in the vehicle as to ensure that the horses shall not be thrown about by the movement of the vehicle but not so as to cause overcrowding. Horses facing the front or the rear of the vehicle shall be tied during carriage by means of a light head rope.

(5) The following categories of horses, namely (a) small ponies, (b) asses. (c) mules and jennets, and (d) other horses, shall not be carried in the same road vehicle unless the categories are separated from each other by a suitable partition.

(6) A mare with foal at foot shall not be carried in the same vehicle as other animals unless separated from such other animals by a suitable partition.

Feeding and Watering during Transit

12. The person in charge of any horse carried by road on a journey which exceeds 12 hours shall supply it with a sufficient amount of suitable food and water. Such food and water shall be supplied at intervals of not more than 12 hours during any journey.

Protection of Horses Carried by Road from Weather

13.—(1) Any horse carried by road shall be protected against suffering due to exposure to the weather, and, where necessary for this purpose, the vehicle in which it is carried shall have erected therein a protective roof or other covering at a height of not less than seven feet from the floor.

(2) A vehicle constructed before 31st March, 1951, may, by a licence signed by an Inspector of the Ministry, be exempted from the provision of this Article relating to the height of the protective roof from the floor of the vehicle,

Provided that such licence may prohibit the use of the vehicle for horses of more than a specified height and for journeys of longer than a stated duration.

Loading and Unloading of Horses carried by Road

14. No horse shall be loaded into or unloaded from any road vehicle except by means of a falling loading door, tail-board or ramp constructed in accordance with the requirements of this Order, unless there are provided at the point of loading or unloading equally suitable facilities for these purposes,

Provided that until 30th June, 1951, this Article shall not apply in respect of any vehicle constructed before 31st March, 1951.

PART III—PROHIBITION OF TRANSIT OF UNFIT HORSES

Carriage of Infirm, etc., Horses

15.—(1) No horse shall be permitted by the owner thereof or his agent or the consignor or any person in charge thereof, to be carried by rail or in any road vehicle if, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause, it cannot be so carried without unnecessary suffering.

(2) This Article shall not prohibit the carriage of a horse by road in a vehicle which is, at the time, being used as an ambulance.

Notification by Inspector of the Unfitness of Horses for Conveyance by Railway or Road

16. Where an Inspector is of the opinion that a horse intended to be carried by rail or in any road vehicle cannot, owing to infirmity, illness, injury, fatigue or any other cause, be so carried without unnecessary suffering, he may serve a Notice to that effect on the person in charge of the horse and thereupon until such Notice is withdrawn by an Inspector it shall not be lawful to carry the horse by rail or in a road vehicle otherwise than with the written authorisation of an Inspector, and then only in accordance with such conditions (if any) as may be specified in the authorisation.

PART IV—DISINFECTION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

Disinfection of Vehicles and other things used for or in connection with the Carriage of Horses

17.—(1) Any vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of any horse shall, as soon as practicable after unloading and before any other horse or any fodder or litter or any other thing intended to be used for or about horses is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected in the following manner, namely :—

- (a) the floor, and all parts of the vehicle with which the droppings of horses have come in contact shall be thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant, and shall then be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, fodder, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom ;
- (b) the floor, the aforesaid parts, the sides, and any other parts with which the horses or any discharge from the nostrils of the horses have come in contact shall, after having been thoroughly washed or scoured with water, be disinfected by being coated, washed or saturated with an approved disinfectant.

(2) Any loading board, partition or other thing used in connection with the conveyance of horses or with the loading or unloading thereof shall, whenever the vehicle in connection with which they are used is required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected, be thoroughly washed or scoured with water and thereafter disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

(3) Where any vehicle or thing aforementioned is used during any one day exclusively for or in connection with the conveyance of horses on more than one journey between the same two points, or for conveying horses to and from shows and races and hunt meetings, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Article if the vehicle or thing is cleansed and disinfected as soon as practicable after the last journey.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this Article, any vehicle or thing aforementioned shall forthwith be cleansed and disinfected as required by this Article by and at the expense of the owner or the person using or in charge thereof, at any time upon receipt by him of a notice in writing signed by an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority requiring such cleansing and disinfection.

Disposal of Scrapings and Sweepings from Disinfected Vehicles

18. The scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter removed from any vehicle required by this Order to be cleansed and disinfected shall forthwith be destroyed by fire or be effectually removed from contact with horses.

Records of Horses carried by Road Vehicles

19.—(1) Any person having the management of any road vehicle in which horses are habitually carried shall keep, or cause to be kept, a record in respect of the vehicle in the form set out in the Second Schedule to this Order, or to the like effect, of the particulars therein prescribed,

Provided that no person shall be required to record

- (a) the movement of a horse between different parts of the same premises ; or
- (b) the movement of a horse from or to any premises for feeding or watering if within 24 hours the horse is moved back to the premises from which it was so moved ; or
- (c) the movement of a horse where the time between loading and unloading is less than three hours.

(2) The prescribed particulars shall be recorded in ink or indelible pencil within eighteen hours after completion of the carriage of any horse and the record shall be kept in such a condition that entries are clearly legible.

(3) Any record required by paragraph (1) of this Article to be kept shall be available at the office or usual place of business of the person having the management of the vehicle and shall be retained for a period of three months from the date of the latest entry therein and shall be produced for inspection on demand to an Inspector or police constable. The Inspector shall be entitled to make copies of any entry therein.

(4) The driver of any road vehicle in which horses are carried shall, if the time between loading and unloading is not less than three hours, make entries in a record that shall be carried on the vehicle in ink or indelible pencil of the time of loading, the time and place of feeding and watering, if any, and the time of unloading the horses carried. These entries shall be made when loading, feeding and watering and unloading take place. The record shall be produced for inspection on demand to an Inspector or police constable.

(5) A Local Authority may supply forms of record for the purposes of compliance with this Article to any person in the District of the Local Authority.

Enforcement

20. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority and the Police.

Revocation

21. The Orders specified in the Third Schedule hereto are hereby revoked to the extent specified therein.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Article 10)

Method of Construction of Protecting Shield for Wheel Arch in a Road Vehicle

The shield protecting a wheel arch may be constructed of metal, wood or other suitable material, and shall be of such strength as to be able to withstand the weight of the horses thrown against it, and shall be constructed and fitted so that the edges of the shield throughout their entire length make close contact with the side and floor of the vehicle. The wheel arch shall be entirely protected from coming into contact with horses by the protecting shield, the exposed surface of which shall be free from any projecting angles or sharp edges. The exposed surface of the protecting shield shall be in the form of a plain rectangle extended as hereinafter provided. The rectangular part of the shield shall in no case deviate from the vertical more than 20 degrees and shall extend from the floor of the vehicle either to a height of at least three feet (measured vertically from the floor of the vehicle), or to the side of the vehicle whichever is the less. The bottom and top edges of the said rectangular part shall be at least two feet in length and shall be parallel to the side of the vehicle. The said rectangle shall be extended at its sides and, if necessary, at the top and such extended parts shall be curved in order to meet the sides of the vehicle.

Bolts, nuts, screws and other things used for fitting the protecting shield shall be so fitted that they do not project into the interior of the vehicle.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Article 19)

FORM OF RECORD FOR ROAD VEHICLE

Name and full Address of Owner or other person having the management of Vehicle.....

Description of Vehicle.....

Registration No. (if Motor Vehicle).....

Date on which horses were carried in vehicle	Number and description of horses carried	Address of premises from which moved and/or name and address of person from whom delivery was taken. N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available	Time of loading	Time or times and place or places of feeding and watering	Address of premises to which moved and/or name and address of person taking delivery. N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available	Time of unloading	Dates on which vehicle was cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the Transit of Horses Order, 1951, and addresses of premises at which such cleansing and disinfection took place

THIRD SCHEDULE
(Article 21)
ORDERS REVOKED

Departmental Number	Date	Short Title	Extent of Revocation
791	21st December, 1921.	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1921(e).	Articles 13 to 19 (inclusive). In Article 22 (1) the words " or used for the loading or unloading of such animals on or from a railway truck or other railway vehicle or otherwise used in connection with the transit of such animals on a railway ". Article 23. Article 24. Article 31 (2). Article 3.
1346	26th June, 1923	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order of 1923(f).	
4501	7th November, 1927.	Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) Order of 1927(g).	Article 2, paragraphs (2) and (3).
6332	11th October, 1943.	Transit of Horses, Asses and Mules Order of 1943(h).	The whole Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-second day of February, nineteen hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.)

T. Williams,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order regulates the carriage of horses in rail and road vehicles. It requires:—

- (i) the vehicles to be suitably constructed and fitted, and to be cleansed and disinfected at intervals ; and
- (ii) the horses carried in the vehicles to be fed and watered at intervals and to be protected against inclement weather and injury from overcrowding.

(e) S.R. & O. 1921 No. 2008.

(g) S.R. & O. 1927 (No. 1052) p. 92.

(f) S.R. & O. 1923 No. 733.

(h) S.R. & O. 1943 (No. 1460) I, p. 48.

*Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.*ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1930.
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37. Disposal of Fittings.
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39. Animals to which this Part of this Order applies.
40. Conditions applicable to such animals.
41. Movement of Carcases, Fodder, Manure, etc., from an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.
42. Disinfection of Imported Animals Quarantine Station.
43. Restriction on Use of Imported Animals Quarantine Station.
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46. Prohibition of Discharging Cargo from Vessels in certain cases.
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SCHEDULES.

(4846.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 4TH NOVEMBER, 1930.)

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1930.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.

PART I.—ANIMALS NOT INTENDED TO BE LANDED AT AN IMPORTED ANIMALS WHARF OR AT AN IMPORTED ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION.

Prohibition of bringing animals from a Prohibited Country into a Port in Great Britain.

1. It shall not be lawful to bring into a port in Great Britain any animal which has been on board a vessel whilst in a port in a prohibited country, whether taken on board the vessel in a prohibited country or not; Provided that this Article shall not apply to:—

- (a) any vessel bound to a port outside Great Britain which comes into a port in Great Britain under stress of weather or for urgent repairs; or
- (b) an animal carried on a vessel from a port in Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, the Azores or the Canary Islands, if the animal was taken on board originally in Great Britain or in any non-prohibited country, and the vessel has not since the animal was taken on board entered a port in any other prohibited country.

Conditions applicable to Vessels while in a port in Great Britain with animals on board which have been brought from, or have entered, a port in a prohibited country.

2. In the case of any animal brought into a port in Great Britain—

- (a) from a port in a prohibited country, or
- (b) from a port in a country which is not a prohibited country, or from a port in Great Britain, if the vessel since taking the animal on board at that port has entered a port in any prohibited country, except Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, the Azores, or the Canary Islands,

the following conditions shall apply while the vessel is in a port in Great Britain, without prejudice to any proceedings for a contravention of the provisions of the preceding Article, namely:—

- (1) The animal shall not be removed from the vessel in which it was brought to Great Britain.
- (2) The fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, fodder, litter and other things used for or about any such animal and all dung shall not be landed in Great Britain.
- (3) An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority shall be permitted to examine the animal at such time or times as he may require.

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- (4) No person, except Inspectors of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, Officers of Customs and Excise, and persons actually engaged in tending the animal or cleansing or disinfecting the pens, shall enter any pen or other part of the vessel in which an animal is or has recently been kept, until the pen or other part of the vessel has been cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed by paragraph (6) of this Article.
- (5) Every person upon leaving a pen or other part of the vessel in which an animal is or has recently been kept shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots with an approved disinfectant, and every person having been in any such pen or part of the vessel shall before landing from the vessel in Great Britain take such steps as may be necessary to disinfect his clothes.
- (6) The vessel shall, while any such animal remains on board in any port in Great Britain, be cleansed and disinfected at intervals not exceeding twenty-four hours, in the manner hereinafter described:—
 - (i) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact shall be scraped and swept so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other matter; then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.
 - (ii) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about any animal shall be scraped; then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.
 - (iii) All head-ropes or halters used for securing the animals on the vessel shall be disinfected by a thorough immersion in an approved disinfectant.
 - (iv) All dung of the animals, and all litter, scrapings and sweepings removed from the pens or other parts of the vessel, shall be thoroughly mixed with quicklime and thereafter without delay be destroyed by fire on board the vessel, or disposed of without

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landing as an Inspector of the Local Authority may direct, in such a manner as effectually to prevent their contact with animals.

- (v) While any part of the vessel is being cleansed or disinfected, the animals therein shall be temporarily removed to another part of the vessel.
- (vi) When no animal remains on board, the said parts of the vessel, and all fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils and head-ropes or halters shall forthwith be finally cleansed and disinfected in the manner above described.

Prohibition of Landing of Animals from Certain Countries.

3. It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain

- (a) any animal brought from a port in a prohibited country; or
- (b) any swine brought from a port in the United States of America; or
- (c) any animal taken from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, into a port in a prohibited country.

Prohibition of Landing of Carcases, etc.

4.—(1) It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain:—

- (a) a carcase of an animal which had died or been slaughtered on board a vessel while in a port in a prohibited country or during the voyage from any such port or thereafter while in any port in Great Britain; or
- (b) the dung of any such animal; or
- (c) any partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to any such animal; or
- (d) any litter that has been used for or about any such animal; or
- (e) any fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things used for or about any such animal.

(2) The Principal Officer of Customs and Excise may seize and detain any carcase, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils landed in contravention of this Article, and in such cases he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, who may give such directions as they think fit for the destruction or disposal thereof.

Transhipment.

5. Imported animals shall not be transhipped in a port in Great Britain:—Provided that this Article shall not apply to the transhipment of imported animals intended to be landed at an Imported Animals Wharf provision for which is contained in Article 6 of this Order.

*Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.***PART II.—ANIMALS INTENDED TO BE LANDED AT AN IMPORTED ANIMALS WHARF FOR SLAUGHTER THEREIN.**

Landing of Imported Animals not brought from a Prohibited Country and destined for an Imported Animals Wharf in Great Britain for slaughter therein.

6.—*(1) The landing of imported animals brought from any country, which is not a prohibited country, and the landing of which in Great Britain is not prohibited by this Order, is hereby made subject to the following conditions: provided that this Part of this Order shall not apply to animals intended to be landed at an Imported Animals Quarantine Station in accordance with the provisions of Part VI of this Order nor to animals imported under the provisions of the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2) [*and any Act amending it relating to the importation of Canadian cattle*].

First.—That, if at any time within twenty-eight days before the shipment of the animals the vessel in which the animals are brought to Great Britain has had on board any animal which had been exported or carried coastwise from any port in any prohibited country, or has entered or been within any such port, the vessel was before the shipment of the animals effectively cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of a duly authorised representative of the Government of the country from which the first-mentioned animals are shipped.

Second.—That since taking the animals on board for shipment to Great Britain the vessel has not at any time entered a port in any prohibited country, except Cape Verde Islands, Madeira, the Azores or the Canary Islands.

Third.—That the animals imported have not, while on board the vessel, been in contact with an animal exported, or carried coastwise from a port in a prohibited country.

(2) The animals shall not be landed unless and until the master of the vessel in which they are imported has on the occasion of such importation delivered to the Principal Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of landing, a declaration made and signed by him that all the animals then imported therein are properly imported according to the provisions of this Article. Such declaration shall include particulars as to number and description of animals shipped and the number, if any, which have died or were killed or injured during the voyage.

(3) The animals may be transhipped from the vessel in which they are imported to a landing-vessel provided by the port

* The following part of this section was deleted by the Animals (Importation) (Amendment) Order of 1933, namely, the words " and the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923 relating to the importation of Canadian store cattle " and the words printed in italics substituted therefor.

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authority or wharf authority, if the use of the vessel for such purpose has previously been sanctioned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise, either generally or in the particular instance, in which case the following provisions shall apply:—

- (i) The animals shall be transhipped in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs and Excise, and an Officer of Customs and Excise shall remain in charge of the animals on board the landing-vessel until its arrival at the Imported Animals Wharf.
- (ii) The landing-vessel shall proceed direct to the Imported Animals Wharf and the animals shall be landed there in the presence and under the supervision and control of an Officer of Customs and Excise.
- (iii) The landing-vessel shall not be used for any other purpose during the time of its being so appropriated.
- (iv) All parts of the landing-vessel with which the animals or their droppings or other excretions have come in contact and any hurdles or fittings thereon shall immediately after each occasion of use, and before being again used, be scraped and swept so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter; and then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.
- (v) The scrapings and sweepings of the landing-vessel shall not be landed unless and until they have been well mixed with quick-lime. Such scrapings and sweepings shall if landed be forthwith effectually removed from contact with animals, or shall be destroyed by fire.
- (vi) All head-ropes or halters used for securing the animals on the landing-vessel shall immediately after each occasion of use, and before being again used, be disinfected by a thorough immersion in an approved disinfectant.

(4) Animals transhipped under the provisions of this Article shall continue to be deemed imported animals.

(5) The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise direct.

(6) Any Order of the Minister which imposes restrictions in respect of an Area in Great Britain in which an Imported Animals Wharf is situate shall not be deemed to prohibit the landing of animals at such Wharf under this Order unless expressly so stated.

*Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.**Charge of Animals on Landing at an Imported Animals Wharf.*

7.—(1) Animals when landed at an Imported Animals Wharf shall be under such supervision and control of an Inspector as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order; and, until his arrival, they shall remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any person to move any animals whilst they remain under the charge of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or of an Inspector except with the permission of the Commissioners or of the Inspector, as the case may be.

Disposal of Animals on Landing.

8. Animals when landed at an Imported Animals Wharf shall be driven by lairage-men to the nearest available reception-lair or lairs within the limits of the Wharf, there to await examination by an Inspector, and, until so examined and found free from disease, shall not be allowed to come in contact with any animals which do not form part of the same cargo.

Examination of Animals in an Imported Animals Wharf.

9.—(1) The animals shall be examined in a reception-lair by an Inspector during daylight.

(2) If on such examination all the animals are found to be free from disease the Inspector may permit the animals to be retained in such lair, which shall thereupon cease to be a reception-lair, or he may permit them to be moved into such other parts of the Imported Animals Wharf as the wharf authorities or the Superintendent of the Wharf or the Inspector shall direct or permit.

(3) In the case of a cargo of animals landed or intended to be landed at different times or different ports in Great Britain, an Inspector may cause the animals in a reception-lair to be there detained until he has examined or become acquainted with the result of the examination of the rest of the cargo.

(4) An Inspector may, if he considers it necessary, require the person in charge of any cattle in an Imported Animals Wharf to cause the same to be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering.

(5) The Wharf Authority shall afford such assistance to the Inspector as he may require to enable him to examine the animals.

Time for Slaughter.

10.—(1) The owner of an animal landed at an Imported Animals Wharf shall cause the same to be slaughtered within the Wharf in accordance with the provisions of this Article within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

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(2) The slaughter of the animals may be commenced with the permission of an Inspector at any time after the landing and examination thereof.

(3) The slaughter of the animals shall be commenced at such time after the landing thereof as an Inspector may direct, and when commenced shall be completed as soon as practicable.

(4) Where an Inspector for any reason considers that an animal should be slaughtered forthwith and shall so direct, the animal shall be slaughtered accordingly.

Restriction on Use of Imported Animals Wharf.

11.—(1) No animals other than imported animals intended for slaughter within the Wharf shall at any time be landed at or moved into or kept in an Imported Animals Wharf.

(2) Any animal other than an imported animal as aforesaid, being in an Imported Animals Wharf shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be an imported animal and intended for slaughter within the Wharf, and the provisions of this Part of this Order shall apply to such animal accordingly.

(3) An Imported Animals Wharf shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes authorised in respect of such Wharves by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, or any Order of the Minister under the said Acts in relation thereto.

Restrictions on Access to Imported Animals Wharf.

12.—(1) No person, except officers of Customs and Excise, lairage-men the Superintendent of the Imported Animals Wharf, Inspectors and such other persons as may be specially authorised in writing by an Inspector, shall during the time of the landing of the animals enter upon the landing-stage, pier, quay, or other part of the Imported Animals Wharf at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall at any time enter upon any part of the Wharf which is being used as a reception-lair.

(2) No person shall enter upon the part of the Wharf at which the animals are being landed or at any time enter a reception-lair unless he is wearing suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected, and every person who enters such part of a Wharf or reception-lair shall forthwith after leaving the same remove his overall clothes, and thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots.

(3) Overall clothes shall not be removed from an Imported Animals Wharf unless and until they have been thoroughly disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

(4) Any person desiring to enter an Imported Animals Wharf may be required by any Officer authorised in writing in that

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behalf by the wharf authority to state the nature of the business necessitating such entry, and if he declines to make such statement, or if the officer requiring such statement is not satisfied as to the correctness of the same or that the business necessitates his entry, the officer so authorised may prohibit his entry into the Wharf.

(5) The wharf authority shall give notice of the provision of this Article by placards, which shall be kept affixed at or near the entrance of any landing-stage, pier, quay, reception-lair, or other part of the Wharf to which access is for the time being restricted by this Article.

Power to Exclude Persons.

13.—(1) An Inspector or the Superintendent of an Imported Animals Wharf, is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein, a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice.

(2) An Inspector or the Superintendent of an Imported Animals Wharf, is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such Wharf, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage pier, quay, or other portion thereof.

Provision of Overall Clothes.

14. The wharf authority shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of the Minister suitable boots and overall clothing which are capable of being disinfected for the use of lairage-men and other persons entering the Wharf to be worn at such times as an Inspector may direct.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

15. An Inspector, or the Superintendent of an Imported Animals Wharf, may affix at or near the entrance of the Wharf or any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before entering such Wharf or building, or before leaving such Wharf or building as may be stated in the notice, will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

Regulations in case of Detection of Disease in Imported Animals Wharf.

16. If it appears to an Inspector that disease exists or has recently existed in a reception-lair, or in any particular building, slaughter-house, or other part of an Imported Animals Wharf, all the animals that are then within such reception-lair, building, slaughter-house, or other part of the Wharf shall be there detained by the Inspector or shall be moved to such other part of the Wharf as he shall direct or permit, and the same shall be

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dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector.

Food and Water.

17.—(1) Animals landed at an Imported Animals Wharf shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees be supplied by the wharf authority or the Superintendent of the Wharf with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3) The food supplied to sucking calves in accordance with this Article shall be milk or gruel or other suitable food.

(4) If any animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article the Wharf Authority, and the Superintendent of the Wharf, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both and the time when the same was so supplied.

Movement of Carcases, Fodder, Manure, etc., from an Imported Animals Wharf.

18.—(1) No carcase, offal, fodder, litter, dung or manure shall be removed from an Imported Animals Wharf, except with the permission of an Inspector.

(2) All partly consumed and broken fodder, litter, dung and manure shall before being so removed be well mixed with quicklime and on removal from the Wharf shall be effectually removed from contact with animals or be effectually destroyed by fire.

(3) If an Inspector is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector.

Removal of Fittings, etc., from Imported Animals Wharf.

19.—(1) Fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils that have been used for or about animals and have been landed from a vessel at an Imported Animals Wharf shall not be removed from such Wharf unless the permission of an Inspector for the removal thereof has been obtained, and unless they have been scraped so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other

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matter; then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) If an Inspector is of opinion that any such thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector.

Disinfection of Imported Animals Wharf.

20. An Inspector may give notice in writing to the wharf authority or Superintendent of an Imported Animals Wharf requiring the cleansing and disinfection of the whole or any portion of the Wharf by the wharf authority, or of any fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things that have been used in connection with animals in the wharf, and when such notice shall have been given, the wharf or such portion thereof as may be specified in the notice or such things as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall not be used for animals unless and until the same shall have been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

PART III.—LANDING, DISINFECTION, AND DISPOSAL OF DUNG, FODDER, LITTER, FITTINGS, AND OTHER THINGS.

Landing where permissible, subject to Customs Regulations.

21.—(1) Dung of animals (other than imported animals) carried from any country out of Great Britain except Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things used for or in connection with such animals on a vessel, shall not be landed in Great Britain.

(2) Subject as provided in Articles 2, 4, 23, 38 and 45 of this Order all dung of imported animals, and all fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things used for or about such animals on a vessel, and all other dung, fodder, or litter brought in the same vessel with such animals, shall, if landed, be landed only in accordance with this and the next following Article, and in such manner, at such times, at such places, and subject to such supervision and control, as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise direct.

Regulations as to Landing and Disinfection of Dung, Fodder, Litter, Fittings, Etc.

22.—(1) Dung of imported animals and partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is

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situate, and shall, if and when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals or shall be effectually destroyed by fire. Such consent shall not be given unless and until an Inspector has certified that the said animals are free from disease.

(2) All other fodder and litter brought in the same vessel with imported animals may be landed without the previous consent of the Local Authority, but shall, when landed, remain under the charge of an Officer of Customs and Excise, and such fodder and litter shall not be removed from the place of landing except with the permission in writing of an Officer of Customs and Excise, which permission shall not be given unless and until an Inspector has certified that the said animals are free from disease.

(3) Fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things used for or about imported animals shall not be landed at any place without the previous consent in writing of the Local Authority of the District in which the place is situate unless they have been first scraped, then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant. If landed with such consent without having been so previously cleansed and disinfected they shall be forthwith cleansed and disinfected in the manner aforesaid by and at the expense of the owner, and shall not be removed or permitted to come in contact with animals until so cleansed and disinfected.

(4) Nothing in this Article shall apply to any such dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things, landed at an Imported Animals Wharf, or be deemed to authorise the landing of any dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things, the landing of which is otherwise prohibited by this Order.

PART IV.—DISINFECTION OF VESSELS, MOVABLE GANGWAYS, AND OTHER APPARATUS.

Disinfection of Vessels.

23.—(1) In the case of a vessel from which imported animals have been landed in Great Britain, each compartment of the vessel in which the animals have been carried and all other parts of the vessel to which the animals have had access shall, after the landing of the animals therefrom, and before the taking on board of any other animal, and before any cargo is brought into contact with any parts of the vessel as aforesaid, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i) All parts of the vessel with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact shall be scraped and swept so as effectually to remove

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therefrom all dung, litter and other matter; then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(ii) All fittings, pens, hurdles, or utensils used for or about the animals shall be scraped and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(iii) All head ropes or halters used for securing the animals on the vessel shall be disinfected by a thorough immersion in an approved disinfectant.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings of the vessel and all dung, litter and other matter so removed shall not be landed unless they have been well mixed with quicklime. Such scrapings and sweepings, dung, litter, and other matter shall, if landed, be forthwith effectually removed from contact with animals, or shall be effectually destroyed by fire.

(3) A vessel used for carrying animals from a port in Great Britain to any port outside Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man shall, after the landing of the animals therefrom at any port and before taking on board at any port in Great Britain of any other animal or other cargo, be cleansed and disinfected in the manner described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article.

Disinfection of Movable Gangways and other Apparatus.

24.—(1) A movable gangway, passageway, cage, or other apparatus used for the loading or unloading of imported animals on or from a vessel, or otherwise used in connection with the transit of such animals, or in connection with the shipment of any animal from a port in Great Britain, shall as soon as practicable after being so used, be scraped and swept, so as effectually to remove therefrom all dung, litter, and other matter, and then thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water, and then disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

(2) The scrapings and sweepings, and all dung, litter, and other matter so removed shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime, and effectually removed from contact with animals, or shall be effectually destroyed by fire.

Disinfection of Vessels arriving in Great Britain after Discharge of Animals.

25.—(1) In the case of a vessel on which animals shipped from a prohibited country to any port outside Great Britain have been on board the vessel at any time during the sixty days immediately preceding the arrival of the vessel at a port in

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Great Britain, the provisions of this Part of this Order shall apply when the vessel arrives in a port in Great Britain, if and so far as its requirements have not already been complied with.

(2) An Inspector acting under the direction of the Minister may, by notice served upon the master of any vessel to which this Article applies, require the vessel to be specially disinfected in such manner as may be prescribed in the notice, in addition to any disinfection required under the preceding paragraph.

PART V.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS IN EVENT OF A COUNTRY OR PART OF COUNTRY BEING DECLARED BY SUBSEQUENT ORDER TO BE A PROHIBITED COUNTRY FOR PURPOSES OF THIS ORDER.

Landing at Imported Animals Wharf.

26. In the event of a country or part of a country being declared by subsequent Order of the Minister to be a prohibited country for the purposes of this Order, animals carried in a vessel leaving the said prohibited country before the commencement of such subsequent Order may, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3 of this Order, be landed in Great Britain at an Imported Animals Wharf if such landing is authorised by a Special Order of the Minister, and the provisions of Part II of this Order shall thereupon apply subject to the special modifications contained in this Part of this Order. The animals, and the vessels in which they are carried, shall not be subject to the provisions of Part I of this Order unless so provided in the said Order.

Special Provision as to Animals destined for Imported Animals Wharf at Manchester.

27. The animals if intended to be landed at an Imported Animals Wharf at the Port of Manchester shall not be carried through the Eastham Lock until they have been examined by an Inspector, and unless and until the Inspector certifies that his examination and information do not show that there is, or during the voyage has been, an animal on board affected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease.

Berthing of Vessel to be Authorised by Inspector.

28. The vessel in which the animals are brought to Great Britain shall not be berthed until permission is given in writing by an Inspector.

Inspection of Animals by Inspector.

29. An Inspector shall be permitted to examine the animals on board the vessel in which they are brought to Great Britain at such time or times as he may require, and the animals shall not be landed or transhipped until they have been so examined.

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Duty of Master of Vessel to report Disease.

30. If any animal taken on board any vessel for conveyance to Great Britain has during the voyage been affected with, or suspected to have been affected with, cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease, the master of the vessel shall as soon as possible report the fact to the Inspector who examines the animals.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

31. Unless and until an Inspector certifies that his examination and information do not show that there is, or during the voyage has been, an animal on board affected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease, every person before landing in Great Britain from the vessel, shall, unless he lands at an Imported Animals Wharf effectually wash and disinfect himself, and effectually disinfect his clothes.

Landing or Transhipment subject to Permission of Inspector.

32. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Order, the animals shall not be landed or transhipped except with the permission of an Inspector, which permission shall only be given when the Inspector is satisfied that sufficient lairage and other accommodation is available for the landing and slaughter of the animals in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Transhipment.

33. The animals, if so required by an Inspector, shall be transhipped into vessels approved for such purpose by an Inspector. Any vessel so used shall be cleansed and disinfected by the owner thereof in such manner as shall be required by an Inspector.

Landing, etc., at Specified Part of Wharf only.

34. The animals shall be landed only at such part of the Imported Animals Wharf as an Inspector may direct, and when landed shall be driven by lairage-men to such lairs within the limits of the Wharf as may be specially approved for that purpose by an Inspector.

Slaughter of Animals.

35. After such examination as may be required by an Inspector, the animals shall either be slaughtered immediately in the lairs in which they then are, or they may, with the permission of an Inspector, be moved forthwith to a slaughter-house in the Wharf specially approved for that purpose by an Inspector and there immediately slaughtered.

Special Disinfection of Vessel in event of Cattle-plague, Pleuro-Pneumonia or Foot-and-Mouth Disease.

36. If an Inspector certifies that there is, or during the voyage has been, an animal on board the vessel affected with cattle-

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plague, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease or sheep-pox, then after all animals shall have been landed the vessel shall, if instructions to such effect be given by an Inspector, proceed to sea for a preliminary cleansing and disinfection of the parts of the vessel used for animals, subject to such supervision as the Minister may require, in accordance with any instructions given by an Inspector, and before any cargo other than the animals or their carcases is landed.

Disposal of Fittings.

37. Any fittings used in connection with the animals shall, if so required by an Inspector, be landed and burnt at such time and place and in such manner as the Inspector may direct.

Disposal of Dung, Fodder, etc.

38. The dung of the animals brought in the vessel, and any fodder or litter brought in the vessel, and the fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things, used for or about the animals, shall not be landed in Great Britain, except at an Imported Animals Wharf, unless the Minister for some exceptional reason by licence otherwise permits. For the landing thereof at an Imported Animals Wharf the previous consent of the Superintendent of the Wharf shall be obtained.

PART VI.—ANIMALS INTENDED TO BE LANDED AT AN IMPORTED ANIMALS QUARANTINE STATION.

Animals to which this Part of this Order applies.

39.—(1) This Part of this Order shall apply to—

(a) an animal the landing of which in Great Britain for exhibition or other exceptional purposes is authorised by an Order of the Minister made under Section 27 of the Act of 1894; and

(b) an animal the landing of which is authorised by an Order of the Minister made under the Importation of Pedigree Animals Act, 1925.

(2) An animal to which this Part of this Order applies shall not be subject to the provisions of Parts I, II and V of this Order.

Conditions applicable to such animals.

40.—(1) An animal to which this Part of this Order applies shall be landed only at a port at which an Imported Animals Quarantine Station has been defined by an Order of the Minister for the purpose of the quarantine of the animal and the animal shall be landed in such manner, at such times and subject to such supervision and control as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may direct.

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(2) The animal shall be accompanied by such certificates and declarations as may be prescribed in the Order authorising the landing of the animal.

(3) The animal before being landed shall be examined by an Inspector and if found by him to be free from symptoms of disease shall forthwith be landed and moved by float, cart, van or other suitable vehicle, under the supervision of the Inspector from the place of landing to the Quarantine Station.

(4) The animal shall be detained in the Quarantine Station for such period as may be specified in the Order of the Minister authorising its landing.

(5) Whilst detained in the Quarantine Station the animal shall be under the control of an Inspector.

(6) During such period of detention no other animals shall be landed at or moved into or kept in the Quarantine Station and an animal landed in accordance with this Part of this Order shall be kept isolated from all other animals.

(7) During such period of detention the animal and the Quarantine Station shall be subject to such additional rules as may be prescribed by the Minister for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of disease.

(8) An animal shall not be moved out of an Imported Animals Quarantine Station unless accompanied by:—

- (a) a certificate of an Inspector to the effect that the animal is free from disease; and
- (b) a licence of an Inspector specifying the premises to which the animal is to be moved.

The Inspector may, if so directed by the Minister, impose any conditions as to the subsequent movement of the animal or otherwise and such conditions shall be specified in the licence.

(9) If on examination by an Inspector cattle-plague, foot-and-mouth disease, pleuro-pneumonia, sheep-pox or swine fever is found to exist in any animal in the Quarantine Station during the prescribed period of detention, all or any of the animals in the consignment shall, if so required by the Minister, be slaughtered, and in the event of any such disease being suspected to exist in any such animal the Minister may cause the slaughter of such of the animals as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of diagnosis.

Movement of Carcases, Fodder, Manure, etc., from an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

41.—(1) No carcase, offal, fodder, litter, dung, or manure shall be removed from an Imported Animals Quarantine Station, except with the permission of an Inspector.

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(2) All litter, dung and manure shall, before being so removed, be disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

(3) If an Inspector is of opinion that any such carcase or thing as aforesaid may introduce disease, the same shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with in accordance with instructions given by the Inspector.

Disinfection of Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

42. An Inspector may give notice to the owner, or occupier, or person in charge of an Imported Animals Quarantine Station requiring the cleansing and disinfection by such owner, occupier or person of the whole or any portion of the Station or of any fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other things that have been used in connection with animals in the Station, and when such notice shall have been given, the Station or such portion thereof as may be specified in the notice, or such things as aforesaid, as the case may be, shall not be used for animals unless and until the same shall have been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

Restriction on Use of Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

43.—(1) No animals other than imported animals landed in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Order, shall be at any time landed at or moved into or kept in an Imported Animals Quarantine Station.

(2) Any animal other than an imported animal as aforesaid being in an Imported Animals Quarantine Station shall, without prejudice to the recovery of any penalty for the infringement of this Article, be deemed to be an imported animal, and the provisions of this part of this Order shall apply to such animal.

(3) An Imported Animals Quarantine Station shall not be used for any purpose other than those authorised by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, or any Order of the Minister under the said Acts in relation thereto.

Power to Exclude Persons from Imported Animals Quarantine Station—Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

44. The provisions of Article 13 (Power to Exclude Persons) and Article 15 (Disinfection of Persons and Clothes) of this Order which apply in relation to an Imported Animals Wharf shall apply in like manner in relation to an Imported Animals Quarantine Station as if repeated in this Part of this Order with the necessary adaptations.

Special Disinfection of Vessel, Vehicle, etc.

45.—(1) The fittings of the vessel from which the animals are landed, and the dung, fodder, litter, and other things used for or about the animals, shall be disinfected or dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed by the Minister.

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(2) Any vehicle used for the conveyance of an animal under this Part of this Order shall on every occasion after such animal is taken out of it, and before any other animal or any fodder or litter, or anything intended to be used for or about animals is placed in it, be cleansed and disinfected under the supervision and to the satisfaction of an Inspector.

PART VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Prohibition of Discharging Cargo from Vessels in certain cases.

46.—(1) The master of any vessel which enters any port in Great Britain for the purpose of discharging any cargo shall, if within the sixty days immediately preceding such entry the vessel has had on board any animals shipped to a port outside Great Britain from a port in any country which was at the time of shipment of the animals a prohibited country, forthwith make and deliver to the *Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1*, a declaration in writing showing:—

- (i) the port and date of shipment of such animals;
- (ii) the number and description of such animals;
- (iii) the number of animals (if any) which died or were slaughtered during the voyage, and the cause or supposed cause of death or slaughter;
- (iv) the number and description of animals disembarked and the port and date of disembarkation;
- (v) particulars as to the health of the animals during the voyage;

Provided that nothing in this Article shall be deemed to apply to vessels on which are animals intended to be landed in Great Britain under and in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Order, or the provisions of the *Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923*, or the *Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1923*.*

(2) No cargo shall be discharged in Great Britain from any vessel in respect of which a declaration is required to be made under this part of this Order unless and until the landing of such cargo is authorised by a licence of an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry. The Inspector or Officer granting such licence may, under the direction of the Minister, insert therein any conditions which he may think desirable as regards the disinfection of the vessel or cargo or any parts of the vessel or cargo, and may require such disinfection to be carried out before the landing of the cargo or any portion thereof. The Inspector or Officer granting a licence under this Article for the landing of any

* See *Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933* and *Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933*.

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cargo may require such cargo to be detained or otherwise dealt with in any manner prescribed in the licence.

(3) If any cargo is discharged in contravention of this Article, an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry may without prejudice to any proceedings for a contravention of the provisions thereof:—

(i) by notice served on the owner or person in charge of anything which has been so discharged, require—

(a) that the same shall be detained on the premises where it is at the time of service of the notice, or on other suitable premises approved by the Inspector or Officer for the purpose; and

(b) that anything which is the subject of the detention notice shall be kept separate from animals, and as far as practicable from any feeding stuff for animals, or other material which may come in contact with animals;

(ii) by notice served on the owner or person in charge of any feeding stuff or thing with which anything landed from the said vessel has come in contact, require that the same shall be detained and kept separate in the like manner;

(iii) by notice served on the owner or person in charge of any railway truck, vehicle, vessel or lighter, into which anything so discharged has been loaded, require the cleansing and disinfection, with an approved disinfectant, of the railway truck, vehicle, vessel or lighter, or any part thereof, specified in the notice, in such manner as may be directed in the notice before any further goods are placed therein;

(iv) by notice served on the occupier of any premises on which there is or has been anything so discharged, or any feeding stuff or thing with which anything so discharged has come in contact require him to cleanse and disinfect with an approved disinfectant the premises or any part thereof specified in the notice in such manner as may be directed in the notice.

(4) An Inspector, acting under the direction of the Minister, may by notice served on the master of any vessel in a port in Great Britain on which there is or has been during the voyage to such port an animal affected with cattle-plague or foot-and-mouth disease, direct that no cargo shall be discharged in Great Britain from the vessel unless and until the landing of such cargo is authorised by a licence of an Inspector. The Inspector granting such licence may under the direction of the Minister insert therein any conditions which the Minister may think

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desirable as regards the disinfection of the vessel or cargo or any part thereof or otherwise for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease. Any cargo discharged from the vessel in Great Britain before the service of such notice as aforesaid may be dealt with in the manner provided in paragraph (3) of this Article.

(5) A notice served under this Article shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by a further notice signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry.

General Power of Detention.

47. If it appears to the Principal Officer of Customs and Excise or to an Inspector with respect to any imported animal, or with respect to any imported carcase, fodder, litter, dung, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or to the Minister as the case may be who may give such directions as they think fit, either for the destruction or the further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as they think fit.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

48. The Local Authority and all police officers and constables shall assist the Inspectors of the Ministry to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Offences.

49.—(1) If any animal, carcase, cargo, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be brought into a port or transhipped or landed or moved in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence granted or the provisions of a notice served under this Order, the owner thereof, and the person in charge of the same, and the owner and lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, carcase, cargo, or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing or permitting the bringing into port or transhipment or landing or movement, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in which the same is brought or from which the same is transhipped or landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If anything is done or omitted to be done as regards cleansing or disinfection in contravention of this Order, the

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owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel in or in respect of which, and the owner of the gangway or passageway, cage, or other apparatus in respect of which, and the wharf authority of the Imported Animals Wharf in which, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of any other place or thing in respect of which, as the case may be, the same is done or omitted to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) Any person otherwise committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or any Rules or Notice or the conditions of any licence made, served or issued thereunder shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

50. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894:

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep and goats and all other ruminating animals and swine:

“ Approved Disinfectant ” means *either* a five per cent. solution of standard phenol *or* a disinfectant approved for the time being by the Minister for use for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926*, if used at the dilution at which it is so approved.

“ Cattle ” means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves:

“ Carcase ” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof:

“ Disease ” means cattle-plague (that is to say rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab or swine fever:

“ Fodder ” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals:

“ Imported ” applied to animals and things means brought to Great Britain from any country out of Great Britain except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man:

“ Imported Animals Wharf ” means a part of a port defined by Special Order of the Minister for the landing of imported animals subject to slaughter at the port of landing:

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“ Inspector, except where it is otherwise expressly provided, means an Inspector of the Ministry and includes a Veterinary Inspector:

“ Lairage-men ” means men specially appointed by the Wharf authority for the purpose of landing animals at an Imported Animals Wharf and feeding, watering and tending them in a reception-lair:

“ Litter ” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals:

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel (other than a pilot):

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries:

“ Person ” includes a body corporate:

“ Port ” includes place:

“ Prohibited country ” means any country or part of a country outside Great Britain except the countries and parts of countries included in the First Schedule hereto:

“ Reception-lair ” means a lair within an Imported Animals Wharf adjacent or near to the place of landing which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purpose of their examination:

“ Superintendent of an Imported Animals Wharf ” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person in charge of an Imported Animals Wharf:

“ Wharf authority ” means the person in occupation of an Imported Animals Wharf, whether as owner, lessee, or otherwise:

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation of Orders.

51. The Orders described in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked to the extent therein specified.

Commencement.

52. This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty.

Short Title.

53. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourth day of November, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(L.S.)

Ralph Jackson,
Authorised by the Minister.

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FIRST SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 50.)

Countries and Parts of Countries which are NOT Prohibited Countries for purposes of this Order.

Ireland.

The Channel Islands.

The Isle of Man.

The Dominion of Canada.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

The Union of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa).

*

The United States of America.

†

Faroe Islands.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

(ARTICLE 51.)

Orders Revoked.

No.	Date.	Short Title or Subject.	Extent of Revocation.
5513	1896 8th December	Foreign Animals (Quarantine) Order of 1896.	The whole Order.
7893	1910 22nd April	Foreign Animals Order of 1910	The whole Order.
8299	1912 12th March ...	Foreign Animals (Amendment) Order of 1912.	The whole Order.
8852	1913 13th May	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
9357	1915 5th February	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
1108	1922 21st July	Foreign Animals Order of 1922	The whole Order.
1277	1923 9th March ...	Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923.	Articles 42, 43, 44 and 49.
1331	25th May	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
1349	28th June ...	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
1626	3rd November	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
3340	1924 14th March ...	Foreign Animals Order of 1924	The whole Order.
3575	11th June ...	Foreign Animals Order of 1924 (No. 2)	The whole Order.
3971	1925 13th June ...	Amending First Schedule to Order 7893.	The whole Order.
4235	1926 14th May ...	Prescribed Process of Cleansing and Disinfection.	The whole Order.

* Southern Rhodesia was deleted by Amending Order of 10th April, 1931.

† Iceland was deleted by Amending Order of September, 1937.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a detailed study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β .

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the properties of the solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the solutions of the system of equations (1) are unique for all values of the parameters α and β if the function $f(x)$ is continuous and has a bounded derivative.

*Animals (Importation) Order—Amending Order of
10th April, 1931.*

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1930, AMENDING ORDER OF 10TH APRIL, 1931, RELATING TO PROHIBITION OF LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN OF ANIMALS FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

(4886.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 10TH APRIL, 1931.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Minister:—

- (a) the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930 (hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order), shall be read and have effect as if Southern Rhodesia were omitted from the list of countries and parts of countries specified in the First Schedule to that Order; and
- (b) notwithstanding anything contained in the Principal Order, it shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any animal which in the course of transit from Southern Rhodesia to Great Britain is taken on board a vessel at any port in the Union of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa).

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this tenth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

(L.S.)

Ralph Jackson,
Authorised by the Minister.

Animals (Importation) Order of 1930: Amending Order of 3rd September, 1937, relating to prohibition of landing in Great Britain of animals from Iceland.

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1930, AMENDING ORDER OF 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1937, RELATING TO PROHIBITION OF LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN OF ANIMALS FROM ICELAND.

(5515.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1937.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Minister, the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930 shall be read and have effect as if Iceland were omitted from the list specified in the First Schedule to that Order of countries and parts of countries which are not “ prohibited countries ” for the purposes of the said Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this third day of September, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(L.S.)

D. A. E. Cabot,
Authorised by the Minister.

*Animals (Importation) Order of 1930: Amending
Order relating to Union of South Africa.*

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1930: AMENDING
ORDER RELATING TO UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(5592)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 18TH DECEMBER, 1937.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Minister, the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930 shall be read and have effect as if the Union of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South-West Africa) were omitted from the list of countries and parts of countries specified in the First Schedule to that Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this eighteenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

(L.S.)

John Kelland

Authorised by the Minister.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

Animals (Importation) (Amendment) Order of 1933

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1933.

(5063.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 17TH JANUARY, 1933.)

ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF
1933.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1. The Animals (Importation) Order of 1930 shall be read and have effect as if in paragraph (1) of Article 6 thereof the words “and any Act amending it relating to the importation of Canadian cattle” were substituted for the words “and the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923 relating to the importation of Canadian store cattle.”

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Importation) (Amendment) Order of 1933, and shall be read as one with the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

(L.S.)

D. A. E. Cabot,
Authorised by the Minister.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1955 No. 1310

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>17th August, 1955</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>23rd August, 1955</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>1st September, 1955</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 20, 23, 24, 32, 33, 42 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), as extended by the Anthrax Order of 1938(b) and the Atrophic Rhinitis Order, 1954(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955, shall apply to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1955.

Revocation

2.—(1) The Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) Orders of 1933(d), are hereby revoked.

(2) Section 38 of the Interpretation Act, 1889(e), shall apply as if this Order were an Act of Parliament and as if the Orders revoked by this Order were an Act of Parliament repealed by an Act of Parliament.

Interpretation

3.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act of 1950” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, as amended or extended by any other enactment;

“animals” means cattle, sheep and goats and all other ruminating animals, and swine;

“approved sheep dip” has the same meaning as in the Sheep Scab Order of 1938(f), as amended by the Sheep Scab (Amendment) Order of 1948(g);

“approved disinfectant” means either a five per cent. solution of standard phenol or a disinfectant approved for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(h);

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.R. & O. 1938/204 (Rev. II, p. 457: 1938 I, p. 124).
(c) S.I. 1954/699. (d) S.R. & O. 1933/20, 410 (Rev. II, pp. 354, 377: 1933, pp. 380, 412).
(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (f) S.R. & O. 1938/196 (Rev. II, p. 602: 1938 I, p. 234).
(g) S.I. 1948/83 (Rev. II, p. 638: 1948 I, p. 228).
(h) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320: 1938 I, p. 303).

“carcase” means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hooves, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof ;

“disease” means rinderpest, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep scab, swine fever, infectious atrophic rhinitis of swine, or anthrax ;

“fodder” means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals ;

“inspector” means a person appointed by the Minister or by a local authority to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1950, and when used in relation to a person appointed by the Minister includes a veterinary inspector ;

“lairage-men” means men specially appointed by the occupier of a landing place for the purpose of landing animals at a landing place and feeding and watering and tending them in a reception-lair ;

“landing place” means a part of a port approved by the Minister or the Secretary of State for the landing of imported animals and includes a reception-lair ;

“litter” means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals ;

“local authority” has the meaning assigned to it by Section 59 of the Act of 1950 ;

“market” includes a fairground or saleyard, and “authorised market” has the meaning assigned to it in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (2) of Article 31 of this Order ;

“master” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel (other than a pilot) ;

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” means the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food respectively ;

“reception-lair” means a lair within the landing place which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purpose of their examination ;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered ;

“the superintendent of a landing place” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person in charge of a landing place ;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

PART I

IMPORTATION BY SEA FROM THE CHANNEL ISLANDS, THE ISLE OF MAN, NORTHERN IRELAND, AND THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND GENERALLY

4.--(1) No person shall land or permit or cause to be landed in Great Britain any animals brought by sea from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland unless—

(a) the vessel in which the animals are shipped has not at any time since they were put on board been in any port or place in any country other than Great Britain, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland ; and

(b) the landing is at a landing place as defined in Article 3 (1) of this Order.

(2) If within twenty-eight days before the shipment of the animals to Great Britain the vessel in which the animals are shipped has had on board any animal which had been exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than Great Britain, the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, or the Republic of Ireland, or has entered or been within any such port or place, the animals shall not be landed unless they are accompanied by a certificate of a duly authorised representative of the Government of the country in which they were put on board ship, certifying that the vessel was, before the shipment of the animals, effectively cleansed and disinfected to his satisfaction.

(3) The animals shall be landed in such manner, at such times, and subject to such supervision as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise direct.

(4) The animals shall when landed in the landing place be in the charge of the superintendent thereof but subject to such supervision and control of a veterinary inspector as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order.

Importation by sea from the Channel Islands and Isle of Man

5. The provisions of Parts I and II of the First Schedule to the Act of 1950 (which relate to slaughter and to quarantine) shall not apply in relation to animals brought by sea to Great Britain from the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and such animals may accordingly be landed in Great Britain subject to the provisions of this Order.

Importation by sea from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland

6.—(1) No person shall land or permit or cause to be landed in Great Britain any animals brought by sea from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland unless—

(a) they were put on board ship, as respects Northern Ireland, at a port specified in Part I of the Schedule to this Order, or as respects the Republic of Ireland, at a port specified in Part II thereof; and

(b) the animals are accompanied by a certificate of a veterinary officer appointed by the Government of the country in which they were put on board ship stating—

(i) that the animals were inspected by him immediately before shipment and found to be free from disease; and

(ii) whether such animals were at the time of inspection by him in company with any other animal in respect of which a certificate under sub-paragraph (i) hereof has been refused on account of disease or suspected disease, and the nature of the disease.

(2) No person shall move or permit or cause to be moved from a landing place or from the reception-lair thereof any cattle brought from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland unless they have been marked at the expense of the owner in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article.

(3) A numbered tag of a pattern approved by the Minister and the Secretary of State, which shall be obtained from the occupier of the landing place, shall be affixed to the left ear, (or, if the left ear is deformed, to the right ear) of each beast.

(4) The charges for the tags referred to in the last foregoing paragraph (and for affixing them if carried out by the occupier of the landing place) shall be subject to the approval of the Minister, in respect of animals landed in England or Wales, and of the Secretary of State, in respect of animals landed in Scotland.

(5) No person shall land or cause or permit to be landed in Great Britain from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland any sheep, goats or swine, unless they have been marked at the expense of the owner in accordance with paragraph (6) of this Article.

(6) The markings referred to in the last foregoing paragraph shall consist of the painting or stamping with an adhesive composition (which shall be coloured, in the case of sheep or goats, red, and in the case of swine, blue) of broad lines down the back and across the loins, thus +, each line being not less than nine inches long.

(7) A licence for the movement of cattle, sheep, goats or swine from a landing place shall not be granted unless the provisions of this Article as respects marking have been complied with.

(8) No person shall, while an animal is subject to any of the provisions of this Order, remove or cause or permit to be removed from such animal the markings required by this Article.

PART II

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO LANDING PLACES

Restrictions on Use of Landing Places

7. Subject to the conditions of approval of a landing place, no animals other than such as are landed under this Order shall be landed at or be moved into the landing place. The landing place, or any part thereof, shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes authorised in respect of such landing places by the Act of 1950, or any Order under that Act in relation thereto.

Examination of Animals

8.—(1) Each cargo of animals landed at a landing place under this Order shall on landing be driven to a reception-lair or reception-lairs approved by a veterinary inspector for reception of the cargo, and the animals shall be there detained and isolated from all other animals until their movement from the reception-lair is authorised by a veterinary inspector which authority shall not be granted unless and until the whole cargo has been examined in daylight by a veterinary inspector, and until the expiration of ten hours after the entry into a reception-lair of the last animal of the cargo. The animals may not be removed from the landing place except in accordance with the provisions of Part IV of this Order.

(2) If two or more cargoes or parts of cargoes are permitted to be in a reception-lair at the same time, they shall for the purposes of this Order be treated as one cargo.

(3) If an animal forming part of a cargo dies or is slaughtered on board or before its examination, the carcase shall not be removed from the landing place where the animal or carcase is landed without the permission of a veterinary inspector.

(4) In the case of a cargo of animals landed or intended to be landed at different times or at different ports in Great Britain, a veterinary inspector shall cause the animals in a reception-lair to be there detained until he has examined, or become acquainted with the result of the examination of, the rest of the cargo.

(5) A veterinary inspector may, if he considers it necessary, require the person in charge of any cattle in a landing place to cause the same to be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering.

(6) A veterinary inspector may, if he considers it necessary or desirable, mark any imported animal for identification purposes by the painting or stamping of the animal with an adhesive composition of a distinctive colour.

(7) The occupier of a landing place shall afford such assistance to the veterinary inspector as he may require to enable him to examine the animals.

(8) The occupier of any landing place at which a cargo of animals is to be landed shall as early as practicable before the landing give notice thereof to the veterinary inspector responsible for the landing place of the estimated time thereof.

Restrictions on Access to Landing Place

9. No person, except officers of Customs and Excise, lairage-men, the superintendent of the landing place, officers of the Ministry or of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, and such other persons as may be specially authorised in writing by a veterinary inspector, shall during the time of the landing of the animals be admitted to the landing stage, pier, quay, or other part of the landing place at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall be permitted by the occupier of the landing place to enter any part thereof which is being used as a reception-lair.

Power to exclude Persons

10.—(1) When a veterinary inspector or the superintendent of a landing place has affixed at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter therein without the permission mentioned in the notice, no person shall enter or go into, on, or over such premises without that permission.

(2) When a veterinary inspector or the superintendent of a landing place has directed any person to quit such landing place, or any particular building, lair, landing stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof, such person shall forthwith quit such premises.

Landing Place Charges

11. Charges made by the occupier of a landing place for the landing, lairage, or dipping of animals landed under this Order shall be subject to the approval of the Minister, in respect of landing places situated in England or Wales, and of the Secretary of State, in respect of landing places situated in Scotland.

Provisions for Movement into and through a District in which a Landing Place is Situate

12.—(1) Any Order under the Act of 1950 which imposes restrictions in respect of an area in Great Britain in which a landing place is situate shall not be deemed to prohibit the landing of animals at such landing place under this Order unless expressly so stated.

(2) Regulations made by a local authority of the district in which a landing place is situate as to movement into or within the district of that local authority shall not apply to the landing of animals at the landing place or to their removal therefrom if the animals are consigned to a place of destination outside the district of such local authority, and are moved from a loading bank in or adjoining the landing place forthwith by railway or by a mechanically propelled road vehicle out of the district of the local authority.

Power of Occupier to remove Animals from Landing Place

13. Animals landed at a landing place shall, subject to the necessary licence being granted under this Order, be removed by the owner or person in charge thereof from the landing place forthwith if such removal is directed by the superintendent of the landing place, and if an animal is not so removed by the owner or person in charge thereof, the occupier of the landing place, or the superintendent thereof acting on behalf of the occupier, shall have power to remove the animal from the landing place, and to recover from the owner of the animal at the time of default the cost of and incidental to the removal.

Overcrowding

14. A veterinary inspector may prohibit the entry of any animals into a landing place, if, in his opinion, their entry will cause overcrowding.

Provision of Overall Clothes

15. The occupier of a landing place shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector suitable overall clothing for the use of lairage-men and other persons entering the landing place, to be worn at such times as a veterinary inspector may direct.

Food and Water

16.—(1) Animals landed at a landing place shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupier of the landing place, or the superintendent thereof acting on behalf of the occupier, with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupier from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(2) The animals shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3) A veterinary inspector may require the detention of any animal in the landing place until he is satisfied it has received a proper and sufficient supply of food and water; and, until the veterinary inspector is satisfied that the animal has received it, the animal shall not be moved from the landing place.

Disinfection of Landing Place, etc.

17.—(1) A veterinary inspector may give notice to the occupier or superintendent of a landing place requiring the cleansing and disinfection by such occupier of any portion of the landing place, or any fittings, pens, hurdles or other things that have been used in connection with the landing of animals under this Order, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the landing place, or those things, as the case may be, shall not be used for animals unless and until the same shall have been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector.

(2) The provisions of Article 3 (*Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, Saleyards and Lairs*) of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925(i) or of any Order amending those provisions shall not apply to any market or sale of animals held in a landing place.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes

18.—(1) A veterinary inspector or the superintendent of a landing place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons will be required before

(i) See S.R. & O. 1925/1349, 1926/546 (Rev. II, p. 416: 1925 p. 65; 1926, p. 73).

leaving such landing place or building to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in the notice, and all such persons shall disinfect themselves and their clothes accordingly.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1) of this Article, the occupier of a landing place shall provide such approved disinfectant as a veterinary inspector may direct.

General Power of Detention of Carcases, Fodder, Litter, Dung, etc.

19.—(1) No carcase, milk, fodder, litter, dung or manure, or any fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils or other things that have been used for or about animals, shall be moved from the landing place or from any lair or other place therein, except with the permission of and under such conditions as may be imposed by a veterinary inspector, and the occupier of a landing place shall, if directed in writing by a veterinary inspector, cause any of the aforesaid things to be removed from the landing place without delay.

(2) If it appears to a veterinary inspector with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought in the same vessel with animals landed under this Order, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Minister, who may give such directions as he thinks fit, either for the destruction, disinfection or further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as he thinks fit.

Disposal of Fodder, Litter and Dung intended to be Landed Outside an Approved Landing Place

20.—(1) The dung of animals brought from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland and partly consumed or broken fodder that has been supplied to such animals, and litter that has been used for or about such animals, shall not be landed at any place outside an approved landing place except in accordance with the following conditions:—

- (a) the previous consent in writing of the local authority of the district in which the landing takes place shall be obtained, but such consent shall not be given unless and until a veterinary inspector has certified that the animals brought on the vessel appear to him to be free from any disease liable to be conveyed by the said dung, fodder or litter;
- (b) the said dung, fodder and litter shall, if and when landed, be forthwith well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals or be effectually destroyed by fire:

Provided that the said dung, fodder and litter may be landed without the previous consent of the local authority if they are landed in or into suitable receptacles approved by the local authority and are well mixed with quicklime. In such cases the said dung, fodder and litter shall be detained at the place of landing under the supervision and control of the local authority of the district until the certificate of a veterinary inspector to the effect specified in paragraph (a) above has been given by the inspector to the local authority. A copy of the certificate shall be given by the inspector to the shipping company concerned.

(2) All other fodder and litter carried in the same vessel with animals brought to Great Britain from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland may be landed without the previous consent of the local authority, but shall, when landed outside an approved landing place, remain under the charge of an officer of Customs and Excise.

Such fodder and litter shall not be removed from the place of landing except with the permission in writing of an officer of Customs and Excise, which permission shall not be given unless and until a veterinary inspector has certified that the said animals appear to him to be free from any disease liable to be conveyed by the said fodder or litter.

Conditional Permits

21. A veterinary inspector may impose conditions on the removal of anything from a landing place for which a permission granted by a veterinary inspector is required.

Movement within a Landing Place

22. Notwithstanding any provision in this Order, an animal may, with the permission of a veterinary inspector, and shall forthwith, if a veterinary inspector so directs, be moved from a reception-lair or other part of the landing place to any other reception-lair or part of the landing place, approved by the veterinary inspector.

PART III

DISEASE, CALVING, OR INJURY IN A LANDING PLACE

Procedure where Rinderpest, Pleuro-pneumonia, Foot-and-Mouth Disease, or Sheep-Pox may exist

23.—(1) If a veterinary inspector is of opinion that an animal in a landing place is affected with or suspected of being affected with rinderpest, pleuro-pneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or sheep-pox, he shall so certify and forthwith direct the landing place to be closed, and the veterinary inspector shall give notice of such closing to such persons and in such manner as he may think expedient for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Article.

(2) Where a certificate has been so made the following rules shall apply to the landing place unless and until the Minister, in respect of a landing place situated in England or Wales, or the Secretary of State, in respect of a landing place situated in Scotland, cancels the certificate:—

Rule 1. Animals shall not be landed at, or moved into or out of, the landing place except with, and subject to the conditions imposed by, a licence of a veterinary inspector.

Rule 2. Carcases shall not be removed from the landing place except with the permission in writing of a veterinary inspector.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from the landing place except with the permission in writing of a veterinary inspector, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector.

Rule 4. No person shall, unless authorised in writing by a veterinary inspector, enter any shed or other place, being part of the landing place, in which the diseased or suspected animal is or recently has been.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such shed or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected except with the permission in writing of a veterinary inspector.

Rule 7. Where the disease is sheep-pox, rules 1, 2 and 6 shall apply only to sheep and the carcases of sheep.

Additional Procedure where Foot-and-Mouth Disease may exist

24.—(1) If an animal brought from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland for the purpose of being landed in Great Britain is affected with or suspected of being affected with foot-and-mouth disease, the following provisions shall apply whether the animal is so landed or not.

(2) The animal or its carcase and all animals carried in the same vessel shall be landed only at such place and at such time and in such manner as a veterinary inspector may direct.

(3) The parts of the vessel in which the animals have been carried shall be cleansed and disinfected by the owner or charterer of the vessel to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector as soon as practicable, and, if so required by a notice given by any such veterinary inspector to the master of the vessel, before any cargo, other than the animals or their carcases, is removed from the vessel.

(4) All dung of animals, and all partly consumed fodder that has been supplied to the animals, and all litter that has been used for or about the animals, shall be landed and disposed of by destruction or otherwise by the owner or charterer of the vessel in such manner as a veterinary inspector shall direct.

(5) Every person who has tended the animals or who has landed from the vessel shall, if so required by a veterinary inspector, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his boots and clothes in such manner as the veterinary inspector may direct.

Procedure where Sheep Scab may exist

25.—(1) A sheep shall not be moved out of a landing place if and so long as it is, in the opinion of a veterinary inspector, affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep scab.

(2) If a veterinary inspector is of opinion that a sheep in a landing place is affected with or suspected of being affected with sheep scab, or before shipment has been in contact with any sheep so affected or suspected, the movement out of the landing place of any sheep which were brought in the same vessel with the diseased or suspected animal, or which, in the opinion of the veterinary inspector, have been exposed to infection by contact with the diseased or suspected animal or otherwise, shall be subject to the following conditions and requirements which shall be included among the conditions of any licence granted under Part IV of this Order authorising the movement of the sheep out of the landing place.

(3) Such sheep shall not be authorised by a licence so granted to be moved to a market.

(4) Sheep authorised by a licence so granted to be moved to a slaughterhouse shall be there detained and be slaughtered within four days after their arrival at the slaughterhouse.

(5) Sheep authorised by a licence so granted to be moved to any premises other than a market or slaughterhouse shall not be moved out of the landing place unless and until they have been caused to be dipped in the landing place, to the satisfaction of a veterinary inspector, by a thorough immersion in an approved "single-dipping" type sheep dip.

(6) Any undipped sheep being moved to a slaughterhouse under this Article shall during the movement be kept separate from sheep which are not being moved in accordance with the requirements of this Article.

(7) An Isolation Notice under Article 7 of the Sheep Scab Order of 1938 shall not be served on the owner or the person in charge of any sheep to which this Article relates in respect of their exposure to the infection of sheep scab in the landing place or previously.

Procedure in case of Anthrax

26.—(1) If a veterinary inspector is of opinion that an animal in a landing place is affected with, or suspected of being affected with, anthrax, he shall so inform the local authority and the medical officer of health of the district.

(2) Article 2 (3) (*Precautions to be adopted with respect to milk*) and Article 8 (*Disposal of Carcasses*) of the Anthrax Order of 1938 shall apply, but otherwise that Order shall not apply.

Injured Animals

27. If a veterinary inspector is of opinion that an animal in a landing place is mortally injured, or so severely injured, or otherwise in such physical condition, that it is cruel to keep it alive, he may require the person in charge of the animal to slaughter it forthwith with such instruments or appliances and with such precautions and in such manner as to inflict as little suffering as practicable, and if the person so required refuses or neglects to do so, or if there is no person in charge present in the landing place, the veterinary inspector may cause the animal to be slaughtered.

Calving Cows

28. A cow which has calved during the voyage to Great Britain or in the landing place shall not be moved from the landing place until such movement is permitted by a veterinary inspector, which permission shall in no case be granted until the veterinary inspector is satisfied that twenty-four hours have expired since the time of calving.

Exemption of Landing Places from certain Provisions in Orders under the Act of 1950

29.—(1) A landing place shall not be declared to be an infected place under any Order under the Act of 1950, and any provision in any such Order which relates to infected places shall not apply to a landing place.

(2) A Detention Notice or Isolation Notice under the Sheep Scab Order of 1938, or any Order amending that Order, shall not be served in relation to any sheep in a landing place.

PART IV

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED ANIMALS

Movement of Imported Cattle to be in accordance with the Second Schedule to the Act of 1950 and Saving for other Restrictions on Movement of Sheep, Swine and Goats

30. Nothing in this Part of this Order shall be construed as in any way—

(a) altering or modifying the application of any of the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1950 (which regulate the movement of imported cattle) to cattle landed under and in accordance with the provisions of this Order, or

(b) authorising, except as provided in Article 32 (3) thereof, the movement of any sheep, swine or goats in contravention of any Order under the Act of 1950, or of any regulation of a local authority prohibiting or regulating their movement.

Licence for Movement of Sheep and Goats from Landing Place

31.—(1) No imported sheep or goats shall be moved from the landing place at which they are landed except under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector and in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence and with the provisions contained in this Part of this Order.

(2) A licence granted under this provision shall be a licence authorising the sheep or goats to be moved either to—

(a) a market specially authorised in writing by the local authority of the district for the purposes of this provision (in this Part of this Order referred to as “an authorised market”); or

(b) premises (including a slaughterhouse) other than a market.

(3) A local authority may, if it thinks fit, instead of granting an authority for the purposes of this provision in respect of the whole of a market, grant such an authority in respect of some part of a market, and where a part of a market is so authorised, the provisions of this Part of this Order shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have effect as though references to a part of a market were substituted for references to a market.

(4) A copy of every authority granted by a local authority for the use of a market for the purposes of this provision shall be sent forthwith by the local authority, if the market is in England or Wales, to the Minister, or, if it is in Scotland, to the Secretary of State.

Dipping of Sheep in Landing Place

32.—(1) A veterinary inspector shall not authorise the movement of any sheep out of the landing place unless and until they have been dipped in the landing place, to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector, by a thorough immersion in an approved “single-dipping” type sheep dip:

Provided that this Article shall not apply to sheep which—

(a) have been brought from the Isle of Man and have had no contact either in transit or in the landing place with any sheep from elsewhere; or

(b) are intended for slaughter and have been authorised by a veterinary inspector to be moved from a landing place to a slaughterhouse.

(2) Sheep to which sub-paragraph (b) of the last foregoing paragraph applies shall be slaughtered within six days of arrival at the slaughterhouse, and until slaughtered shall not be removed therefrom.

(3) Where under any Order under the Act of 1950 relating to sheep scab or any regulation made thereunder sheep moved under this Order are required to be dipped as a condition of movement into or out of any district, the dipping of any sheep under this Order shall be deemed to be the dipping or double-dipping of the sheep necessary in order to comply with such condition. Sheep dipped under this Order shall also be exempt from dipping under any other Order (except the Sheep Scab Order of 1938) or regulation for a period of 56 days after the date of dipping under this Order, provided that the sheep are kept separate during that period from sheep which have not been so dipped.

Conditions to be complied with in the case of Sheep and Goats in Authorised Markets

33.—(1) Imported sheep and goats which have been moved to an authorised market shall at all times while therein be kept separate from all animals other than imported cattle, sheep or goats, and shall not, if part

only of a market is authorised for the purposes of this Part of this Order, be permitted, while any animals other than imported cattle, sheep or goats are in the market, to enter any part of the market other than the authorised part.

(2) No animals other than imported cattle, sheep or goats shall be permitted to enter an authorised market while it is being used as such.

(3) Imported sheep or goats exposed for sale at an authorised market shall not be moved therefrom except with the authority and in accordance with the provisions of a licence granted by an inspector for movement to premises, not being an authorised market, to be there detained in accordance with the provisions of this Part of this Order.

Detention of imported Sheep or Goats on arrival at premises other than Market

34. When imported sheep or goats have under a licence in that behalf been moved to premises other than an authorised market, whether from the landing place or from an authorised market, they shall on arriving at those premises be detained therein, unless previously slaughtered therein, for a period of six days from the date of arrival.

During the said period the sheep or goats shall not be moved from the said premises, except with the authority and in accordance with the provisions of a licence granted by an inspector for movement to a slaughterhouse, to be therein detained until they are slaughtered, or to a vessel for export.

Temporary detention in special enclosures of Sheep and Goats awaiting sale at Market

35.—(1) Where a licence has been granted under this Part of this Order authorising the movement of imported sheep or goats to an authorised market, they may by virtue of that licence, subject as hereinafter provided, be temporarily detained in special lairs or other enclosures adjoining or near to the market while awaiting exposure for sale in the market:

Provided that—

- (a) the lairs or enclosures must be lairs or enclosures the use of which has been authorised by the local authority for the purpose of this provision, and the use of the lairs or enclosures for the purpose aforesaid shall be subject to such directions as may be given by or on behalf of the local authority ;
- (b) the lairs or enclosures, whilst being used for the purposes of this provision, must not be used for any animals other than cattle imported under this Order or sheep or goats in course of being moved under this Part of this Order to an authorised market ;
- (c) the sheep or goats shall not remain in the lairs or enclosures for a period exceeding seventy-two hours unless otherwise authorised by the local authority in writing.

(2) If the Minister, in respect of premises situated in England or Wales, or the Secretary of State, in respect of premises situated in Scotland, after making enquiries is satisfied that it is for any reason inexpedient or undesirable that any lairs or other enclosures, the use of which has been authorised for the purpose aforesaid, should be used for that purpose, the Minister or the Secretary of State, as the case may be, may direct that those lairs or enclosures shall cease to be authorised lairs or enclosures for the purpose of this provision.

Licence for Movement of other Ruminating Animals from Landing Place

36. Ruminating animals other than cattle, sheep and goats shall be moved from the landing place at which they are landed only under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence.

Licence for Movement of Swine from Landing Place

37.—(1) No swine landed from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland shall be moved from the landing place except under a licence granted by a veterinary inspector and in accordance with such conditions as may be imposed by the licence and with the provisions of this Article.

(2) In the case of swine not intended for immediate slaughter it shall be a condition of such licence that the swine shall not, for a period of 27 days after arrival at the place of destination specified therein, be moved from such place of destination except to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse, and then only with the permission in writing from an inspector. Swine, while detained under this Article, shall be kept separate from all other swine. This provision does not restrict the removal of the carcase of a pig slaughtered on the premises during the period of detention.

(3)(i) In the case of fat swine intended for immediate slaughter, the licence shall specify as the place of destination a particular bacon factory or slaughterhouse, or any particular lairs, market or saleyard specially authorised to be used for the purpose of this Article by the local authority of the district.

(ii) Swine moved under this Article to any specially authorised lairs, market or saleyard shall not be moved therefrom except with a licence authorising such movement granted by an inspector of the district in which the lairs, market or saleyard are situate and then only direct to a specified bacon factory or slaughterhouse.

(iii) If any swine, other than swine landed under this Order, are moved into any specially authorised lairs, market or saleyard while such premises are being used for the purposes of this Article, those swine shall be subject to the same restrictions as regards licences and movement as swine moved under this Article to such premises.

(4) Swine moved under this Article to a bacon factory or slaughterhouse shall after their arrival thereat be there detained until they are slaughtered.

(5) A copy of every special authority for the use of any lairs, market or saleyard for swine moved under this Article shall forthwith be sent by the local authority granting it, if the authorised premises are in England or Wales, to the Minister, or, if they are in Scotland, to the Secretary of State.

(6) For the purposes of this Article the expressions "market" and "saleyard" shall include part of a market and part of a saleyard respectively.

Provisions as to Authorisations, Licences and Movement

38.—(1) A local authority may, for the purpose of the better execution and enforcement of the provisions of this Part of this Order, insert such conditions as it thinks fit in any authority granted by it for the use of a market as a specially authorised market for the purposes of the said provisions, or for the use of lairs or enclosures for the temporary detention of imported animals while awaiting exposure for sale in a specially authorised market. The local authority may require the owner or person in

charge of animals exposed at a specially authorised market or the person exposing the same, to inform an officer of the local authority or the police, at the close of the day, of the names and addresses, if known, of the persons to whom he has sold animals and of the numbers of each class sold to each person, and may require the person who applies for a licence authorising the movement of animals from the market to state the name and address, if known, of the person from whom he purchased the animals.

(2) Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister or the Secretary of State, a local authority may revoke any licence or authorisation granted or issued by it under this Order.

(3) A licence granted under this Part of this Order for the movement of imported sheep, goats or swine shall remain in force for a period of five days, inclusive of the day on which it is granted, and no longer.

(4) A copy of every licence granted under this Order shall be sent forthwith by the inspector by whom it is granted to the local authority of the district in which the authorised market or other authorised place of destination is situate, and also, where the place of destination is not an authorised market to the occupier of that place.

(5) Every licence granted under this Part of this Order shall accompany the sheep, goats or swine to which it relates throughout the time during which they are being moved thereunder, and shall on demand be produced by the person for the time being in charge of the animals to any inspector or police constable.

(6) A licence authorising the movement of any imported sheep, goats or swine to an authorised market shall be delivered up at the entrance to the market by the person for the time being in charge of the sheep, goats or swine to the person appointed by the local authority for the purpose of receiving such licences, and every licence authorising imported animals to be moved elsewhere than to an authorised market shall forthwith after the arrival of the sheep, goats or swine at the authorised place of destination be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station in the district by the person then in charge of the animals.

(7) Any imported sheep, goats or swine to be moved under a licence granted under this Part of this Order shall, so far as is practicable, be moved by rail or by a mechanically propelled road vehicle and shall in all cases be moved without unnecessary delay and direct to the authorised place of destination and not elsewhere: Provided that in no case shall the animals be moved otherwise than by railway through an Area declared by an Order of the Minister to be a Foot-and-Mouth Disease Infected Area for the purposes of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938(j), or any Order amending it, from a place outside any such Area to another place outside any such Area.

(8) Where imported sheep, goats or swine are being moved by rail they shall not, until they reach the railway station from which they are to be moved to the premises specified in the licence, be removed from their trucks for any purpose other than the purpose of being fed or watered, and then only at some railway station, and if removed for that purpose shall not be taken outside the station premises: Provided that single animals confined in a crate or other suitable container may be transferred at a railway station from one train to another.

(9) Where a road vehicle is used for the conveyance of sheep, goats or swine in course of movement from an approved landing place, the sheep, goats or swine shall not be loaded into such vehicle except in a place approved by a veterinary inspector, and where practicable the loading shall take place within the limits of the approved landing place. This provision shall not apply to conveyance of an animal by road vehicle after it has been conveyed in the course of movement from a landing place by rail. The sheep, goats or swine when loaded in the road vehicle shall not be taken out of such vehicle until they reach the place of destination specified in the licence authorising their movement, except for the purpose of being fed or watered.

Provided that nothing in the last two foregoing paragraphs (8) and (9) shall prevent the removal from its truck or other vehicle of any sheep, goat or swine on account of any injury sustained by it or for any other necessary purpose.

Imported Sheep, Goats or Swine Cease to be Deemed Imported after Expiration of Prescribed Period of Detention

39. Imported sheep, goats or swine shall cease to be deemed to be imported for the purposes of the provisions of this Order after the expiration of the prescribed period of six days detention in the case of sheep or goats and after the expiration of the prescribed period of twenty-seven days detention in the case of swine.

40. Where any local authority withdraws any authority to use any market as an authorised market under the provisions of the Second Schedule to the Act of 1950 for cattle to which this Order applies or as an authorised market under this Part of this Order for the sale of sheep, goats or swine, the local authority shall inform, if the market is in England or Wales, the Minister, or, if it is in Scotland, the Secretary of State of the withdrawal of the authority.

PART V

MISCELLANEOUS

Transshipment

41. The transshipment at a port in Great Britain of animals brought from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland is hereby prohibited, unless such transshipment is authorised by a licence granted by a veterinary inspector or other officer of the Ministry or an officer of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, subject to such conditions if any as may be prescribed therein.

Disinfection of Railway Trucks, Loading Banks, and Road Vehicles used for Imported Animals

42.—(1) The following provisions of this Article shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other requirements of the Act of 1950 or any Order made thereunder as to cleansing and disinfection.

(2) A railway truck or other railway vehicle intended to be used for the conveyance of any animal in the course of movement from an approved landing place shall, if so required by a veterinary inspector, immediately before the animal is placed therein, whether such loading takes place within the limits of an approved landing place or elsewhere, be thoroughly sprayed

with an approved disinfectant under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the expense of the railway company using the vehicle.

(3) A railway loading bank or loading dock used for the loading of animals in the course of movement from an approved landing place as aforesaid shall, when required by a veterinary inspector, be forthwith thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant at the expense of the owner of the loading bank or loading dock.

(4) A person intending to use a road vehicle for the conveyance of any animal in course of movement from an approved landing place shall, if so required by a veterinary inspector, immediately before the animal is placed therein thoroughly spray the vehicle with an approved disinfectant to the satisfaction of the veterinary inspector at the expense of the person owning or using or in charge of the said vehicle.

(5) No person shall use for the conveyance of animals from an approved landing place any road vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of animals or carcases unless, since the last occasion on which it was so used, the vehicle has been cleansed and disinfected in the following manner:—

The floor, roof and sides of the inside of the vehicle, and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle, and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come in contact, shall have been scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall have been effectually removed therefrom; the same parts of the vehicle shall have then been thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then shall have been disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

Facilities to be given to Inspectors

43. The occupier of any premises, or in his absence any person in charge of the premises, to which imported animals have under a licence been brought for the purpose of detention shall, on demand by an inspector, provide all reasonable assistance and facilities to enable the inspector to examine the animals on such premises or such of them as the inspector may desire to examine, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of this Order are being complied with and ascertain the numbers of the tags on such animals as are tagged and whether the animals are marked in accordance with this Order.

Validity of Licences

44. Any licence issued under the provisions of this Order shall, unless the conditions of the licence otherwise provide, be valid and have effect throughout Great Britain.

Duties of Local Authority

45. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be exercised and enforced by the Local Authority.

Transitional Provisions

46. Any approval given, licence granted or document issued under any Order revoked by this Order and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order shall have effect as if given, granted or issued under and in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food is hereunto affixed this fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this seventeenth day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

(Article 6)

PART I

Ports in Northern Ireland from which Animals may be brought to Landing Places in Great Britain

Belfast.	Londonderry.
Coleraine.	Newry.
Larne.	Portrush.

PART II

Ports in the Republic of Ireland from which Animals may be brought to Landing Places in Great Britain

Ballina.	Galway.	Waterford.
Cork.	Greenore.	Westport.
Drogheda.	Limerick.	Wexford.
Dublin.	Rosslare.	
Dundalk.	Sligo.	

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, re-enacts with modification the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man) Orders of 1933, made under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927 (repealed by the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950).

The principal changes are :—

- (i) swine imported from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland which are not intended for immediate slaughter need no longer be accompanied by special declarations in addition to a veterinary certificate ;
- (ii) all sheep are now required to be immersed in an approved " single-dipping " type sheep dip before leaving a landing place, save only sheep imported from the Isle of Man and sheep proceeding direct to a slaughterhouse, in which case they must be slaughtered there within six days of arrival ;
- (iii) there have been omitted from Part IV of the Order, which regulates the movement from a landing place of sheep, goats and swine, corresponding references to cattle. The movement of imported cattle is now regulated by the Second Schedule to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, itself.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1962 No. 757

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man,
Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment)
Order, 1962**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>9th April, 1962</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>13th April, 1962</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>19th April, 1962</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 20, 32, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order, 1962, shall apply to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on the 19th day of April, 1962.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of Principal Order

3. The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955(c), shall have effect in relation to swine landed from the island of Jersey, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland as though periods of six days were substituted for the periods of twenty-seven days specified in articles 37 (2) and 39 of that Order respectively.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and sixty-two.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(c) S.I. 1955/1310 (1955 I, p. 190).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, amends the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order, 1955, so as to reduce from 27 days to 6 days the period during which swine landed in Great Britain from Jersey, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, and not intended for immediate slaughter, must be kept at their place of destination. The period remains unchanged for swine landed from the other Channel Islands.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 736

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man,
Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment)
Order 1963**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	1st April 1963
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	9th April 1963
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	17th April 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 20, 24, 32, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order 1963, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 17th April 1963.

Extension of Part III of principal order to swine fever

2. Article 23 of the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955(b), as amended (c), (which sets forth the procedure to be adopted where an animal in a landing place is affected with or suspected of being affected with certain diseases) and Article 24 thereof (which sets forth additional procedure in the case of foot-and-mouth disease) shall have effect as if there were included in each of the said Articles, with the references to the diseases respectively therein mentioned, a reference also to swine fever, so, however, that any direction given by a veterinary inspector under the said Article 23 for the closing of a landing place, where the disease or suspected disease is swine fever, may be restricted to that part of the landing place wherein pigs are or have been detained.

Amendment of definition of "disease"

3. The reference in Article 3(1) of the said Order of 1955, in the definition of "disease", to infectious atrophic rhinitis of swine shall be omitted.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on the 1st April 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on the 1st April 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order further amends the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955, by extending to swine fever the provisions of Part III of that Order relating to animals in landing places affected, or suspected of being affected, with certain specified diseases. In consequence of the Atrophic Rhinitis (Revocation) Order 1962 (S.I. 1962/2528), the Order also revokes the reference to atrophic rhinitis of swine in the definition of "disease" in the 1955 Order.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 171

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order 1967

Made - - - - - 6th February 1967

Laid before Parliament 20th February 1967

Coming into Operation 28th February 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under sections 1, 24 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) (Amendment) Order 1967, shall apply to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 28th February 1967.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of Principal Order

3. The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955(d), as altered (e), shall be further altered by the addition of New Ross and Wicklow to the ports specified in Part II of the Schedule to the said Order (being ports in the Republic of Ireland from which animals may be brought to landing places in Great Britain subject to the provisions of the said Order).

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 31st January 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 6th February 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) 1889 c. 63. (d) S.I. 1955/1310 (1955 I, p. 190).

(e) The amending Orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this Order.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order further amends the Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955 by adding New Ross and Wicklow to the list of ports in the Republic of Ireland from which animals to which the principal Order applies may be brought (subject to the requirements of the principal Order) to landing places in Great Britain.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1965 No. 2040

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Hares (Control of Importation) Order 1965

Made - - - - 25th November 1965

Laid before Parliament 8th December 1965

Coming into Operation 10th December 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 24, 33 and 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and, as adapted to air transport, by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Hares (Control of Importation) Order 1965, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 10th December 1965.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“hares” includes a single hare;

“importer” includes any person who is in possession of a consignment of hares or is in any way entitled to their custody or control;

“inspector” has the meaning assigned to it by section 84(4) of the Act;

“the master,” in relation to a ship or aircraft, means the person having the charge or command thereof, but in the case of a ship being piloted, does not include the pilot;

“the Minister,” in its application to hares landed or transhipped or intended to be landed or transhipped in England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application in relation to Scotland, means the Secretary of State.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(d) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (1955 I, p. 1200).

(c) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 3.

Extension of statutory definitions

3. For the purposes of this Order, and for the purposes of sections 1, 24 and 33, and of Part III of the Act in so far as they are applicable to the making, administration and enforcement of this Order—

- (a) the definition of the expression “animals” contained in section 84(1) of the Act is hereby further extended so as to comprise hares, and
- (b) the definition of the expression “disease” contained in section 84(3) of the Act is hereby further extended so as to comprise *brucella suis* and *tularaemia*.

Control of importation of live hares

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order no person shall land in Great Britain any live hare brought from any country outside Great Britain except the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

(2) The Minister may by licence authorise the landing in Great Britain of any live hares the importation of which would otherwise be unlawful, if in special circumstances he thinks it expedient so to do, subject to such conditions for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease and subject to such other conditions (if any) as are specified in the licence.

Detention and disposal of hares illegally imported

5. The master of every ship before arrival at any port, or of any aircraft before arrival at any aerodrome, in Great Britain, shall, if he has reason to believe that live hares are on board, bring this Order to the notice of the person having custody or control of the hares, and shall immediately on arrival of the ship or aircraft notify a proper officer of Customs and Excise accordingly.

6.—(1) If live hares are imported into Great Britain in contravention of this Order, or of any condition of a licence granted thereunder, the Minister may serve on the importer a notice in writing requiring him, if the hares are not exported from Great Britain within such period as may be specified in the notice, immediately thereafter to slaughter them or cause them to be slaughtered; and the importer on whom such a notice is served shall comply with the requirements thereof.

(2) If any importer on whom such a notice is served fails to comply with the requirements thereof it shall be lawful for an inspector, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to seize the hares in respect of which the notice was served, and to slaughter them or cause them to be slaughtered.

(3) An importer who has failed to comply with the terms of any such notice shall give all necessary facilities to an inspector to enable him to exercise the power conferred on him by paragraph (2) of this Article, and the reasonable expenses incurred by such inspector in exercising the said power shall be recoverable from the importer as a civil debt.

Licences

7.—(1) Failure by any person to whom a licence is granted under this Order, without lawful authority or excuse, proof whereof shall lie on him, to comply with the conditions of the licence shall be an offence against the Act.

(2) Every licence granted under this Order shall accompany the hares to which it relates throughout the time during which the hares are being moved thereunder, and the person for the time being in charge of the hares shall on demand produce the licence to an inspector, an officer of Customs and Excise, or a police officer, and allow a copy or extract from it to be taken, and shall also, if required, give his name and address.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 25th November, 1965.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on
25th November 1965.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order, which extends the statutory definitions of "animals" in section 84(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 so as to include hares, and of "disease" in section 84(3) so as to include *brucella suis* and *tularaemia*, prohibits the importation into Great Britain of live hares except under licence of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1954 No. 698

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Horses (Landing from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) Order, 1954

<i>Made - - - -</i>	25th May, 1954
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	27th May, 1954
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	25th June, 1954

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 1, 20 and 23 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), as extended by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1952(b), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Horses (Landing from Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland) Order, 1954 and shall come into operation on the 25th day of June, 1954.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“approved port” means, in relation to any article of this Order, a port approved by the Minister for the landing of horses from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland, and, in relation to horses to which articles 6 or 7 of this Order applies, includes also Liverpool, Glasgow, and any port at which bovine animals, imported from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland, may lawfully be landed in Great Britain;

“daylight” means, in relation to any day and place, any time between sunrise and sunset on that day at that place;

“horse” includes any ass, mule, or jennet;

“landing place” means a part of a port approved by the Minister for the landing of imported animals;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries;

“veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Provisions for the purpose of protecting horses on landing from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland during inland transit

3. The following provisions of this article shall have effect for the purpose of protecting horses imported into Great Britain from Northern Ireland or

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1952/1236; (1952 I, p. 128).

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

the Republic of Ireland from unnecessary suffering on landing and during inland transit after landing :—

- (a) no person shall land or permit or cause to be landed any horse imported as aforesaid except at an approved port ; and
- (b) (subject to articles 6 and 7 of this Order) no person shall remove or permit or cause to be removed from the landing place of an approved port any horse imported as aforesaid, unless—
 - (i) it has been examined during daylight by a veterinary inspector ;
 - (ii) the veterinary inspector is satisfied that it is fit to continue its journey from the approved port at which it is landed ; and
 - (iii) he certifies accordingly.

Conditions of examination of horses

4.—(1) No such examination as is referred to in paragraph (b) of the foregoing article shall take place, unless—

- (a) the owners or charterers of the vessel in which any horse is shipped from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland to Great Britain give notice to a veterinary inspector at an approved port and also to the port authority (so as to be received by each of them not later than 4.0 p.m. on the day before the horse is landed) of the intended landing of that horse at that port ; and
- (b) such interval since landing has elapsed as in the opinion of the veterinary inspector is proper for observation of any horse so landed.

(2) Any such notice as is referred to in subparagraph (a) of the foregoing paragraph shall specify—

- (a) the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee ;
- (b) the number of horses intended to be landed ;
- (c) the name of the vessel from which any horse is to be landed ;
- (d) the name of the approved port at which any horse is to be landed ; and
- (e) the date on which and the estimated time at which any horse is to be landed.

Marking of imported horses

5. A veterinary inspector may, for the purposes of identification, mark any horse, which is imported from Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland, after it is landed.

Exception for race-horses and horses used for breeding

6. The provisions of paragraph (b) of article 3 of this Order, relating to examination of horses on landing, shall not apply in the case of shipment of any horse certified in writing by a steward or the secretary of the Turf Club of Ireland—

- (a) to have arrived in Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland from Great Britain, for the purpose of breeding or being run in a race in Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland, not more than three months before the date of shipment to Great Britain ;
- (b) to be shipped for the purpose of breeding or being run in a race in Great Britain ; or
- (c) to be shipped for the purpose of being sold at a bloodstock sale in Great Britain.

Exemptions for special purposes

7.—(1) Without prejudice to the foregoing article the Minister may grant a permit exempting from the provisions of paragraph (b) of article 3 of this Order, relating to examination of horses on landing, any horse which he is satisfied—

(a) is intended for the purposes of breeding, racing, jumping, or exhibition ; or

(b) belongs to a class of horses in relation to which examination appears to him to be unnecessary.

(2) Application for such a permit shall be made in such manner and within such time as may be required by the Minister.

Delivery of certificates and permits of exemption

8. Any certificate made under article 6 of this Order and any permit of exemption granted under article 7 thereof shall be delivered, in the case of a horse that is to be landed—

(a) at Liverpool or Glasgow (other than at the landing place of that port), before the landing of the horse, to the master of the vessel in which the horse is shipped ; or

(b) at any other approved port (including, in the case of Glasgow, at the landing place of that port), on the landing of the horse, to the person in charge of the landing place.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-fifth day of May, nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, requires that horses imported into Great Britain from Northern Ireland or the Irish Republic must, with certain exceptions, be examined on landing by a veterinary inspector before being permitted to continue their journey, and for this purpose prohibits the landing of such horses except at ports approved by the Minister.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1955 No. 1390

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Importation of Animal Semen Order, 1955*Made - - - - 6th September, 1955**Coming into Operation 17th September, 1955*

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 1, 20, 24, 33, 45 and 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and Section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order which may be cited as the Importation of Animal Semen Order, 1955, shall come into operation on the 17th day of September, 1955.

Interpretation

2. The interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Extension of the Definition of "Animals"

3. For the purposes of this Order, and for the purposes of Sections 1, 20, 24, 33 and 45, and Part III of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, in so far as they may be applicable to the making, administration and enforcement of this Order, the definition of the expression "animals" in Section 84 of that Act is hereby extended so as to include canine animals and feline animals.

Application

4. This Order shall apply to the semen of the following animals and poultry—

- (a) canine animals, feline animals, swine, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals, except cattle;
- (b) domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea fowls, pigeons, pheasants and partridges.

Prohibition of Importation of Animal Semen into Great Britain

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order the landing or the unloading in Great Britain of any semen to which this Order applies from any vessel or aircraft in which it was brought into Great Britain from any country out of Great Britain is hereby prohibited—

Provided that the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in respect of the landing of semen in England or Wales, or the Secretary of State in respect of the landing of semen in Scotland may, at his discretion, grant a licence authorising the landing or unloading of such semen for any purpose approved by him.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(2) The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State may attach to any licence issued under the powers conferred by this Article, any conditions he may think fit for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of disease.

Transshipment and Exportation

6. Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that any semen to which this Order applies has been imported solely with a view to the exportation thereof from Great Britain by way of transshipment, the Commissioners may, subject to such conditions as they think fit to impose, allow the semen to be landed without a licence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this fifth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this sixth day of September, nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The semen of certain animals and of poultry may spread disease. This Order prohibits the landing in Great Britain, except under licence, of their semen. The importation of the semen of cattle and horses is already subject to the Importation and Exportation of Semen and Imported Semen (England and Wales) Regulations, 1946, and the Artificial Insemination (Importation and Exportation of Semen and Imported Semen) (Scotland) Regulations, 1946, made under Section 17 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1943.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1964 No. 1551

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Importation of Animal Semen (Amendment) Order 1964

Made - - - - 18th September 1964

Coming into Operation 2nd November 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 20, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), as extended to horses by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1952(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Importation of Animal Semen (Amendment) Order 1964, shall come into operation on 2nd November 1964.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(d) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Animal Semen Order 1955

3. The Importation of Animal Semen Order 1955(e) (which prohibits the landing or unloading in Great Britain of the imported semen of certain animals and poultry, except under licence) shall be varied in article 4 thereof by the substitution of the word “horses” for the word “swine”.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 17th September 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 18th September 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) S.I. 1952/1236 (1952 I, p. 128).

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(e) S.I. 1955/1390 (1955 I, p. 207).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, amends the Importation of Animal Semen Order 1955, which prohibits the importation of the semen of certain animals and poultry without a licence. Horses are added to the list of animals to which the prohibition applies, and swine are excluded. The importation of the semen of swine without a licence is nevertheless prohibited by section 17 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1943, as a result of the making of the Artificial Insemination of Pigs (England and Wales) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1172) and the Artificial Insemination of Pigs (Scotland) Regulations 1964 (S.I. 1964/1171). The importation of the semen of horses without a licence has hitherto been prohibited by virtue of the Importation and Exportation of Semen and Imported Semen (England and Wales) Regulations 1946 (S.R. & O. 1946/323) and the corresponding regulations for Scotland (S.R. & O. 1946/281), both of which have now been revoked.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN CATTLE ORDER OF 1933.

(5061.)

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(5061.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 16TH JANUARY, 1933.)

IMPORTATION OF CANADIAN CATTLE ORDER OF 1933.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Application of Order.

1. This Order shall not apply to Canadian cattle intended for slaughter at the port of landing and landed at an imported animals wharf.

PART I.

LANDING REGULATIONS.

Regulation of Landing of Canadian Cattle in Great Britain.

2.—(1) Canadian cattle brought to Great Britain shall be landed only at a port and at a landing place approved for that purpose by the Minister.

(2) The cattle are to be landed in such manner, at such times and subject to such supervision, as the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may direct.

(3) When landed the cattle shall be under such supervision and control of an inspector as may be necessary for the purposes of this Order, and until the arrival of the inspector be under the supervision and control of the superintendent of the landing place.

Certificates, &c., to be Furnished on Importation.

3. Canadian cattle shall not be landed in Great Britain unless and until there are delivered to a proper officer of Customs and Excise the certificates and declaration prescribed by this Article, namely:—

(i) A certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Dominion of Canada:—

(a) That the cattle have for a period of one clear day immediately before shipment been kept separate from other animals, and have been examined from time to time during that period by a duly authorised veterinary officer of the Dominion of Canada, and in particular have been thoroughly so examined immediately before shipment;

(b) that on such examination no animal examined was found to be affected with cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease;

(c) that the cattle were not at the time of shipment affected with mange;

(d) that, if at any time within twenty-eight days before the shipment of the cattle the vessel in which the cattle are brought to Great

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Britain has had on board any animal which had been exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada, or has entered or been within any such port or place, the vessel was before the shipment of the cattle effectively cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of the duly authorised representative of the Government of the Dominion of Canada;

(e) that the cattle were before shipment marked by securely affixing to the right ear of each animal a tag of a pattern approved by the Minister with the letter C and a serial number stamped thereon; and

(f) that the cattle are Canadian cattle as defined in this Order.

(ii) A declaration signed by the master of the vessel that the cattle were shipped from a port in the Dominion of Canada and that the vessel has not during the voyage entered any port or place outside Great Britain.

PART II.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO LANDING PLACES.

Restrictions on Use of Landing Places.

4. Subject to the provisions of the approval of a landing place, no animals other than Canadian cattle shall be landed at or be moved into the landing place. The landing place, or any part thereof, shall not be used for any purpose other than the purposes authorised in respect of such landing places by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, or any Order of the Minister under those Acts in relation thereto.

Examination of Cattle in Landing Place.

5.—(1) Each cargo of Canadian cattle landed at a landing place shall on landing be driven to a reception lair or reception lairs approved by an inspector for reception of the cargo, and the animals shall be there detained and isolated from all other animals until their movement from the reception lair is authorised by an inspector, which authority shall not be granted unless and until the whole cargo has been examined in daylight by an inspector, and found to be free from disease as defined in this Order. The animals may not be removed from the landing place except in accordance with the provisions of Part V of this Order.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

(2) If two or more cargoes or parts of cargoes are permitted to be in a reception lair at the same time, they shall for the purposes of this Order be treated as one cargo.

(3) Until permission has been given for the removal of an animal from the reception lair it shall not be allowed to come in contact with any animal which does not form, or is not treated as, part of the same cargo.

(4) If an animal forming part of a cargo dies or is slaughtered on board or before its examination, the carcase shall not be removed from the landing place where the animal or carcase is landed without the permission of an inspector.

(5) In the case of a cargo of animals landed or intended to be landed at different times or at different ports in Great Britain, an inspector may cause the animals in a reception lair to be there detained until he has examined, or become acquainted with the result of the examination of, the rest of the cargo.

(6) An inspector may, if he considers it necessary, require the person in charge of any cattle in a landing place to cause the same to be securely tied by the head or neck in such manner as not to cause unnecessary suffering.

(7) The occupier of a landing place shall afford such assistance to the inspector as he may require to enable him to examine the animals.

(8) The Minister may require any Canadian cattle to be slaughtered within the landing place if, in his opinion, they could be used for breeding and are not suitable for that purpose.

Restrictions on Access to Landing Place.

6. No person, except the officers of Customs and Excise, lairage-men, the superintendent of the landing place, officers of the Ministry, and such other persons as may be specially authorised in writing by an inspector, shall during the time of the landing of the animals, be admitted to the landing stage, pier, quay, or other part of the landing place at which the animals are landed, and no person except as aforesaid shall at any time be admitted to any part of the landing place which is being used as a reception-lair.

Landing Place Charges.

7. Charges made by the occupier of a landing place in respect of animals landed thereat shall be sanctioned by the Ministry where the charges relate to the following matters, *i.e.*, landing or lairage.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Provisions for Movement into and through a District in which a Landing Place is Situate.

8.—(1) Any Order of the Minister which imposes restrictions in respect of an area in Great Britain in which a landing place is situate shall not be deemed to prohibit the landing of Canadian cattle at such landing place under this Order unless expressly so stated.

(2) Regulations made by a local authority of the district in which a landing place is situate as to movement into or within the district of that local authority shall not apply to the landing of Canadian cattle at the landing place, or to their removal therefrom if the animals are consigned to a place of destination outside the district of such local authority, and are moved from a loading bank in or adjoining the landing place forthwith by railway or by a mechanically propelled road vehicle out of the district of the local authority.

Power of Occupier of Landing Place to Remove Cattle from Landing Place.

9. Canadian cattle landed at a landing place shall, subject to the necessary licence being granted under this Order, be removed by the owner or person in charge thereof from the landing place forthwith if such removal is directed by the superintendent of the landing place, and if an animal is not so removed by the owner or person in charge thereof, the occupier of the landing place, or the superintendent thereof acting on behalf of the occupier, shall have power to remove the animal from the landing place, and to recover from the owner of the animal at the time of default the costs of and incidental to the removal.

Provision of Overall Clothes.

10. The occupier of a landing place shall at all times provide to the satisfaction of the Ministry proper and suitable suits of overall clothes for the use of lairage-men and other persons entering the landing place, to be worn at such times as an Inspector may direct.

Food and Water

11.—(1) Cattle landed at a landing place shall, until they are taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the occupier of the landing place, or the superintendent thereof acting on behalf of the occupier, with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water, and the expenses incurred by them in respect thereof shall be defrayed by the owners or consignees of the animals, and may be recovered by such occupier from the owners or consignees in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

(2) The cattle shall, after they have been taken charge of by the owners or consignees, be supplied by the owners or consignees with a proper and sufficient supply of food and water.

(3) If an animal remains without a proper and sufficient supply of food or water in contravention of the provisions of this Article, the occupier of the landing place and the superintendent thereof, and the owner and the consignee and the person in charge of the animal, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; and it shall lie on the person liable to supply food and water to the animal when charged to prove the proper and sufficient supply of food or water or both, and the time when the same was so supplied.

(4) An inspector may in any such case require the detention of the animal in the landing place until it has received a proper and sufficient supply of food and water; and, until the inspector is satisfied that the animal has received it, the animal shall not be moved from the landing place.

Disinfection of Landing Place, &c.

12.—(1) An inspector may give notice to the occupier or superintendent of a landing place requiring the cleansing and disinfection by such occupier of any portion of the landing place, or any fittings, pens, hurdles or other things that have been used in connection with the landing of cattle, and when such notice shall have been given, that portion of the landing place, or those things, as the case may be, shall not be used for animals unless and until the same shall have been cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of an inspector.

(2) The provisions of Article 3 (*Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, Saleyards and Lairs*) of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925 or of any Order amending those provisions shall not apply to any market or sale of animals held in a landing place.

Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

13. An inspector or the superintendent of a landing place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice to the effect that persons before leaving such landing place or building will be required to disinfect themselves and their clothes in the manner specified in such notice, and thereupon every person shall disinfect himself and his clothes accordingly.

Power to exclude Persons.

14.—(1) An inspector or the superintendent of a landing place is hereby empowered to affix at or near the entrance thereof or of any building therein a notice forbidding persons to enter

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

therein without the permission mentioned in the notice; and thereupon any person who enters or goes into, on, or over such premises without that permission shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) An inspector or the superintendent of a landing place is hereby empowered to direct any person to quit such landing place, or any particular building, lair, landing-stage, pier, quay, or other portion thereof; and thereupon any person who fails to quit such premises on direction as aforesaid shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

General Power of Detention.

15. If it appears to an inspector with respect to any carcase, fodder, litter, dung, or other thing brought in the same vessel with Canadian cattle, that disease may be thereby introduced, he may seize and detain the same; and he shall forthwith report the facts to the Minister, who may give such directions as he thinks fit, either for the destruction, disinfection or further detention thereof or for the delivery thereof to the owner on such conditions, if any (including payment by the owner of expenses incurred by them in respect of detention thereof), as he thinks fit.

Conditional Permits.

16. An inspector may impose conditions on the removal of anything from a landing place for which a permission granted by an inspector is required.

Movement within a Landing Place.

17. Notwithstanding any provision in this Order, an animal may, with the permission of an inspector, and shall forthwith, if so directed by an inspector, be moved from a reception lair or other part of the landing place to any other reception lair or part of the landing place authorised or directed by the inspector.

Injured Animals.

18. If an inspector is of opinion that an animal in a landing place is mortally injured, or so severely injured, or otherwise in such physical condition, that it is cruel to keep it alive, he may require the person in charge of the animal to slaughter it forthwith with such instruments or appliances and with such precautions and in such manner as to inflict as little suffering as practicable, and if the person so required shall refuse or neglect to do so, or if there is no person in charge present in the landing place, the inspector may cause the animal to be slaughtered.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

PART III.

DISEASE IN A LANDING PLACE.

Provisions in the event of Disease being found in a Landing Place.

19.—(1) If, on the examination of any cattle in a landing place, the inspector suspects any animal of being affected with disease, as defined in this Order, he shall so certify, and forthwith direct the landing place to be closed, and shall cause all the animals then in the landing place to be detained therein until he has satisfied himself as to whether the suspected animal is or is not so affected, and for the purposes of the examination the inspector may cause the suspected animal to be slaughtered. The inspector shall give notice of such closing of the landing place to such persons and in such manner as he may think expedient for the purposes of carrying into effect the provisions of this Article.

(2) If it is found on any such examination that any animal is affected with any such disease as aforesaid, the owner or person in charge of any cattle then in the landing place is required by the Act of 1922 to cause all those cattle, as having been exposed to the infection of the disease, to be slaughtered within such time as the inspector may fix, and in any such case none of the cattle may be moved from the landing place unless in the opinion of the inspector it is necessary so to do for the purpose of slaughter, and then only in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence authorising the movement.

(3) If the person whose duty it is to cause any cattle to be slaughtered fails to cause the cattle to be slaughtered within the time fixed in that behalf, the Minister may, but without prejudice to the liability of that person to proceedings for an offence under the Act of 1894, cause the cattle to be slaughtered and to be disposed of in such manner as he thinks fit, and any sum received by the Minister in respect of the sale of the carcasses of any cattle so slaughtered is, after the deduction therefrom of the expenses of slaughter and disposal and the amount of any importation fees, to be paid to the owner of the cattle.

(4) Where a certificate has been made under paragraph (1) of this Article, the following rules shall apply to the landing place until the Minister otherwise directs:—

Rule 1. Animals shall not be landed at, or moved into or out of, the landing place except with, and subject to the conditions imposed by, a licence of an inspector.

Rule 2. Carcasses shall not be removed from the landing place except with the permission in writing of an inspector.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Rule 3. Fodder, litter, dung, utensils, pens, hurdles, or other things shall not be removed from the landing place except with the permission in writing of an inspector, which permission shall not be granted until such things have been thoroughly disinfected to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Rule 4. No person shall, unless authorised in writing by an inspector, enter any shed or other place, being part of the landing place, in which the diseased or suspected animal is or recently has been.

Rule 5. Every person upon leaving any such shed or other place shall thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his hands, boots and clothes.

Rule 6. A person tending a diseased or suspected animal shall not tend any animal not so diseased or suspected except with the permission in writing of an inspector.

Compensation.

20. Compensation is not payable under the Act of 1894 in respect of any imported animal which is, by reason of the animal being diseased or suspected, or having been exposed to the infection of any disease including tuberculosis, slaughtered in a landing place for imported animals.

Provision as to Disinfection where Foot-and-Mouth Disease exists.

21.—(1) If any head of cattle brought from the Dominion of Canada to Great Britain is affected with or suspected of foot-and-mouth disease, the following additional provisions shall apply.

(2) The parts of the vessel in which the animal or any other animal has been carried shall be cleansed and disinfected by the owner or charterer of the vessel to the satisfaction of an inspector as soon as practicable, and, if so required by a notice given by an inspector to the master of the vessel, before any cargo, other than the animals or their carcasses, is removed from the vessel.

(3) Dung of the animals, and partly consumed fodder that has been supplied to the animals, and litter that has been used for or about the animals, shall not be landed in Great Britain.

(4) Every person who has tended the animals or who shall land from the vessel, shall if so required by an inspector, thoroughly wash his hands with soap and water and disinfect his hands, boots and clothes in such manner as the inspector may direct.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Provision in case of Mange.

22. In the event of any head of cattle in a landing place being found to be affected with mange, the animal shall not be moved out of the landing place until it has been treated for the disease in a manner approved by an inspector.

Provision in case of Anthrax.

23.—(1) If an inspector is of opinion that an animal in a landing place is affected with, or suspected of, anthrax, he shall so inform the local authority and the medical officer of health of the district.

(2) Article 3 (3) (*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk*) and Article 9 (*Disposal of Carcasses*) of the Anthrax Order of 1928 shall apply, but otherwise that Order shall not apply.

Calving Cows.

24. A cow which has calved during the voyage to Great Britain or in the landing place shall not be moved from the landing place until such movement is permitted by an inspector, which permission shall in no case be granted until the inspector is satisfied that twenty-four hours have expired since the time of calving.

Exemption of Landing Places from certain Provisions in Orders of the Minister.

25. A landing place shall not be declared to be an infected place under any Order if the Minister, and any provision in any such Order which relates to infected places shall not apply to a landing place.

PART IV.

TEMPORARY PROVISIONS IN EVENT OF DISEASE IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

Application of Temporary Provisions by Direction of the Minister.

26. If the Minister has reason to believe that cattle-plague, pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease exists or has recently existed in the Dominion of Canada, he may direct that the provisions of this Part of this Order shall take effect in relation to any Canadian cattle the landing of which in Great Britain is not for the time being prohibited.

Berthing of a Vessel to be Authorised by Inspector.

27. The vessel in which Canadian cattle are brought to Great Britain shall not be berthed until permission is given in writing by an inspector.

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Disinfection of Persons and Clothes.

28. Unless and until an inspector otherwise directs, every person before landing in Great Britain from the vessel shall effectually wash and disinfect himself and change or effectually disinfect his clothes so as to prevent the introduction or spread of disease by him or his clothes.

Landing or Transhipment subject to Permission of Inspector.

29. Canadian cattle shall not be landed or transhipped except with the permission of an inspector, which permission will only be given when the inspector is satisfied that sufficient lairage and other accommodation is available for the animals in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

Transhipment.

30. Canadian cattle, if so required by an inspector, shall be transhipped into vessels approved for such purpose by an inspector. Any vessel so used shall be cleansed and disinfected by the owner thereof in such manner as shall be required by an inspector.

Landing, &c., at Specified Place.

31. Canadian cattle shall be landed only at such part of the landing place or an imported animals wharf as an inspector may direct, and when landed shall be driven by lairage-men specially appointed for this purpose to such lairs within the limits of the landing place or imported animals wharf as may be specially approved for that purpose by an inspector.

Detention of Animals on Landing.

32. After the examination of the cattle in a landing place or imported animals wharf, the cattle shall be detained in the lairs in which they then are and isolated from all other animals for such period as may be directed by the Minister.

Special Disinfection of Vessel in event of Disease.

33. If an inspector certifies that there is or during the voyage has been, an animal on board the vessel affected with disease as defined by this Order, then the vessel shall, if instructions to such effect be given by an inspector, proceed to sea for a preliminary cleansing, and disinfection of the parts of the vessel used for animals, subject to such supervision as the Ministry may require, in accordance with any instructions given by an inspector, and before any cargo, other than the animals or their carcases, is landed.

Disposal of Fittings.

34. Any fittings used in connection with the animals shall if so required by an inspector, be landed and burnt at such time and place and in such manner as the inspector may direct.

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Disposal of Dung, Fodder, &c.

35. The dung of the animals brought in the vessel, and any fodder or litter brought in the vessel, and the fittings, pens, hurdles or utensils used for or about the animals, shall not be landed in Great Britain, except at a landing place or imported animals wharf, unless the Minister for some exceptional cause by licence otherwise permits, and the landing thereof is authorised by the previous consent of the superintendent of the landing place or imported animals wharf.

PART V.

The Schedule to the Act of 1922, as amended by Orders of the Minister, in this Part of this Order referred to as the Schedule, contains the Regulations to the effect set out in this Part of this Order.

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT OF IMPORTED CATTLE.

Licence for Movement from Landing Place.

36.—(1) No imported cattle shall be moved from the landing place at which they are landed except under a licence granted by an inspector and in accordance with such conditions, if any, as may be imposed by the licence and with the regulations contained in the Schedule.

(2) A licence granted under this provision shall be a licence authorising the cattle to be moved either to—

(a) a market specially authorised in writing by the local authority of the district for the purposes of this provision (in the Schedule referred to as “an authorised market”); or

(b) premises (including a slaughterhouse) other than a market.

(3) A local authority may, if it thinks fit, instead of granting an authority for the purposes of this provision in respect of the whole of a market, grant such an authority in respect of some part of a market, and where a part of a market is so authorised the provisions of the Schedule shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have effect as though references to a part of a market were substituted for references to a market.

(4) A copy of every authority granted by a local authority for the use of a market for the purposes of this provision shall be sent forthwith by the local authority to the Ministry.

Conditions to be complied with in the case of Cattle in Authorised Markets.

37.—(1) Imported cattle which have been moved to an authorised market shall at all times while therein be kept separate from all animals other than imported animals, and shall

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

not, if part only of a market is authorised for the purposes of the Schedule, be permitted, while any animals other than imported animals are in the market, to enter any part of the market other than the authorised part.

(2) No animals other than imported animals shall be permitted to enter an authorised market while it is being used as such.

(3) Imported cattle exposed for sale at an authorised market shall not be moved therefrom except with the authority and in accordance with the provisions of a licence granted by a local inspector for movement to premises, not being an authorised market, to be there detained in accordance with the provisions of the Schedule.

Detention of imported cattle on arrival at premises other than market.

38. When imported cattle have under a licence in that behalf been moved to premises other than an authorised market, whether from the landing place or from an authorised market, they shall on arriving at those premises be detained therein, unless previously slaughtered therein, for a period of six days from the date of arrival.

During the said period the cattle shall not be moved from the said premises except with the authority and in accordance with the provisions of a licence granted by a local inspector for movement to a slaughterhouse, to be therein detained until they are slaughtered, or to a vessel for export.

Temporary detention in special enclosures of cattle awaiting sale at market.

39.—(1) Where a licence has been granted under the Schedule authorising the movement of imported cattle to an authorised market, the cattle may by virtue of that licence, subject as hereinafter provided, be temporarily detained in special lairs or other enclosures adjoining or near to the market, while awaiting exposure for sale in the market:

Provided that—

- (a) the lairs or enclosures must be lairs or enclosures the use of which has been authorised by the local authority for the purpose of this provision, and the use of the lairs or enclosures for the purpose aforesaid shall be subject to such directions as may be given by or on behalf of the local authority.
- (b) the lairs or enclosures, whilst being used for the purposes of this provision, must not be used for any animals other than imported animals in course of being moved to an authorised market under the Schedule;

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

(c) the cattle shall not remain in the lairs or enclosures for a period exceeding seventy-two hours unless otherwise authorised by the local authority in writing.

(2) If the Minister after making enquiries is satisfied that it is for any reason inexpedient or undesirable that any lairs or other enclosures, the use of which has been authorised for the purpose aforesaid, should be used for that purpose, the Minister may direct that those lairs or enclosures shall cease to be authorised lairs or enclosures for the purpose of this provision.

Provisions as to authorisations, licences and movement.

40.—(1) A local authority may, for the purpose of the better execution and enforcement of the provisions of the Schedule, insert such conditions as it thinks fit in any authority granted by it for the use of a market as a specially authorised market for the purposes of the said provisions, or for the use of lairs or enclosures for the temporary detention of imported animals while awaiting exposure for sale in a specially authorised market. The local authority may require the owner or person in charge of animals exposed at a specially authorised market or the person exposing the same, to inform an officer of the local authority or the police, at the close of the day, of the names and addresses, if known, of the persons to whom he has sold animals and of the numbers of each class sold to each person, and may require the person who applies for a licence authorising the movement of animals from the market to state the name and address, if known, of the person from whom he purchased the animals.

(2) Without prejudice to any power of revocation of the Minister, a local authority may revoke any licence or authorisation granted or issued by it under the Schedule.

(3) A licence granted under the Schedule for the movement of imported cattle shall remain in force for a period of five days, inclusive of the day on which it is granted, and no longer.

(4) A copy of every licence granted under the Schedule shall be sent forthwith by the veterinary inspector or local inspector by whom it is granted to the local authority of the district in which the authorised market or other authorised place of destination is situate, and also, where the place of destination is not an authorised market, to the occupier of that place.

(5) Every licence granted under the Schedule shall accompany the cattle to which it relates throughout the time during which they are being moved thereunder, and shall on demand be produced by the person for the time being in charge of the cattle to any veterinary inspector or local inspector or police constable.

(6) A licence authorising the movement of imported cattle to an authorised market shall be delivered up at the entrance to the market by the person for the time being in charge of the

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

cattle to the person appointed by the local authority for the purpose of receiving such licences, and every licence authorising imported cattle to be moved elsewhere than to an authorised market shall forthwith after the arrival of the cattle at the authorised place of destination be delivered up at, or sent by post to, the nearest police station in the district by the person then in charge of the cattle.

(7) Imported cattle to be moved under a licence granted under the Schedule, shall, so far as is practicable, be moved by rail or by a mechanically propelled road vehicle, and shall in all cases be moved without unnecessary delay and direct to the authorised place of destination.

(8) Where imported cattle are being moved by rail they shall not, until they reach the railway station from which they are to be moved to the premises specified in the licence, be removed from their trucks for any purpose other than the purpose of being fed or watered, and then only at some railway station, and if removed for that purpose shall not be taken outside the station premises.

(9) Where a road vehicle is used for the conveyance of animals in course of movement from an approved landing place, the animals shall not be loaded into such vehicle except in a place approved by an inspector of the Ministry, and where practicable the loading shall take place within the limits of the approved landing place. This provision shall not apply to conveyance of an animal by road vehicle after it has been conveyed in the course of movement from a landing place by rail. The animals when loaded in the road vehicle shall not be taken out of such vehicle until they reach the place of destination specified in the licence authorising their movement, except for the purpose of being fed or watered.

Provided that nothing in the last two foregoing paragraphs (8) and (9) shall prevent the removal from its truck or other vehicle of any animal on account of any injury sustained by it or for any other necessary purpose.

Savings.

41. Nothing in the Schedule shall be deemed to authorise the movement of any cattle in contravention of any Order of the Minister, or any regulation of a local authority prohibiting or regulating the movement of cattle.

Interpretation.

42.—(1) In the Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires—

The expression “market” includes a fairground or saleyard;

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The expression "local inspector" means a person appointed by the local authority of the district to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1894;

The expression "slaughterhouse" means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

(2) Imported cattle shall cease to be deemed imported animals for the purposes of the provisions of the Schedule after the expiration of the prescribed period of six days' detention.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Disinfection of Railway Trucks and Loading Banks used for Imported Animals.

43.—(1) A railway truck or other railway vehicle intended to be used for the conveyance of any animal in the course of movement from an approved landing place shall, if so required by an inspector of the Ministry, immediately before the animal is placed therein, whether such loading takes place within the limits of an approved landing place or elsewhere, be thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant under the supervision and to the satisfaction of the inspector at the expense of the railway company using the vehicle.

(2) A railway loading bank or loading dock used for the loading of animals in the course of movement from an approved landing place as aforesaid shall, when required by an inspector of the Ministry, be forthwith thoroughly sprayed with an approved disinfectant at the expense of the owner of the loading bank or loading dock.

Disinfection of Road Vehicles used for Imported Animals.

44.—(1) No person shall use for the conveyance of animals from an approved landing place any road vehicle which has been used for the conveyance of animals or carcasses unless, since the last occasion on which it was so used, the vehicle has been cleansed and disinfected in the following manner:—

- (i) The floor, roof and sides of the inside of the vehicle, and the sides and ends of the outside of the vehicle and all other parts thereof with which any animal or its droppings or other excretions have come into contact shall be scraped and swept, and the scrapings and sweepings and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter shall be effectually removed therefrom; the same parts of the vehicle shall then be thoroughly washed or scrubbed or scoured with water; and then be disinfected by being thoroughly coated or washed with an approved disinfectant.

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- (ii) the scrapings and sweepings of the vehicle and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter removed therefrom shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and effectually removed from contact with animals, or be destroyed by fire.

(2) A person intending to use a road vehicle for the conveyance of any animal in course of movement from an approved landing place shall, if so required by an inspector of the Ministry, immediately before the animal is placed therein thoroughly spray the vehicle with an approved disinfectant to the satisfaction of the inspector at the expense of the person owning or using or in charge of the said vehicle.

Facilities to be given to Inspectors.

45. The occupier of any premises, or in his absence any person in charge of the premises, to which imported cattle have under a licence been brought for the purpose of detention shall, on demand by an inspector of the Ministry or of the local authority, provide all reasonable assistance and facilities to enable the inspector to examine the cattle on such premises or such of them as the inspector may desire to examine, in order that he may satisfy himself that the provisions of this Order are being complied with and ascertain the numbers of the tags on such cattle as are tagged and whether the cattle are marked in accordance with this Order.

Saving for Existing Orders.

46. Nothing in this Order shall interfere with the operation of the provisions of the Transit of Animals Order of 1927 or the Transit of Animals (Amendment) Order of 1931 as to the cleansing and disinfection of railway or road vehicles used for the conveyance of animals.

Duties of Local Authority and Police.

47. The local authority and all constables and police officers shall assist the inspectors of the Ministry to carry into effect and enforce this Order, and shall do or cause to be done all things necessary for the effectual execution of the same.

Interpretation.

48. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“ The Act of 1922 ” means the Importation of Animals Act, 1922 (Session 2);

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep and goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;

Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

" Approved Disinfectant " means *either* a five per cent. solution of standard phenol, *or* a disinfectant approved by the Minister for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926, if used at the dilution at which such disinfectant is so approved;

" Canadian " in relation to any animal means born and reared in the Dominion of Canada;

" Carcase " means the carcase of an animal, and includes part of a carcase and the meat, bones, hide, skin, hoofs, horns, offal, or other part of an animal, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof;

" Cattle " means bulls, cows, oxen, heifers and calves;

" Disease " means cattle-plague (that is to say, rinderpest, or the disease commonly called cattle-plague), contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, and foot-and-mouth disease;

" Fodder " means hay or other substance commonly used for food of animals;

" Imported Animals Wharf " means a part of a port defined by special Order of the Minister for the landing of imported animals intended for slaughter at the port of landing;

" Inspector " means a person appointed by the Minister to be a veterinary inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1894;

" Lairage-men " means men specially appointed by the occupier of a landing place for the purpose of landing animals at a landing place and feeding and watering and tending them in a reception-lair;

" Landing Place " means a part of a port approved by the Minister for the landing of Canadian cattle other than cattle intended for slaughter at the port of landing;

" Litter " means straw or other substance commonly used for bedding or otherwise for or about animals;

" Market " includes a fairground or saleyard;

" Master " includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel (other than a pilot);

" The Minister " and " The Ministry " mean the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries respectively;

" Person " includes a body corporate;

" Reception-lair " means a lair adjacent or near to the place of landing which is set apart for the reception of any animals immediately after landing for the purpose of their examination;

" Slaughterhouse " means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered;

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“ Superintendent of a Landing Place ” includes a foreman or wharfinger or other person in charge of a landing place;

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Acts of 1894 and 1922.

Offences.

49.—(1) If any animal, carcase, dung, fodder, litter, fittings, pens, hurdles, utensils, or other thing shall be landed or moved or transhipped in contravention of this Order or of the conditions of a licence granted under this Order, the owner thereof, and the person in charge of the same, and the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place of landing or other place where or from which such animal, carcase or other thing is landed or moved, and the person causing, directing, or permitting landing or movement or transshipment, the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is transhipped or landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If any person shall efface, obliterate or remove, or attempt to efface, obliterate or remove, any mark on an animal whilst such animal is subject to the provisions of this Order he shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(3) Any person otherwise committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any rules or notices or of the conditions of any licence made, served or issued thereunder, or failing to comply with any direction or requirement given or made under this Order, shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Revocation.

50. The Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1923 and the Canadian Cattle (Marking) Order of 1924 are hereby revoked.

Commencement.

51. This Order shall come into operation on the seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

Short Title.

52. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-three.

(L.S.)

CHARLES J. H. THOMAS,
Secretary.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 224

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Canadian Cattle (Amendment)
Order 1963**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>4th February 1963</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>11th February 1963</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>18th February 1963</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 29, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This order may be cited as the Importation of Canadian Cattle (Amendment) Order 1963, and shall come into operation on 18th February 1963.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this order and the orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Extension of Diseases of Animals Act 1950

3. Brucellosis, tuberculosis and leptospirosis are hereby declared to be diseases within the meaning of section 29 (2) (c) (ii) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

Amendment of Principal Order

4. For article 3 of the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933(c) there shall be substituted the following article:—

“Certificates etc. to be Furnished on Importation

3. Canadian cattle shall not be landed in Great Britain unless and until there are delivered to a proper officer of Customs and Excise the certificates and declaration prescribed by this article, namely:—

(a) A certificate or certificates signed by a duly authorised officer of the Government of Canada:—

(i) that the cattle were for a period of one clear day immediately before shipment kept separate from other animals, and were examined from time to time during that period by a duly authorised veterinary officer of Canada, and in particular were thoroughly so examined immediately before shipment;

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(c) S.R. & O. 1933/15 (Rev. II, p. 377: 1933, p. 361).

- (ii) that on such examination no animal examined was found to be affected with cattle plague, pleuro-pneumonia, or foot-and-mouth disease ;
 - (iii) that the cattle were not at the time of shipment affected with mange ;
 - (iv) that the cattle were subjected to a blood agglutination test for brucellosis not more than 30 days before leaving the premises of origin, with negative results, or, in the case of cattle up to the age of 30 months at the time of shipment, that the animals had been vaccinated against brucellosis, between the ages of 4 and 11 months, with *brucella abortus* (strain 19) vaccine of a potency approved by the Veterinary Director General of the Canadian Department of Agriculture ;
 - (v) that the cattle were subjected to a tuberculin test not more than 30 days before leaving the premises of origin, with negative results ;
 - (vi) that leptospirosis had not been diagnosed in the herd of origin in the previous 12 months, and that not more than 30 days before leaving the premises of origin the cattle were subjected to agglutination tests for leptospirosis (the serotypes for which the tests were made being specified in the certificate), with negative results ;
 - (vii) that if at any time within 28 days before the shipment of the cattle the vessel in which the cattle are brought to Great Britain had had on board any animal which had been exported or carried coastwise from any port or place in any country other than Great Britain or Canada, or had entered or been within any such port or place, the vessel was before the shipment of the cattle effectively cleansed and disinfected to the satisfaction of a duly authorised representative of the Government of Canada ;
 - (viii) that the cattle, other than pedigree cattle, were before shipment marked by securely affixing to the left ear of each animal a tag of a pattern approved by the Minister and the Secretary of State bearing stamped thereon the letters " H. of A. " on one side and a prefix letter and a serial number on the other side ; and
 - (ix) that the cattle were born and reared in Canada.
- (b) A declaration signed by the Master of the vessel in which the cattle are brought to Great Britain that the cattle were shipped from a port in Canada and that the vessel did not during the voyage enter any port or place outside Great Britain."

Revocation

5. The Importation of Canadian Cattle (Amendment) Order of 1938(a) and the Importation of Canadian Cattle (Amendment) Order of 1939(b) are hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal
of the Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food is hereunto
affixed on the 4th February 1963.

(L.S.).

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

(a) S.R. & O. 1938/1141 (Rev. II, p. 377: 1938 I, p. 315).

(b) S.R. & O. 1939/1699 (Rev. II, p. 377: 1939 I, p. 163).

Given under the Seal of the Secretary
of State for Scotland on the
4th February 1963.

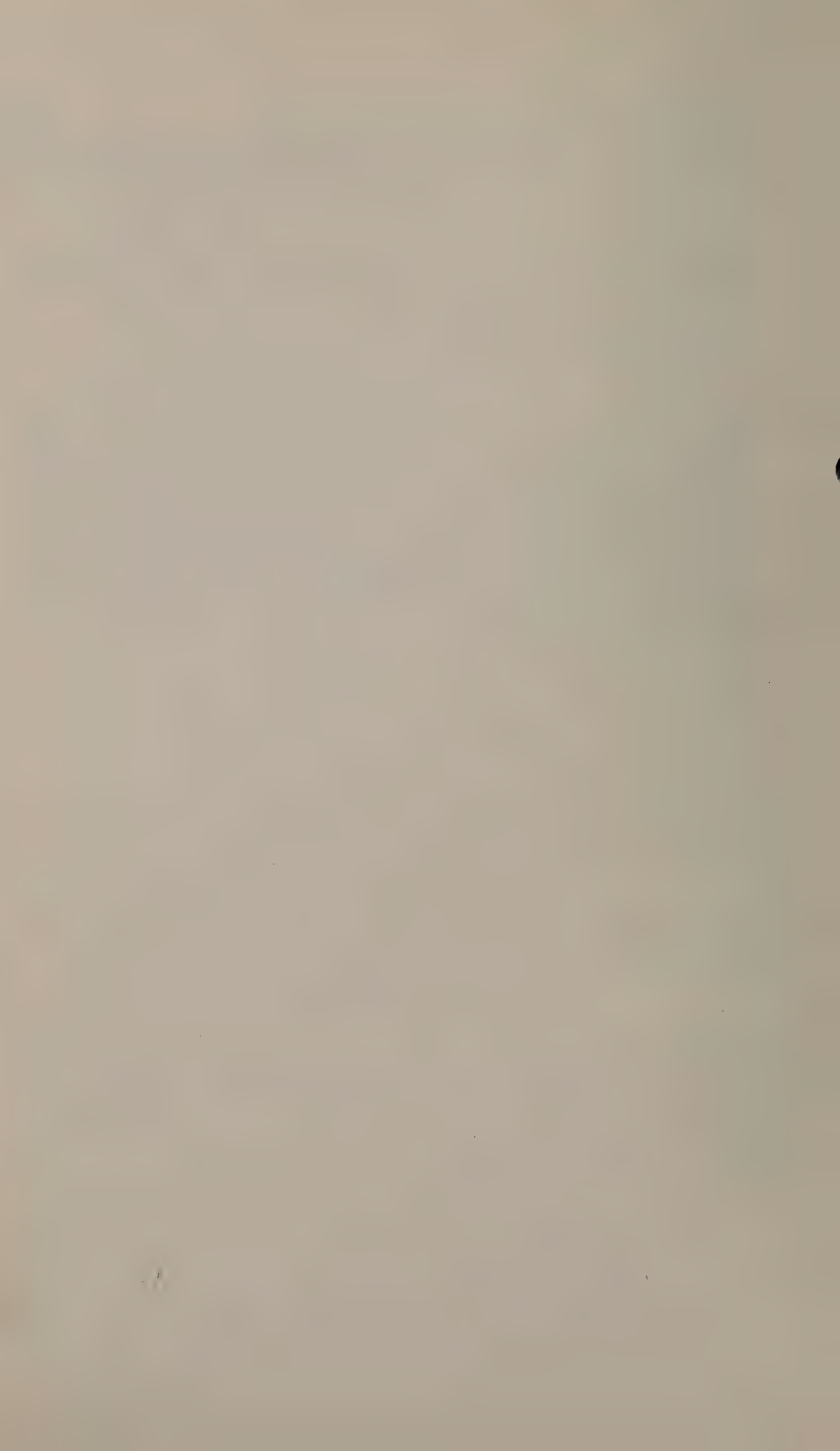
(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate
its general purport.)*

This order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, amends the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933 by declaring brucellosis, tuberculosis and leptospirosis to be diseases within the meaning of section 29 (2) (c) (ii) of the Act. It becomes a condition of landing Canadian cattle in Great Britain without slaughter that the Minister and the Secretary of State must be satisfied that the cattle were not at the time of shipment affected with these diseases. The provisions of previous orders, prescribing the certificates required before the cattle can be landed, are revoked and re-enacted together with additional requirements relating to the three diseases added by this order.



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1954 No. 853

ANIMALS

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISEASE

The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954

Made - - - - - 23rd June, 1954

Coming into Operation 3rd July, 1954

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Sections 1, 24, 33, 84 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and Section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf hereby makes the following Order:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954, shall come into operation on the 3rd day of July, 1954.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Extension of definition of "Disease"

3. For the purposes of Sections 1, 24 and 33 and Part III of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and this Order, the definition of the expression "disease" contained in paragraph (a) of sub-section (3) of Section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 is hereby extended to include the following diseases:—

East African swine fever, teschen disease, and vesicular exanthema.

Carcases and Animal Products to which this Order applies

4. This Order shall apply to the following carcases and animal products:—

the carcase or any part or portion of a carcase of any swine, or of any bovine animal sheep goat or any other ruminating animal, including any cooked, uncooked or processed meat or meat offal derived in whole or in part from any of the before-mentioned animals, any blood, dried blood, blood meal, bones, bone flour, bone meal, hair, hooves, hoof meal, horns, horn meal or any other part or product of such animal, whether separate or mixed with some other product, except any of the parts and products set out in the First Schedule to this Order.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Prohibition of Importation of Carcases and Animal Products into Great Britain

5.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, no person shall land in Great Britain any carcase or animal product to which this Order applies except in accordance with the conditions of a licence granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries—provided that nothing in this Order shall be deemed to prohibit or restrict the landing without a licence of—

- (a) any carcase or animal product to which this Order applies from any country included in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order, or
- (b) any such animal product as is mentioned in Part II of the Second Schedule to this Order from any country therein specified in relation to that product.

(2) The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries may attach to any licence issued under the powers conferred by this Article, any conditions he may think fit for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of disease.

Animal Products to be admitted conditionally from certain countries

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of the foregoing Article of this Order, no licence shall be required for the landing in Great Britain of any carcase or animal product referred to in the first column of the Third Schedule to this Order originating in any country or part of a country set out opposite to that product in the second column thereof, if the requirements relating to that product in respect of that country or that part of a country as set out in the third column of the aforesaid Schedule are fulfilled.

7. Certificates and declarations required under this Order shall be delivered to the proper Officers of Customs and Excise by the person in charge of any carcase or animal product on the landing thereof.

Power to require re-exportation of carcases or parts of carcases landed in contravention of this Order

8. Any Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may serve a Notice on the owner or person in charge of any thing which may have been landed in contravention of this Order, requiring the exportation of such thing.

Transitional Provisions

9. Until 15th September, 1954 any licence granted under any Order revoked by Article 10 of this Order, and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, shall have effect as if granted under this Order.

Revocation

10. The Orders specified in the Fourth Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this 23rd day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FIRST SCHEDULE

PRODUCTS TO WHICH THE ORDER DOES NOT APPLY
(ADMITTED UNCONDITIONALLY FROM ALL COUNTRIES)

Bone-and-meat meal.
Bone charcoal.
Corned meat.
Hides and skins which have been dried or dry-salted.
Lard and rendered fats.
Leather.

Meat (including canned meat) which has been subjected to a process of cooking throughout its whole substance so as to render it unnecessary for it to be further cooked before being used for human consumption.

Meat meal.
Pigs' bristles (dressed, bunched and sorted).
Steamed bone flour.
Superphosphates.
Wool grease fatty acids.

SECOND SCHEDULE

PART I

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTATION OF CARCASSES
AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS IS PERMITTED UNCONDITIONALLY

Australia.	Isle of Man.
Canada.	New Zealand.
Channel Islands.	Northern Ireland.
Falkland Islands.	Norway.
Finland.	Republic of Ireland.
Iceland.	Union of South Africa.

PART II

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN
ANIMAL PRODUCTS IS PERMITTED UNCONDITIONALLY

Country	Product
Any country which is not included in Part I of this Schedule and is outside the Continent of Europe.	Bones, bone flour, bone meal, hooves, hoof meal, horns, horn meal. Hides or skins which have been wet-salted.

THIRD SCHEDULE

CARCASSES AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS TO BE ADMITTED CONDITIONALLY
FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

Product	Country	Requirement
Any carcase or any animal product to which this Order applies.	Southern Rhodesia (excluding the native districts of Nuanetsi, Chibi, Victoria, Gutu, Ndanga, Bikita, Bulhera, Chipinga and Melsetter).	Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of Southern Rhodesia that the product originated in the part of Southern Rhodesia specified in the second column of this Schedule.

Product	Country	Requirement
Dry sausage (salami).	Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Western Germany.	Each consignment to be accompanied by a declaration naming the country of origin and stating that the consignment contains no meat or other animal product imported from any other country.
Fell-mongered goat hair and fell-mongered cow hair.	Any country not included in Part I of the Second Schedule to this Order.	Each consignment to be accompanied by a declaration (endorsed by an Officer duly authorised by the Government of the country of origin) stating that the hair has been pulled from hides and skins which have been treated with the lime process or by the chemical process.
Fresh or refrigerated meat (including edible offal).	Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland.	Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of the country of origin certifying that the under-mentioned safeguards have been observed. <i>Safeguards</i> 1. Animals for slaughter for export shall be slaughtered only at abattoirs approved for the purpose by the Government of the country of origin. Such abattoirs shall not be used for the purpose of slaughtering for export to Great Britain if situated within 20 kilometres of a farm or premises infected with foot-and-mouth disease unless separated from such farm or premises by the sea or by tidal salt waters. 2. Animals for slaughter for export to Great Britain shall be slaughtered exclusively on certain days on which all animals (including sheep and pigs) in the slaughterhouse will have complied with the conditions of paragraphs 3 and 4. 3. All animals shall be inspected before and after slaughter by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government of the country of origin, and shall be certified as being free from foot-and-mouth disease.

Product	Country	Requirement
Pig meat.	Kenya (excluding the Coast Province, the Northern Province, the North Nyeri administrative district of the Central Province and the African areas of the Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central and Southern Provinces).	Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of Kenya that the product originated in the part of Kenya specified in the second column of this Schedule and was prepared, processed or packed in a plant approved by the Government of Kenya.
Sausage casings (cleaned and scraped).	Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Western Germany.	Each consignment to be accompanied by a declaration naming the country of origin and stating that the consignment contains no sausage casings imported from any other country.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

(Article 10)

ORDERS REVOKED

The Importation (Raw Tongues) Order of 1913(d).

The Importation (Raw Tongues) Amendment Order of 1913(e).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) Order of 1926(f).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1926 (No. 2)(g).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1926 (No. 3)(h).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1926 (No. 4)(i).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1927(j).

The Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) (Amendment) Order of 1928(k).

(d) S.R. & O. 1913/449 (Rev. II, p. 412).

(e) S.R. & O. 1913/1153 (Rev. II, p. 412).

(f) S.R. & O. 1926/574 (Rev. II, p. 393: 1926 p. 76).

(g) S.R. & O. 1926/729 (Rev. II, p. 395: 1926 p. 78).

(h) S.R. & O. 1926/834 (Rev. II, p. 393: 1926 p. 80).

(i) S.R. & O. 1926/1043 (Rev. II, p. 396: 1926 p. 83).

(j) S.R. & O. 1927/112 (Rev. II, p. 393: 1927 p. 55).

(k) S.R. & O. 1928/7 (Rev. II, p. 398: 1928 p. 169).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, regulates the import into Great Britain of meat and animal products which may introduce animal diseases. The principal provision of the Order is that no person may land in Great Britain any carcasses or animal products to which it applies except in accordance with a licence granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Order, in its Schedules, also sets out (1) animal products to which the Order does not apply and which may, therefore, be imported unlicensed from all countries, (2) certain countries from which products to which the Order applies may be imported unlicensed, and (3) products which may be imported from specified countries, if certain safeguards are satisfied.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1960 No. 2094

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) Order, 1960**

Made - - - - 15th November, 1960

Coming into Operation 1st February, 1961

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by Sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and Section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1960, shall come into operation on the 1st day of February, 1961.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order, as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954

3. The Third Schedule to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954(d), as amended by the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1959(e), shall be altered by the substitution of the following paragraph for the paragraph relating to meat, including edible offal, originating in Argentina, Brazil, Chile or Uruguay:—

“Meat, including edible offal (other than pork offal), but excluding both bacon and ham, unless fully cured, and also excluding fresh and refrigerated pork. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay. Each consignment to be derived from frigorificos recognised jointly by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State for the purpose of this Order, and to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of the country in which are situated the frigorificos from which the consignment is derived, certifying that all the meat or offals comprising such consignment were exported from frigorificos, named in the certificate, which were so recognised.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) S.I. 1959/1433 (1959 I, p. 231).

“ Meat, including edible Argentina, Brazil,
offal, etc.—*cont.* Chile, Uruguay.
—*cont.*

In addition to the above requirement each consignment of fully cured bacon and ham to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of the country in which the bacon or ham has been cured describing fully the process of curing to which it has been subjected which shall be one of the following:—

- (i) pumping with brine under a pressure of 80 lbs. or more to the square inch and subsequently soaking in brine or dry-salting for a period of not less than four days, or
- (ii) salting (wet-salting or dry-salting) for a period of not less than ten days.”

Revocation of Amendment Order

4. The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1959, is hereby revoked.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this fifteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this fifteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, alters the provisions of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954, by excluding fresh and refrigerated pork, and edible pork offal, originating in Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay, from the category of meat which may be landed in Great Britain, and requiring bacon and ham from these countries to be accompanied by a certificate that it has been fully cured.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1961 No. 329

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) Order, 1961**

Made - - - - 24th February, 1961

Coming into Operation 4th March, 1961

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by Sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and Section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1961, shall come into operation on the 4th day of March, 1961.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order, as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

*Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order,
1954*

3. The Third Schedule to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954(d), as amended by the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order, 1960(e), shall be altered by the deletion of Portugal and Spain from the respective lists of countries of origin from which dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped) may be landed in Great Britain without a licence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-third day of February, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twenty-fourth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) S.I. 1960/2094.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, alters the provisions of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order, 1954, so as to make it illegal to land in Great Britain dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped), originating in Spain or Portugal, without a licence.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 911

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) Order 1963**

Made - - - - - 8th May 1963
Coming into Operation 9th May 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order 1963, shall come into operation on 9th May 1963.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954

3. Schedule 3 to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954(d), as altered(e), (which schedule specifies the carcases and animal products which may be landed in Great Britain from certain specified countries without a licence upon conditions therein set out) shall be altered as follows:—

(a) after the words “Fresh or refrigerated meat (including edible offal)” in the column headed “Product” in the said schedule by the addition of the words “other than fresh or refrigerated pigmeat (including edible pig offal)”;

(b) by the insertion of the following entry at the end of the entry relating to fresh or refrigerated meat (including edible offal) in the said schedule:

“Fresh or refrigerated pigmeat (including edible pig offal).	Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland	Each consignment to be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised Officer of the Government of the country of origin certifying that the under-mentioned safeguards have been observed.
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(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) S.I. 1960/2094, 1961/329 (1960 I, p. 298; 1961 I, p. 520).

“ Fresh or refrigerated pigmeat (including edible pig offal)—
cont. Colombia, Denmark,
 Holland, Sweden,
 Switzerland—*cont.*

Safeguards

1. Pigs for slaughter for export shall be slaughtered only at abattoirs approved for the purpose by the Government of the country of origin. Such abattoirs shall not be used for the purpose of slaughtering for export to Great Britain if situated within 20 kilometres of a farm or premises infected with foot-and-mouth disease unless separated from such farm or premises by the sea or by tidal salt waters.
2. Pigs for slaughter for export to Great Britain shall be slaughtered exclusively on certain days on which all animals in the slaughterhouse will have complied with the conditions of paragraphs 3 and 5 and all pigs will have complied also with the conditions of paragraphs 4 and 6.
3. All animals shall be inspected before and after slaughter by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government of the country of origin, and shall be certified as being free from foot-and-mouth disease.
4. All pigs shall be inspected before and after slaughter by veterinary surgeons approved by the Government of the country of origin and shall be certified as being free from swine fever.
5. No animals to be slaughtered for export to Great Britain shall be drawn from a farm or premises situated within 20 kilometres of a farm or premises infected with foot-and-mouth disease unless separated from such farm or premises by the sea or by tidal salt waters.
6. No pigs to be slaughtered for export to Great Britain shall be drawn from a farm or premises under any restrictions imposed in connection with swine fever or from a farm or premises contiguous to a farm or premises infected with swine fever.

Fresh or refrigerated pigmeat (including edible pig offal)—
cont.

Colombia, Denmark,
 Holland, Sweden,
 Switzerland—*cont.*

7. If foot-and-mouth disease is found in an abattoir approved for the slaughter of animals for export to Great Britain, the affected animal and those which have been in contact with it, shall be disposed of otherwise than by export to Great Britain, and the premises shall be thoroughly disinfected before slaughtering for export to Great Britain is resumed.

8. If swine fever is found in an abattoir approved for the slaughter of animals for export to Great Britain, the affected pig and those pigs which have been in contact with it, shall be disposed of otherwise than by export to Great Britain, and the premises shall be thoroughly disinfected before slaughtering for export to Great Britain is resumed.

9. Pigmeat for export to Great Britain shall be moved direct to a port for immediate shipment or stored in accommodation specially set aside and used exclusively for the storage of meat to be exported to Great Britain."

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 7th May 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
 Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
 and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 8th May 1963

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
 Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 alters the provisions of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954 (S.I. 1954/853), by requiring that certificates accompanying fresh or refrigerated pigmeat imported from Colombia, Denmark, Holland, Sweden or Switzerland, without licence, shall certify that specified safeguards against foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever have been observed. The safeguards required in the case of fresh or refrigerated meat other than pigmeat so imported remain unchanged.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1964 No. 1089

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) Order 1964**

Made - - - - - 13th July 1964

Coming into Operation 23rd July 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order 1964, shall come into operation on 23rd July 1964.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order, as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954

3. Schedule 3 to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954(d), as altered (e), shall be further altered by the deletion of France from the respective lists of countries of origin from which dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped) may be landed in Great Britain without a licence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 9th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 13th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) S.I. 1960/2094, 1961/329, 1963/911 (1960 I, p. 298; 1961 I, p. 520; 1963 II, p. 1541).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, alters the provisions of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954, so as to make it illegal to land in Great Britain dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped), originating in France, without a licence.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1966 No. 37

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment)
Order 1966***Made* - - - - 18th January 1966*Coming into Operation* 27th January 1966

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and, as adapted to air transport, by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order 1966, shall come into operation on 27th January 1966.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(d) shall apply for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954

3. Schedule 3 to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954 (e), as altered (f), shall be further altered as follows:—

- (a) by the deletion of Holland and Switzerland from the list of countries of origin from which fresh or refrigerated meat (including edible offal) other than fresh or refrigerated pig meat (including edible pig offal) may be landed in Great Britain without a licence;
- (b) by the deletion of Holland and Switzerland from the list of countries of origin from which fresh or refrigerated pig meat (including edible pig offal) may be landed in Great Britain without a licence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 17th January 1966.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 18th January 1966.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p.1200).
 (b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p.1184). (c) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.
 (d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (e) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p.136).
 (f) The relevant amending Instrument is S.I. 1963/911 (1963 II, p.1541).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order further alters the provisions of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954 so as to make it illegal to land in Great Britain fresh or refrigerated meat (including edible offal) and fresh or refrigerated pig meat (including edible pig offal) originating in Holland or Switzerland, without a licence.

1967 No. 606

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) Order 1967**

Made - - - - 13th April 1967

Coming into Operation 21st April 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(c), and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) Order 1967, shall come into operation on 21st April 1967.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(d) shall apply to the interpretation of this Order, as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954

3. Schedule 3 to the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954(e), as altered (f), shall be further altered by the deletion of Italy from the respective lists of countries of origin from which dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham, and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped) may be landed in Great Britain without a licence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 13th April 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 13th April 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) 1954 c. 39 (c) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) 1889 c. 63.

(e) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(f) The relevant amending instruments are S.I. 1961/329, 1964/1089 (1961 I, p. 520; 1964 II, p. 2409).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order alters the provision of the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954, so as to make it illegal to land in Great Britain dry sausage (salami), fully cured bacon and ham and sausage casings (cleaned and scraped) originating from Italy, without a licence.

1967 No. 1793

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products (Amendment)
(No. 2) Order 1967**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>4th December 1967</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>4th December 1967</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(c), and all their other enabling powers, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1967, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 4th December 1967.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

“meat” includes edible offal of any kind and pig meat other than fully cured bacon and ham;

“the principal order” means the Importation of Carcasses and Animal Products Order 1954(d), as amended (e).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(f) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of principal order

3. While this order is in operation, article 6 of the principal order and Schedule 3 thereto (which together enable certain kinds of carcasses and animal products, originating in named countries, to be landed in Great Britain

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) 1954 c. 39.

(c) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) S.I. 1960/2094, 1961/329, 1963/911, 1964/1089, 1966/37, 1967/606 (1960 I, p. 298; 1961 I, p. 520; 1963 II, p. 1541; 1964 II, p. 2409; 1966 I, p. 53; 1967 I, p. 1818).

(f) 1889 c. 63.

without a licence, subject to specified conditions) shall not apply to fresh or refrigerated meat, whatever the country of origin.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 4th December 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 4th December 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954, as amended, a licence is required from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland to land carcases and animal products in Great Britain. There are various exceptions, three of which apply to meat. The first exception enables fully cooked meat to be landed, whatever the country of origin; the second enables all meat originating in certain countries to be landed unconditionally; and the third enables certain kinds of meat originating in named countries or parts of countries to be landed if specified conditions are complied with. This order, while it is in operation, takes away the third exception, except for fully cured bacon and ham, so that all other kinds of meat (including pig meat and offal) which could previously be landed conditionally without a licence now require one.

1967 No. 1805

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Carcases and Animal Products
(Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1967**

Made - - - - 6th December 1967

Coming into Operation 6th December 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(c), and all their other enabling powers, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1967, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 6th December 1967.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

“the principal order” means the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954(d), as amended(e).

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(f) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of principal order

3. Part I of Schedule 2 to the principal order shall be altered by deleting the words “Union of South Africa”.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 5th December 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 6th December 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) 1954 c. 39. (c) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (d) S.I. 1954/853 (1954 I, p. 136).

(e) The amending orders are not relevant to the subject matter of this order.

(f) 1889 c. 63.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Under the Importation of Carcases and Animal Products Order 1954, as amended, a licence is required from the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland to land carcases and animal products in Great Britain. Imports from the countries named in Part I of Schedule 2 to that order are exceptions, and may be landed unconditionally. This order, by deleting the reference to the Union of South Africa from Part I of that Schedule, makes a licence necessary, except for fell-mongered goat hair and fell-mongered cow hair, which can be landed without a licence if it is accompanied by the declaration set out in Schedule 3 to the 1954 order.

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER OF 1928.
(4683.)

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SCHEDULE.

(4683.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 19TH NOVEMBER, 1928.)

IMPORTATION OF DOGS AND CATS ORDER OF 1928.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Restriction on Importation of Canine and Feline Animals.

1.—(1) An imported canine animal (hereinafter referred to as "dog") or feline animal (hereinafter referred to as "cat"), that is to say, a dog or cat brought to Great Britain from any other country, except Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, shall not be landed in Great Britain unless its landing is authorised by a licence of the Minister previously obtained, and when landed it shall be subject to the provisions of this Order, and to the conditions inserted in any licence authorising its landing.

(2) The provisions of this Order shall also apply to a dog or cat taken from Great Britain, Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, into any port in any other country (except

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

Great Britain, Ireland the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man), as if the animal were an imported dog or cat, and also to any dog or cat which has, at any time before or after arrival at a port in Great Britain, been in contact with any imported dog or cat as defined in this Order.

Detention and Isolation of Imported Dogs and Cats.

2.—(1) An imported dog or cat shall, for a period of six calendar months after its landing, be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation, or under the control, of a veterinary surgeon, which shall have been previously approved in writing by the Minister for that purpose, and such premises are in this Order referred to as the "place of detention."

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided the dog or cat shall not be moved from the place of detention during the said period except to another place of detention or to a vessel for exportation, and in either case only with a licence of the Minister authorising such movement.

(3) The Minister may at any time suspend or withdraw his approval of any place of detention or of any part thereof or may by the service of a notice signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry direct the removal of an imported dog or cat from one part of the place of detention to another part thereof or to some other place of detention subject to such conditions as may be inserted in the Notice.

(4) This Article shall apply to

- (a) an imported dog or cat which is shown to the satisfaction of the Minister to be a *bonâ fide* performing animal; or
- (b) an imported dog or cat which is intended to be exported from Great Britain within forty-eight hours after its landing; or
- (c) a canine animal (other than the domestic dog) or a feline animal (other than the domestic cat) imported for breeding or exhibition or other special purpose;

only so far as its provisions are applied by way of conditions inserted in the licence authorising the landing of the animal.

Rules and Conditions of Licence.

3. The Minister may make such Rules and may insert in a licence granted by him under this Order such conditions as he thinks necessary or desirable for the following purposes:—

- (i) for prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation of the dog or cat so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this Order;

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

- (ii) for prescribing the person by whom and the premises on which the dog or cat shall be detained and isolated;
- (iii) for regulating the movement of the dog or cat to the place of detention, or vessel for exportation, and for prohibiting or regulating its movement during a period of six calendar months after its landing, or until its exportation, as the case may be;
- (iv) for prescribing the confinement of the dog or cat in a suitable receptacle during the movement of the dog or cat by railway, or along a highway, road, or lane;
- (v) for prescribing the mode of isolation of the dog or cat;
- (vi) for prescribing the muzzling of the dog;
- (vii) for prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of the dog or cat, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention, or isolation of the dog or cat and the person by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and
- (viii) for prescribing the production of a licence or notice for inspection by an officer of the Ministry, or Local Authority or police constable, or officer of Customs and Excise;

and in such case it shall be the duty of any and every person concerned to observe the said rules and comply with the said conditions so far as the same are applicable to him.

Action in case of Illegal Landing or other Default.

4.—(1) If an imported dog or cat is not detained and isolated as required by this Order or by the conditions or provisions of any licence or notice thereunder, or if there is reason to believe that a dog or cat has been landed in contravention of this Order, an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or of a Local Authority or a Police Constable may:—

- (a) serve a notice upon the owner or person in charge of the dog or cat requiring that within a time specified in such notice the dog or cat shall be moved (i) to a vessel for exportation or (ii) to a place of detention approved by the Minister for the purpose of detention and isolation at the expense of the owner of the dog or cat for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing of the dog or cat, or
- (b) seize and detain the dog or cat, and the dog or cat shall as soon as practicable thereafter be removed to a place of detention approved by the Minister for the purpose of detention and isolation for a period of six calendar months from the date of the landing of the dog or cat.

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

(2) Such provisions may be inserted in any notice served in pursuance of this Article as the Minister may think necessary or desirable for any of the purposes mentioned in this Order. The Inspector or other Officer or Constable shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the requirements of the notice are complied with.

(3) The operation of a notice under this Article may be terminated by notice to that effect given by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry or of the Local Authority to the owner or person in charge of the dog or cat on proof to the satisfaction of the Inspector or Officer that the dog or cat was not landed in contravention of this Order or that six calendar months have expired since the date of the landing of the dog or cat.

(4) An Inspector or other Officer or Constable shall report immediately to the Minister and to the Local Authority any action taken by him under this Article and the circumstances in which such action was taken.

(5) Where a dog or cat has been seized and detained in accordance with this Article the owner of the dog or cat shall from time to time as may be notified to the owner by the Minister pay to the Minister the expenses of the detention and isolation of the dog or cat, and if the owner of the dog or cat fails to comply with this requirement the Minister may destroy or otherwise dispose of the dog or cat as he thinks expedient without further notice to the owner and without prejudice to his claim for any such expenses payable to him.

Re-landing Prohibited of Imported Dogs or Cats moved to Vessels for Exportation.

5. An imported dog or cat which has been moved to a vessel for exportation in accordance with a licence or notice under this Order shall not be relanded in Great Britain without a licence of the Minister authorising such landing.

Regulation of Transhipment of Imported Dogs or Cats.

6. An imported dog or cat shall not be transhipped in a port in Great Britain except with the written permission of an officer of the Ministry or of an officer of Customs and Excise.

Proceedings under Customs Acts for Unlawful Landing.

7.—(1) If any person lands or attempts to land a dog or cat in contravention of this Order, he shall be liable, under and according to the Customs Acts, to the penalties imposed on persons importing or attempting to import goods the importation

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts, without prejudice to any proceedings against him under the Act of 1894 for an offence against that Act.

(2) The dog or cat in respect whereof the offence is committed shall be forfeited under and according to the Customs Acts in like manner as goods the importation whereof is prohibited by or under the Customs Acts.

Detention of Dogs and Cats on Vessels in Port.

8.—(1) Every dog or cat to which this Article applies shall at all times while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain be—

- (a) confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which it cannot escape;
- (b) or, alternatively in the case of a domestic dog, secured to some part of the vessel by a collar and chain and muzzled with a wire cage muzzle, so constructed as to render it impossible for such dog while wearing the same to bite any person or animal, but not so as to prevent such dog from breathing freely or lapping water.

(2) If any dog or cat to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel, in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the dog or cat shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to *the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.1.*

(3) The provisions of this Article shall apply to every imported dog or cat which is not accompanied by a licence issued by the Minister authorising the landing of such dog or cat in Great Britain.

Extension of the meaning of " animals " for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

9. Canine animals and feline animals shall be animals for the purposes of the undermentioned Sections of the Act of 1894, viz.:—

- Section forty-three (Police).
- Section forty-four (General Administrative Provisions).
- Section fifty-six (Proceedings under Customs Acts for unlawful landing or shipping).

Local Authority to enforce Order.

10. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

*Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.**Offences.*

11. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or any Rules or the conditions of any licence made or issued thereunder shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

Interpretation.

12. In this Order unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Canine animal ” means dog, all other animals of the canine tribe, wild or domesticated, and hyæna;

“ Feline animal ” means cat, and all other animals of the feline tribe, wild or domesticated.

“ Inspector ” includes veterinary inspector.

“ Master ” includes a person having the charge or command of a vessel.

“ Police Constable ” includes any member of the Police Force employed by a railway company or dock authority.

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“ Minister ” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Ministry ” means the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Revocation of Orders.

13. The Orders specified in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked; provided that this revocation shall not affect the operation of any licence granted or notice given under any of such revoked Orders before the commencement of this Order.

Extent.

14. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

15. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

Short Title.

16. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

✓ (L.S.)

Charles J. H. Thomas,

Secretary.

Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

(ARTICLE 13.)

No.	Date.	Short Title.
7695	1909. 12th May ...	Importation of Canine Animals Order of 1909.
8302	1912. 15th March ...	Order amending the above-mentioned Order of 1909.
9290	1914. 23rd October ...	Importation of Dogs Order of 1914.
9985	1918. 5th December	Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1918 (No. 2).
4298	1926. 16th August ...	Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1926.
4503	1927. 9th November	Importation of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1927.

1969 No. 1743

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment)
Order 1969**

<i>Made</i> - - - -	8th December 1969
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	8th December 1969
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	9th December 1969

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This order which may be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 9th December 1969.

(2) In this order “the principal order” means the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928(c).

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(d) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Period of detention and isolation for imported dogs and cats

2.—(1) In article 2(1) of the principal order (which requires an imported dog or cat for a period of six calendar months after its landing in Great Britain to be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon) for the reference therein to a period of six calendar months there shall be substituted a reference to eight calendar months.

(2) Accordingly—

(a) in article 3(iii) of the principal order (which enables rules to be made and conditions to be inserted in licences granted under the principal order for the purpose of regulating the movement of dogs and cats during a period of six calendar months after landing), and

(b) in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and (3) of article 4 of the principal order (which in prescribing the action which may be taken in the case of illegal landing or other default refer to periods of six calendar months),

for the references in each case to six calendar months there shall be substituted references to eight calendar months.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.R. & O. 1928/922 (Rev. II p. 399; 1928 p. 177).

(d) 1889 c. 63.

Transitional

3.—(1) This article applies to dogs and cats which on the coming into operation of this order are after landing in Great Britain already undergoing detention and isolation in accordance with article 2 of the principal order.

(2) With effect from the coming into operation of this order the said article 2, in its application to dogs and cats to which this article applies, shall have effect as if—

- (a) for the period of six calendar months referred to in paragraph (1) of the said article there were substituted a reference to such a period as having regard to the period of detention and isolation already undergone will amount to a total of eight months from the landing; and
- (b) in relation to any period occurring after a period of six months from such landing has elapsed, the words in paragraph (1) of the said article “at the expense of its owner” were omitted.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 8th December 1969.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 8th December 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order extends the period of detention and isolation of imported dogs and cats under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928 from six months to eight months.

 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1970 No. 358

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order
1970**

<i>Made</i> - - - - -	9th March 1970
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	11th March 1970
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	12th March 1970

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:

Citation, extent, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This order which may be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order 1970, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 12th March 1970.

(2) In this order “the principal order” means the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928(c) (as amended by the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969(d)).

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Period of detention and isolation for imported dogs and cats

2.—(1) In article 2(1) of the principal order (which requires an imported dog or cat as respectively defined in article 1(1) of that order, for a period of eight calendar months after its landing in Great Britain to be detained and isolated at the expense of its owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon) for the reference therein to a period of eight calendar months there shall be substituted a reference to twelve calendar months.

(2) Accordingly—

(a) in article 3(iii) of the principal order (which enables rules to be made and conditions to be inserted in licences granted under the principal order for the purpose of regulating the movement of dogs and cats during a period of eight calendar months after landing), and

(b) in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and (3) of article 4 of the principal order (which in prescribing the action which may be taken in the case of illegal landing or other default refer to periods of eight calendar months),

for the references in each case to eight calendar months there shall be substituted references to twelve calendar months.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.R. & O. 1928/922 (Rev.² II, p. 399; 1928 p. 177).

(d) S.I. 1969/1743 (1969 III, p. 5473).

(e) 1889 c. 63.

Transitional

3.—(1) This article applies to dogs and cats (as respectively defined as aforesaid) which on the coming into operation of this order are after landing in Great Britain already undergoing detention and isolation in accordance with article 2 of the principal order.

(2) With effect from the coming into operation of this order the said article 2, in its application to dogs and cats to which this article applies, shall have effect as if—

- (a) for the period of eight calendar months referred to in paragraph (1) of the said article there were substituted a reference to such a period as having regard to the period of detention and isolation already undergone will amount to a total of twelve months from the landing; and
- (b) in relation to any period occurring after a period of eight months from such landing has elapsed, the words in paragraph (1) of the said article “at the expense of its owner” were omitted.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 9th March 1970.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 9th March 1970.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order further extends the period of detention and isolation of imported dogs and cats under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928. The period originally specified under that order was six months, but under the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969 (S.I. 1969/1743) the period was extended to eight months.

This order further extends such period to twelve months.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1970 No. 441

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment)
(No. 2) Order 1970**

<i>Made</i> - - - -	18th March 1970
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	20th March 1970
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	21st March 1970

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c) and by Schedule 2 thereto, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1970, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 21st March 1970.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order “the principal order” means the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928(d) (as amended(e)).

(2) This order shall be construed as one with the principal order.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(f) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Prohibition of importation of dogs and cats

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the landing in Great Britain of any canine animal (in this article referred to as a dog) or any feline animal (in this article referred to as a cat) brought to Great Britain from any country outside Great Britain other than Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is hereby prohibited; and accordingly, as from the coming into operation of this order, no licence shall be issued under article 1 of the principal order authorising a dog or cat to be landed in Great Britain.

(2) Nothing in this article shall render it unlawful to land in Great Britain a dog or cat in pursuance of a licence granted under the said article 1 before the coming into operation of this order, or shall affect the validity of any such licence.

Further action in case of illegal landing or other default

4. After article 4 of the principal order there shall be inserted the following article:—

“4A.—(1) Without prejudice to article 4 of this order, if a dog or cat is landed in Great Britain in contravention of this order (or of any condition

(a) 1950 c. 36. (For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) 1954 c. 39.

(d) S.R. & O. 1928/922. (Rev. II, p. 399 : 1928 p. 177).

(e) S.I. 1969/1743 (1969 III, p. 5473), 1970/358. (f) 1889 c. 63.

of a licence granted thereunder) or of any amending order, the Minister, or in relation to Scotland the Secretary of State, or a local authority or any police constable may serve on the person who caused it to be landed, or on any other person appearing to him to have control or custody of the dog or cat, a notice in writing requiring such person, if the dog or cat is not exported from Great Britain within such period as may be specified in the notice, immediately thereafter to destroy it or cause it to be destroyed ; and the person on whom such a notice is served shall comply with the requirements thereof.

(2) If any person on whom such a notice is served fails to comply with the requirements thereof it shall be lawful for an inspector or police constable, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to seize the dog or cat in respect of which the notice was served, and to destroy it or cause it to be destroyed.

(3) A person who has failed to comply with the terms of any such notice shall give all necessary facilities to an inspector or police constable to enable him to exercise the power conferred on him by paragraph (2) above ; and the reasonable expenses incurred by such an inspector or police constable in exercising the said power shall be recoverable as a debt from the owner of the animal or the person on whom the notice was served.

(4) A notice under this article may be served in any of the ways authorised under section 77(4) and (5) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

(5) Nothing in this article shall require or enable a dog or cat to be destroyed otherwise than by a veterinary surgeon or practitioner."

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 17th March 1970.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 18th March 1970.

(L.S.)

William Ross,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order prohibits the importation into Great Britain of dogs and cats (and other canine and feline animals) brought from anywhere overseas other than Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and provides for the destruction of such animals imported in contravention of the Order.

An exception is made for animals in respect of which a landing licence under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928 was in operation on the coming into force of this order. Such animals must now, by virtue of the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order 1970, undergo quarantine for a period of twelve months from the date of landing.

1970 No. 1271

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 3)
Order 1970***Made* - - - - - 26th August 1970*Laid before Parliament* - - - 28th August 1970*Coming into Operation* - - - 1st September 1970

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 (and, in relation to articles 3 and 7 below, by the said section 1 as read with section 9) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), (as extended to dogs and cats and to rabies by article 12 of the Rabies Order of 1938(b) as having effect under section 89(2) of that Act), as together read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(c), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(d) and by Schedule 2 thereto, and, as respects the said sections 9 and 24, as amended by section 105 of the Agriculture Act 1970(e), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1.—(1) This order may be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1970.

(2) The orders mentioned in article 2(1) below and this order may together be cited as the Importation of Dogs and Cats Orders 1928 to 1970.

(3) This order applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 1st September 1970.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

“detained” means detained and isolated under the principal order, and “detention” has a corresponding meaning;

“domestic cat” means *felis catus* but does not include any other feline animal as defined in article 12 of the principal order;

“domestic dog” means *canis familiaris* but does not include any other canine animal as defined in that article;

“the first specified date” means 7th September 1970, and “the second specified date” means 16th September 1970;

(a) 1950 c. 36. (For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200)).

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/202 (Rev. II, p. 578 : 1938 I, p. 206).

(c) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) 1954 c. 39.

(e) 1970 c. 40.

“the Minister” means, in the application of this order to England and Wales, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, the Secretary of State;

“place of detention” has the meaning assigned to it in article 2 of the principal order;

“the principal order” means the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928(a) as amended (except where the context otherwise requires) by the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969(b), the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order 1970(c) and the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1970(d).

(2) This order shall be construed as one with the principal order.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Release of canine and feline animals in quarantine

3.—(1) This article applies to canine and feline animals which on the first specified date are after landing in Great Britain undergoing detention in accordance with article 2 of the principal order.

(2) If on the first specified date a domestic dog or cat has been detained at a place of detention for a period of not less than nine calendar months from the date of landing it shall thereupon be released from detention.

(3) If on the first specified date a domestic dog or cat has not been detained at a place of detention for such a period as aforesaid it shall not be released from detention until—

(a) it has been detained for such a period (or such extended period as the Minister may direct under article 6 below), and

(b) it has been vaccinated against rabies in such manner, on such number of occasions and at such intervals as may be required by the Minister, either generally or in relation to the special circumstances of the case; so, however, that it shall not in any case be released from detention before the expiry of 28 days from the date on which it was first vaccinated.

(4) If on the first specified date a canine animal (other than a domestic dog) or a feline animal (other than a domestic cat) has been detained for a period of not less than nine calendar months from the date of landing it shall thereupon be released from detention; but if on the first specified date any such animal has not been detained for such a period as aforesaid it shall not be released from detention until it has been detained for such a period.

Resumption of landing of domestic dogs and cats authorised

4.—(1) With effect from the second specified date the prohibition imposed by article 3(1) of the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1970 on the landing of any canine or feline animal brought to Great Britain from any country outside Great Britain (except as mentioned in that order), shall cease to apply to domestic dogs and cats; and accordingly on the coming into operation of this order licences may be issued under article 1 of the principal order authorising domestic dogs and cats to be landed in Great Britain not earlier than the second specified date, subject to the provisions generally of the principal order (but as hereby further amended).

(a) S.R. & O. 1928/922 (Rev. II, p. 399: 1928 p. 177).

(b) S.I. 1969/1743 (1969 III, p. 5473). (c) S.I. 1970/358 (1970 I, p. 1275).

(d) S.I. 1970/441 (1970 I, p. 1514). (e) 1889 c. 63.

(2) Nothing in this article shall authorise the resumption of landing of canine animals other than domestic dogs, or of feline animals other than domestic cats.

Resumption of six months' period of detention

5.—(1) Article 2(1) of the principal order (which as amended requires an imported canine or feline animal for a period of twelve calendar months after its landing in Great Britain to be detained at the expense of its owner at a place of detention) shall have effect as respects domestic dogs and cats landed in Great Britain after the second specified date as if for the reference therein to a period of twelve calendar months there were substituted a reference to six calendar months.

(2) Accordingly—

(a) in article 3(iii) of the principal order (which enables rules to be made and conditions to be inserted in licences granted under the principal order for the purpose of regulating the movement of canine and feline animals during a period of twelve calendar months after landing), and

(b) in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b) and (3) of article 4 of the principal order (which in prescribing the action which may be taken in the case of illegal landing or other default refer to periods of twelve calendar months), for the reference in each case to twelve calendar months there shall, as respects such domestic dogs and cats, be substituted references to six calendar months.

(3) This article has effect subject to the provisions of article 6 below.

Extension of period of detention on outbreak of rabies

6. Notwithstanding anything in this order the period of detention of a domestic dog or cat detained in a place of detention in which an outbreak of rabies occurs while it is detained there under the principal order may be extended for such further period or periods as the Minister may from time to time direct; and where any such direction is given the principal order shall have effect as if for any reference therein (in consequence of this order) to a period of nine or six calendar months (as the case may be) there were substituted a reference to the aggregate period which by reason of any such direction as aforesaid the animal is required to be detained.

Vaccination during detention

7. In article 3 of the principal order (which enables the Minister to make rules and insert in licences granted by him under that order conditions for the purposes specified in that article), after paragraph (v) thereof there shall be inserted the following paragraph—

“(va) in the case of a domestic dog or domestic cat (as respectively defined in the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1970), for securing that the dog or cat detained and isolated under this order is at the expense of its owner, or the person landing it in Great Britain, vaccinated against rabies in such manner, on such number of occasions and at such intervals as may be required by the Minister;”.

Records

8. The veterinary surgeon in whose occupation or under whose control a place of detention has been approved by the Minister under article 2 of the principal order shall—

(a) keep such record in relation to dogs and cats required pursuant to this order to be vaccinated as may from time to time be required by the

Minister, and shall on demand by an inspector produce such record for his inspection, and shall permit him to make a copy thereof or of any entry therein; and

- (b) within 48 hours of his being requested by the Minister so to do send the Minister a copy of any such entry as the Minister may require, certified by him to be a true copy of such entry.

Notices

9. Notice of any vaccination requirement under article 3(3) above or of any direction under article 6 above shall be served in the manner provided in section 77(4) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 on—

- (a) the occupier of the place of detention where the dog or cat is detained ;
- (b) (if not also the occupier) the veterinary surgeon under whose control the place of detention has been approved by the Minister, and
- (c) the owner of the dog or cat or his agent.

Saving

10. Nothing in this order shall authorise vaccination for the purposes thereof to be carried out other than by a person who is registered in the register of veterinary surgeons or in the supplementary veterinary register under the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966(a).

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 24th August 1970.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 26th August 1970.

(L.S.)

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the order.)

This order removes the total ban on the importation into Great Britain of canine and feline animals and reduces the period of quarantine of those animals which were in quarantine when the ban took effect (in March 1970) from 12 months to 9 months. The earliest date on which such animals may be released from quarantine is 7th September 1970, but domestic dogs and cats which have not on that date completed a period of 9 months' quarantine may only be released thereafter when (i) they have completed a period of 9 months' quarantine; (ii) they have been vaccinated against rabies; and (iii) a period of not less than 28 days has elapsed since the first vaccination.

With effect from 16th September 1970 domestic dogs and cats may again be landed in Great Britain under licence which may henceforth include as a term of the licence a condition requiring the dog or cat to be vaccinated while in quarantine. The new period of quarantine is (as originally under the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928) 6 months; but if an outbreak of rabies should occur in a quarantine kennels the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or in Scotland the Secretary of State may by direction extend this period in relation to dogs and cats detained there when the outbreak occurs.

Vaccination under the order must be carried out in the manner and on the number of occasions (with appropriate intervals) required by the Minister or the Secretary of State, and the veterinary surgeon in charge of the quarantine kennels must keep appropriate records.

The ban on the importation of canine animals (other than domestic dogs) and feline animals (other than domestic cats) continues.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1970 No. 1271

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 3)
Order 1970

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1961 No. 946

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Importation of Hay, Straw and Dried Grass Order, 1961

Made - - - - - 15th May, 1961

Coming into Operation 1st June, 1961

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1, 24, 33 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), as extended by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, Commencement and Revocation

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Importation of Hay, Straw and Dried Grass Order, 1961, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1961.

(2) The Importation of Hay and Straw Order, 1955(c), the Importation of Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1958(d), and the Importation of Hay and Straw (Amendment) Order, 1959(e), are hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2.—(1) The Interpretation Act, 1889(f), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this Order and the Orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(2) In this Order—

“dried grass” means any product (other than hay) which is obtained by drying artificially any grass, clover, lucerne, sainfoin or any green cereal;

“hay” means grass, clover, lucerne, sainfoin or any green cereal which has been dried either naturally or artificially;

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Restrictions on Importation of Hay, Straw and Dried Grass into Great Britain

3. Subject to the provisions of this Order, no person shall land in Great Britain from any vessel or aircraft any hay, straw or dried grass brought from any country other than those specified in the Schedule to this Order.

Exemptions

4. Nothing in this Order shall prohibit or restrict the landing of—

(a) hay or straw which at the time of importation is being used for packing merchandise;

(b) goods or articles manufactured from straw;

(c) hay, straw or dried grass, which for the purpose of being destroyed or otherwise disposed of as directed by the Minister or the Secretary of State, is landed at any part of a port which the Minister or the

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) S.I. 1955/370 (1955 I, p. 208).

(e) S.I. 1959/287 (1959 I, p. 232).

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(d) S.I. 1958/1690 (1958 I, p. 169).

(f) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

Secretary of State has by Order defined as an imported animals' wharf or at any approved landing place or at any aerodrome ;

(d) hay or straw authorised to be landed for use otherwise than as fodder or litter for animals by a licence issued by the Minister or the Secretary of State under this Order ;

(e) dried grass authorised to be landed by a licence issued as aforesaid ;

(f) esparto grass.

Licences

5.—(1) The Minister or the Secretary of State may attach to any licence issued under this Order any conditions he may think fit for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spreading of disease.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any conditions subject to which any licence is issued under this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is hereunto affixed this fifteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this fifteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

Countries from which importation of hay, straw and dried grass is permitted.

Australia	The Netherlands
Canada	New Zealand
Channel Islands	Northern Ireland
Denmark (including the Faroe Islands and Greenland)	Norway
Falkland Islands	Republic of Ireland
Finland	Sweden
Iceland	Union of South Africa
Isle of Man	United States of America

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 1st day of June, 1961, consolidates with amendments the Importation of Hay and Straw Order, 1955, as amended. Dried grass is now expressly included (along with hay and straw) as an article that may not be landed in Great Britain from any ship or aircraft, if it is brought from any country other than the countries specified in the Schedule to this Order, but dried grass imported under a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State is exempted from the prohibition imposed by the Order.

1969 No. 915

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Equine Animals (Importation) Order 1969

<i>Made - - - -</i>	3rd July 1969
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	16th July 1969
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	16th August 1969

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 24, 33, 84 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as extended by the Diseases of Animals (Extensions of Definitions) Order 1952(b) and adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c) and as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(d)) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Equine Animals (Importation) Order 1969, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 16th August 1969.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order unless the context otherwise requires the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“equine animal” means a horse, ass, mule (which includes hinny) or zebra;

“inspector” has the meaning assigned to it by section 84(4) of the Act;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“specified country” means any of the countries (or other places) specified in Schedule 1 to this order, being countries (or other places) in relation to which the Minister and the Secretary of State are satisfied that equine animals therein are affected with African horse sickness (*Pestis equorum*). or that there is risk of their being so affected.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this order and the orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1952/1236 (1952 I, p. 128).

(c) 1954 c. 39.

(d) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(e) 1889 c. 63.

Extension of definitions

3. For the purposes of this order, and for the purposes of sections 1, 24, 33 and Part III of the Act, in so far as they may be applicable to the making, administration and enforcement of this order—

- (a) the definition of the expression “animals” contained in Section 84(1) of the Act (as extended to specified equine animals by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1952)) shall continue to be extended so as to comprise zebras, and
- (b) the definition of the expression “disease” in section 84(3) of the Act shall continue to be extended so as to comprise infectious equine anaemia, encephalomyelitis, equine virus abortion and African horse sickness (*Pestis equorum*).

Regulation of importation of equine animals into Great Britain

4.—(1) The landing or unloading in Great Britain of any equine animal brought from a specified country is hereby prohibited.

(2) The landing or unloading in Great Britain of any equine animal brought from any country (not being a specified country) outside Great Britain, except Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, is hereby prohibited unless it is accompanied by a certificate as mentioned in article 5 below of a veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the government of the country from which the equine animal was brought.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (1) above an equine animal is brought from a specified country if its journey to Great Britain started in a specified country, or any vehicle, vessel or aircraft carrying the animal in the course of its journey to Great Britain passed through, called at or landed in a specified country; and for the purposes of paragraph (2) above the country from which an equine animal is brought to Great Britain means the country in which its journey to Great Britain started but does not include any country (other than a specified country) through which the animal passed in transit on its way to a port or aerodrome for shipment to Great Britain without any break of journey except such as may be necessary for feeding watering or rest or incidental to transhipment or the working of traffic.

Provisions as to certificates

5.—(1) Any certificate required by this order shall be in the form set forth in Schedule 2 to this order, or to the like effect.

(2) A certificate may refer to more than one equine animal, but the full particulars required thereon shall be separately given in respect of each animal referred to in the certificate.

(3) In the case of—

(a) a racehorse, or

(b) a horse entered for the purposes of exhibition or competition at any show, parade or event,

travelling with a permanent identity document approved under international arrangements the certificate required by this order may be incorporated with that document and shall contain such minor modifications as are appropriate to the circumstances of the case.

(4) Any certificate required by this order shall be delivered up (or, where paragraph (3) of this article applies, produced) on the landing or unloading of any equine animal referred to in the certificate by the person in charge of the animal to an officer of Customs and Excise at the place of landing or unloading.

Power to require mallein test on arrival in Great Britain

6. For the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of glanders (or farcy), the Minister may cause any equine animal imported into Great Britain from any country (not being a specified country) outside Great Britain except Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man to be tested with mallein by a veterinary inspector at any time within twenty-eight days after the arrival of the animal, and the owner of the animal and occupier of the premises where the animal is located shall give all necessary facilities for such testing.

Detention of equine animals illegally imported

7.—(1) If any equine animal is imported into Great Britain in contravention of this order, the Minister in respect of an equine animal landed or unloaded in England or Wales, or the Secretary of State in respect of an equine animal landed or unloaded in Scotland, may serve on any person having the control or custody of the animal a notice in writing requiring him at the expense of the owner of the animal or the person on whom the notice was served to detain or isolate the animal subject to any conditions imposed by the notice and to subject it, or to permit it to be subjected to, such examinations and tests as the Minister or Secretary of State may determine; and the person on whom such a notice is served shall comply with the requirements thereof.

(2) If any person on whom such a notice is served fails to comply with the requirements thereof it shall be lawful for an inspector, without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, to seize the animal in respect of which the notice was served, and to detain or isolate it and subject it to such examinations and tests as he may determine.

(3) A person who has failed to comply with the terms of any such notice shall give all necessary facilities to an inspector to enable him to exercise the power conferred on him by paragraph (2) of this article, and the reasonable expenses incurred by such an inspector in exercising the said power shall be recoverable as a civil debt from the owner of the animal or the person on whom the notice was served.

Revocation and saving

8.—(1) The orders set forth in Schedule 3 to this order are hereby revoked.

(2) Any certificate given (whether or not accompanied by a declaration), or notice served, under any provision of the orders revoked by this order and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this order shall not be invalidated by such revocation but shall have effect as if given or served under the corresponding provision of this order.

Enforcement

9. This order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

1284

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 3rd July 1969

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 3rd July 1969.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State
for Scotland.

SCHEDULE 1

Countries (or other places) from which the landing or unloading in Great Britain of equine animals is prohibited

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. The Kingdom of Afghanistan | The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman |
| Bahrain | The Republic of Pakistan |
| The Republic of Cyprus | Qatar |
| The Republic of India | The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia |
| The Empire of Iran | The Peoples' Republic of Southern Yemen |
| The Republic of Iraq | |
| The State of Israel | The Syrian Arab Republic |
| The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan | Any of the Trucial States |
| The State of Kuwait | The Republic of Turkey |
| The Lebanese Republic | The Yemen |
2. Any country or other place in Africa.

Article 5

SCHEDULE 2

Veterinary Certificate for Importation of Equine Animals into Great Britain
Description of Animal

Type and Breed.....Age.....Sex.....

I, the undersigned, being a Veterinary Surgeon duly authorised by the Government of.....(A) hereby certify, in respect of the animal described above, that:—

- (1) The owner or person in charge of the animal has made a written declaration to me that to the best of his knowledge and belief the animal has not, during the 24 months immediately preceding the present exportation been in or called at Afghanistan, Bahrain, Cyprus, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Muscat and Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Yemen, Syria, any of the Trucial States, Turkey, Yemen, any country or place in Africa or any country where African Horse Sickness has existed at any time during the past 24 months.
- (2) (a) In the 24 months immediately preceding the present exportation no case of African Horse Sickness has occurred in.....(A)
- (b) The animal has, within 48 hours before its exportation, been examined by me and showed no symptoms of any communicable disease.
- (c) After making enquiries, to the best of my knowledge and belief, during the 3 months immediately preceding the present exportation since entering.....(A) on.....(B) the animal has not suffered from nor been on any premises in which infectious equine anaemia, or encephalomyelitis, or any clinical case of equine virus abortion, or any notifiable disease of equines has existed during the past 3 months, and the animal has not otherwise been exposed to the risk of infection by these diseases.
- (d) (i) During the 6 months immediately preceding the present exportation no case of glanders has occurred in.....(A)
- or
- (ii) The animal was tested with mallein on.....(C) (not more than 10 days before export), and showed a negative result
- or
- (iii) The animal was subjected to a complement fixation test for glanders on.....(C) (not more than 10 days before export) with a negative result.

Notes
 (A) Insert name of country from which animal was exported.
 (B) Insert date of importation.
 (C) Insert date of test.

Alternatives:
 one to be completed and the other deleted.

Alternatives:
 one to be completed and others deleted.

.....Signature of
 duly authorised Veterinary Surgeon

.....Date

SCHEDULE 3

Orders revoked	References
The Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules Order 1957	S.I. 1957/467 (1957 I, p. 159).
The Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1966	S.I. 1966/1327 (1966 III, p. 3657).
The Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (African Horse Sickness) (Prohibition) Order 1961	S.I. 1961/260 (1961 I, p. 436).
The Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules (African Horse Sickness) (Amendment) Order 1966	S.I. 1966/1349 (1966 III, p. 3679).
The Zebras (Control of Importation) Order 1963	S.I. 1963/1004 (1963 II, p. 1662).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order consolidates with amendments the Importation of Horses, Asses and Mules Order 1957 as amended, and as extended to zebras by the Zebras (Control of Importation) Order 1963.

The Order continues the absolute prohibition on importing equine animals from specified countries in relation to which a risk of African Horse Sickness is considered to exist (but Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar are no longer specified), and provides for the substitution of a new form of veterinary certificate applicable to the importation of equine animals from all other countries outside Great Britain except Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1137

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Equine Animals (Importation) Amendment Order 1971

<i>Made</i>	- - -	14th July 1971
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>		14th July 1971
<i>Coming into Operation</i>		15th July 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1(1), 24(1), 33(1)(xii), 84(3)(a) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), (as extended by the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1952(b), as adapted to air transport by section 11(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c), and read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(d) and as amended by section 105(1) of the Agriculture Act 1970(e)) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, interpretation and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Equine Animals (Importation) Amendment Order 1971, shall be construed as one with the Equine Animals (Importation) Order 1969(f) (in this order referred to as “the principal order”), and shall come into operation on 15th July 1971.

Amendment of Principal Order

2. Article 4 of the principal order (which contains provisions regulating the importation of equine animals into Great Britain) shall be amended as follows:—

(a) by the deletion of paragraph (2) thereof and the substitution therefor of the following paragraph—

“(2) The landing or unloading in Great Britain of any equine animal brought from any country (not being a specified country) outside Great Britain, except Northern Ireland, the Republic of

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1952/1236 (1952 I, p. 128).

(c) 1954 c. 39.

(d) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(e) 1970 c. 40.

(f) S.I. 1969/915 (1969 II, p. 2791).

Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, is hereby prohibited unless—

- (a) in the case of an equine animal brought from any country in Europe, it is accompanied by a certificate as mentioned in article 5 below of a veterinary surgeon duly authorised by the government of the country from which the equine animal was brought, or
- (b) in the case of an equine animal brought from any country outside Europe, it is landed or unloaded under the authority and in accordance with the provisions of a licence issued by the Minister”.

(b) by the insertion of the following paragraphs immediately following paragraph (3) thereof—

“(4) A licence referred to in paragraph (2)(b) of this Article (which may be either general or specific and in either case conditional or unconditional) may be issued by the Minister, in the case of a general licence by publication of the terms of such licence to an extent which appears sufficient in the opinion of the Minister to bring the licence to the attention of interested persons, or in the case of a specific licence, which shall be in writing, by delivery of such licence to the licensee to whom it is granted.

(5) Failure to comply with any condition of a licence issued under this order shall be an offence against the Act.

(6) In this article the expression “the Minister” in the application of this order to England and Wales means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and in its corresponding application to Scotland means the Secretary of State.”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 13th July 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

14th July 1971.

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order amends the Equine Animals (Importation) Order 1969 by providing that equine animals from countries outside Europe (other than countries from which importation is altogether forbidden by the principal order) can no longer be imported into Great Britain without restriction if accompanied by an appropriate veterinary certificate but must now have their importation authorised by a licence issued by the Minister.

*Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials)
Order of 1932.*

IMPORTATION OF MEAT, ETC. (WRAPPING
MATERIALS) ORDER OF 1932.
(4988.)

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-

(4988.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 29th April, 1932.)

IMPORTATION OF MEAT, ETC. (WRAPPING
MATERIALS) ORDER OF 1932.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Imported Meat to be wrapped in cloths of prescribed pattern.

1. The landing in Great Britain from a prohibited country of meat or offals is hereby prohibited if they are packed or wrapped in cloths, bags, sacking or like material not being bags or wrappers wholly made of—

- (a) Jute, hemp, flax, or other cloth manufactured with three red threads woven together at intervals of twelve inches in the warp; or
- (b) stockinette; or
- (c) paper.

Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials)
Order of 1932.

Prohibition of landing of feeding stuffs, fertilisers or horticultural produce packed in bags or sacks made from meat wrappers.

2. It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any feeding stuffs for animals, fertilisers, or any horticultural produce packed in bags, sacks or other receptacles wholly or partly made from any cloth mentioned in Article 1 (a) hereof or in the manufacture of which meat wrappers of any material whatsoever have been used.

Prohibition against packing, carrying, selling, feeding or using for animals of feeding stuffs or bedding, or of fertilisers or horticultural produce, in sacks made from meat wrappers.

3. (1) It shall not be lawful—

(a) to pack in Great Britain,

(b) to carry by railway, water, road or air in Great Britain,

or

(c) to sell or offer for sale in Great Britain,

any feeding stuffs for animals or any material intended for use as bedding for animals (including straw, sawdust, peat-moss or other litter), or any fertiliser or horticultural produce, in any sack or receptacle wholly or partly made from any cloth mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article 1 of this Order.

(2) It shall not be lawful to feed to animals or to use as bedding for animals any such feeding stuffs or materials which have been packed or contained in any such sack or receptacle.

Powers of Entry.

4. An Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority may enter any premises, vessel, vehicle, aircraft or other place for the purpose of ascertaining whether this Order is being complied with.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“ Animals ” includes cattle, sheep, swine, goats, horses, asses, mules, fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons.

“ Feeding stuffs for animals ” means any feeding stuffs (including wheat, barley, oats, maize and other grains, beans, peas, dars, millers' offals, meals, oilcakes, brewers' grains, dried sugar beet pulp and chaff) intended for feeding to animals or capable of conversion after importation into Great Britain into food for feeding to animals.

“ Fertilisers ” means any article used as a fertiliser of the soil and includes basic slag, compound fertilisers, fish guano and fish manure, animal by-products, containing bones, hoofs, horns or blood, lime and lime products,

*Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials)
Order of 1932.*

potassium salts, nitrate of soda, raw phosphate or phosphate rock (ground or otherwise), sulphate of ammonia and superphosphate.

“ Horticultural produce ” includes any plant, fruit, or vegetable and the seeds, tubers, bulbs, or other parts of a plant.

“ Meat ” and “ offals ” mean the meat and offals derived from any carcase of cattle, sheep, or swine and includes bacon and ham.

“ Meat wrapper ” means any cloth, bag, sack, sacking, hessian wrapper, or material which has been used for or in connection with the wrapping of meat, meat products, offals or other parts of the carcase of an animal.

“ Prohibited country ” means any country outside Great Britain except the following, namely, Northern Ireland, the Irish Free State, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominion of New Zealand, Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa (including the Mandated Territory of South West Africa), the United States of America, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands.

Offences.

6. If any person does any act in contravention of the provisions of this Order, or aids, abets, counsels or procures the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order he shall be liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

*Saving of Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) Order of 1926
and Amending Orders.*

7. Nothing in this Order shall affect the operation of the Importation of Carcases (Prohibition) Order of 1926 or any Order amending it.

Local Authority to Enforce Order.

8. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Commencement.

9. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of November, 1932.

Short Title.

10. This Order may be cited as the Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials), Order of 1932.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-two.

(L.S.)

Charles J. H. Thomas,
Secretary.

*Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) (Amendment)
Order of 1939.*

(5891.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 25th November, 1939.)

IMPORTATION OF MEAT, ETC. (WRAPPING
MATERIALS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1939.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Marking of Imported Meat Wrappers.

1. Article 1 of the Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Order of 1932, hereinafter referred to as the principal Order, is hereby revoked and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

(1) The landing in Great Britain from a prohibited country of meat or offals is hereby prohibited if they are packed or wrapped in cloths, bags, sacking or like material not being bags or wrappers wholly made of:—

(a) Jute, hemp, flax, or other cloth either manufactured with three red threads woven together at intervals of twelve inches in the warp or having on both sides thereof painted, printed or stencilled, at intervals of twelve inches, indelible red stripes three-eighths of an inch in width extending the whole length or width of the cloth or

(b) Jute, hemp, flax or other cloth on both sides of which the words "Imported Meat" have been painted, printed or stencilled in indelible red or black colouring in letters of at least 3 inches in height in such a manner that the words appear in continuous lines not more than 12 inches apart; or

(c) Stockinette; or

(d) paper;

Amendment of Articles 2 and 3 of principal Order.

2. The references in Articles 2 and 3 of the principal Order to any cloth mentioned in paragraph (a) of Article 1 of that Order shall be construed as references to any cloth mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Article 1 of the principal Order as amended by this Order.

*Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) (Amendment)
Order of 1939.*

Commencement and Short Title.

3. This Order shall come into operation on the ninth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine and may be cited as the Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) (Amendment) Order of 1939.

In witness whereof the Official Seal
of the Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries is hereunto affixed this
twenty-fifth day of November,
nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.)

C. Nathan,
Principal Assistant Secretary.

*Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947*POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS (IMPORTATION) ORDER
OF 1947

(6855)

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SCHEDULES.

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

(6855)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES

(Dated 21st May, 1947)

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS (IMPORTATION) ORDER
OF 1947

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

PART I

PROHIBITION OR REGULATION OF LANDING IN GREAT BRITAIN OF
LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS FOR HATCHING

1.—It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any poultry or poultry eggs declared on the Customs entry to be intended for hatching if they have been brought from a prohibited country or have, at any time during the period of six months immediately preceding the date of arrival in or at a port in Great Britain, been in such a country.

2.—It shall not be lawful to land in Great Britain any poultry or poultry eggs declared on the Customs entry to be intended for hatching if they have been brought from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions set out in Part II of this Order.

3.—It shall not be lawful for any person to use for hatching any poultry eggs which he knows were or which he has been informed by an Officer of the Ministry were brought to Great Britain from a prohibited country.

PART II

CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO THE LANDING OF POULTRY AND EGGS
FOR HATCHING BROUGHT FROM A COUNTRY SPECIFIED IN PART II
OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE TO THIS ORDER

Conditions applicable to the Importation of Poultry (other than day-old chicks) under licence

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Order, every consignment of poultry (other than day-old chicks) brought from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order to Great Britain shall be accompanied by a licence authorising its landing previously granted by or on behalf of the Minister.

(2) Every licence to import poultry granted in pursuance of this Article shall include:—

(a) if the consignment consists of more than 21 birds or consists of or includes any geese whatsoever, the conditions

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

specified in the Second Schedule to this Order and such other conditions as the Minister may deem desirable, or

- (b) if the consignment consists of not more than 21 birds (not being or including any geese), the conditions specified in the Third Schedule to this Order and such other conditions as the Minister may deem desirable

and in either case the conditions specified in the licence may include provisions requiring the landing of the consignment at a specified port and the examination of the birds before landing by a Veterinary Inspector.

(3) Every consignment of poultry which this Article requires to be accompanied by a licence shall also be accompanied by a certificate in the Form A set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the country in which the place from which the poultry are brought is situated.

Provided that if the poultry have at any time during the six months immediately preceding the proposed date of shipment been kept in any other country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order than that from which they are to be brought to Great Britain

(i) there shall be substituted for the period of six months referred to in paragraph 2 of the certificate the period for which the poultry have been in the country from which they are brought, and

(ii) there shall also accompany the poultry a certificate signed by a Veterinary Officer of the other country in which they have been kept stating that at no time within the aforesaid period of six months had fowl pest existed on any premises on which or within fifteen miles of which the poultry had been kept during a period of six months before the proposed date of shipment.

Conditions applicable to the Importation of Day-old Chicks or Eggs for Hatching

5.—(1) Every consignment of day-old poultry chicks brought from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order shall be accompanied by a certificate in Form B set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the country in which the premises on which the chicks were hatched are situated.

(2) Every consignment of poultry eggs declared on the Customs entry to be intended for hatching and brought from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order shall be accompanied by a Certificate in Form B set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order signed by a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the country in which the premises on which the eggs were produced are situated.

6.—It shall not be lawful for any person to use for hatching any poultry eggs which he knows were, or which he has been informed by an Officer of the Ministry were imported into Great Britain from any

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order unless:—

- (a) the eggs were accompanied on landing by a certificate in Form B set out in the Fourth Schedule to this Order; and
- (b) the said certificate has been delivered to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of landing or sent to the Ministry by the owner or importer of the eggs.

Special provisions in respect of Show Birds

7.—Poultry which have been exported from Great Britain for the sole purpose of exhibition at a Poultry Show in a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order may be brought back to Great Britain within a period of one month from the date of exportation without being subject to the provisions of Article 4 of this Order, but subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) every consignment of poultry shall be accompanied by a certificate of a Veterinary Officer of the Government of the country in which the show was held, certifying

- (a) that the birds were exhibited at the specified Show;
- (b) that he has examined them and found them to be free from symptoms of fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis), fowl cholera, contagious bronchitis and infectious laryngo-tracheitis; and
- (c) that there has been no outbreak of fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis), fowl cholera, contagious bronchitis or infectious laryngo-tracheitis among birds exhibited at the said show.

(ii) every consignment of poultry shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a duly authorised representative of the authority responsible for the Poultry Show that the birds comprising the consignment are birds which were sent from Great Britain for the purposes of exhibition and no others.

(iii) The birds shall be brought back in the containers in which they were exported, or in crates or baskets which have not previously been used for any purpose whatsoever.

(iv) The poultry shall not be removed from the place of landing except to their destination, where they shall be detained and isolated from all other poultry for a period of not less than 21 days, excluding the date of landing.

Production of Licences and Certificates of Landing

8.—Licences and certificates required by this Order to accompany poultry or eggs shall be delivered to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of landing by the person in charge of the poultry or eggs on the landing thereof.

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS

Provisions with regard to poultry illegally landed

9.—(1) If any person shall land any poultry in Great Britain in contravention of this Order, or having landed any poultry under a licence issued under this Order shall contravene the conditions of the licence, then, without prejudice to any proceedings in respect of such contraventions, an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry may serve:—

(a) upon the owner or person in charge of the poultry a notice requiring:—

(i) that the poultry shall be detained on, or shall forthwith be removed to and detained on, such premises as may be specified in the notice until they have been certified by a Veterinary Inspector to be free from fowl pest, fowl cholera, contagious bronchitis and infectious laryngo-tracheitis, and until the said notice has been withdrawn by a further notice in writing served by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry; or

(ii) that the poultry shall forthwith be removed to a vessel for exportation;

(b) upon the owner or person in charge of any poultry which have been brought in contact with any poultry so landed a notice to the like effect except that it shall not require the poultry to be removed to a vessel for exportation.

(2) The expenses of removal and detention of any poultry in accordance with the terms of a notice served under this Article shall be borne by the owner or importer of the poultry.

Transhipment

10.—The transhipment at a port in Great Britain of any poultry (other than day-old chicks) brought from any other country, except a country specified in Part I of the First Schedule to this Order, is hereby prohibited unless such transhipment is authorised by a licence granted by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed therein.

Local Authority to enforce Order

11.—The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences

12.—Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of the conditions of any licence or of the requirements of any notice

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

granted or served thereunder, is liable on conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Interpretation

13.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

The expression “poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks of any species, pheasants, guinea fowl and partridges; and the expressions “Poultry chicks” and “poultry eggs” mean the chicks and eggs of such species.

The expression “Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and “The Ministry” has a corresponding meaning;

The expression “fowl pest” means fowl pest in any of its forms, including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis.

The expression “veterinary inspector” means a veterinary inspector of the Ministry.

The expression “prohibited country” means any country or part of a country outside Great Britain except the countries and parts of countries specified in the First Schedule hereto.

(2) The expression “animal” in the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927 shall include poultry as defined in this Order, and that Order shall be read and have effect accordingly.

Revocation of Order

14.—The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1936 is hereby revoked.

Saving of Notices and Licences

15.—Notices and Licences served or granted under the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1936 shall have effect as if served or granted under this Order.

Short Title

16.—This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947.

Commencement

17.—This Order shall come into operation on the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-first day of May, nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

(L.S.)

T. Williams,

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

FIRST SCHEDULE

COUNTRIES AND PARTS OF COUNTRIES WHICH ARE NOT PROHIBITED COUNTRIES
FOR THE PURPOSES OF THIS ORDER

PART I

(Countries from which importation is unconditionally permitted)

Eire	Northern Ireland
Channel Islands	Isle of Man

PART II

*(Countries from which importation is permitted subject to the conditions of Part II
of this Order)*

Australia	Canada	Norway
New Zealand	Union of South Africa	Sweden

SECOND SCHEDULE

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4(2)(a) OF THIS ORDER

Conditions referred to in Article 4(2)(a) of this Order.

1. The poultry shall not be removed from the place of landing except to premises at the port of landing which are for the time being approved by the Minister as a quarantine station for imported poultry, and shall be there detained and isolated for a period of not less than twelve days, excluding the date of landing.

2. None of the poultry shall be moved out of the quarantine station except in accordance with the provisions of a licence authorising such movement granted by a Veterinary Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry after examination of the poultry.

3. There shall be payable to the Ministry in respect of the examination of the poultry the following fees, namely:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) For a consignment of not more than 2,000 birds | One penny per bird |
| (b) For a consignment of more than 2,000 birds | One penny per bird for the first 2,000 birds, and one half-penny per bird for all other birds. |

Such fees shall be paid by the importer to the Ministry or to the Veterinary Inspector who examines the poultry before any of the poultry is removed from the quarantine station.

4. The importer shall forthwith notify the Veterinary Inspector responsible for the supervision of the quarantine station of the death of any of the poultry in the station.

5. The carcase of any bird which dies or is killed while in the quarantine station shall not be removed therefrom or disposed of except with the consent and in accordance with the instructions of a Veterinary Inspector.

6. The poultry shall, while in the quarantine station, be available for inspection at all reasonable times by a Veterinary Inspector.

7. All or any of the poultry may, while in the quarantine station, be slaughtered at the direction of a Veterinary Inspector if, in his opinion, any of the poultry are affected or suspected of being affected with fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis), contagious bronchitis, infectious laryngo-tracheitis, or fowl cholera. No compensation shall be payable in respect of any poultry so slaughtered.

8. No manure shall be removed from the quarantine station except with the consent and in accordance with the instructions of a Veterinary Inspector. The manure shall not be moved to any premises on which poultry are kept or to which they have access.

9. No person shall be permitted to enter the quarantine station while poultry are accommodated there except with the written authority of a

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

Veterinary Inspector. Such authority may contain such conditions as to disinfection as the Inspector may prescribe.

10. If the Minister shall at any time suspend or withdraw his approval of any quarantine station or of any part thereof, a Veterinary Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry may, by the service of a notice signed by him, direct the removal of the poultry to some other place of detention, or from one part of the quarantine station to another part thereof as the case may be, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the notice.

THIRD SCHEDULE

CONDITIONS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 4(2)(b) OF THIS ORDER

1. The poultry shall not be landed except in crates or baskets which have not previously been used for any purpose whatsoever.

2. The poultry shall not be removed from the place of landing except to their destination, where they shall be detained and isolated from all other poultry for a period of not less than twenty-one days, excluding the day of landing.

3. The importer shall notify the Ministry forthwith by telegram of the death or illness of any of the poultry during the period of detention.

4. The carcase of any bird which dies or is killed during the period of detention shall not be disposed of except with the consent and in accordance with the instructions of a Veterinary Inspector.

5. The poultry shall, during the period of detention, be available for inspection at all reasonable times by a Veterinary Inspector.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

Form A

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1937

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1947

Form of Veterinary Certificate required to accompany any consignment of live domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks of any species, pheasants, guinea fowl or partridges (other than day-old chicks) imported into Great Britain from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order.

Veterinary Certificate

I, the undersigned, being a Veterinary Officer of the Government of (insert country of origin).....hereby certify as follows:—

(1) That this certificate relates to the poultry described in the following table, **that is to say:**—

Description of Live Poultry intended for shipment to Great Britain.			Date of test for Bacillary White Diarrhoea and Fowl Typhoid (domestic fowls and turkeys only).	Date of test for tuberculosis (domestic fowls and turkeys only).
Species.	Number to be imported.	Proposed date of shipment.		
Domestic Fowls				
Turkeys				
Geese			—	—
Ducks			—	—
Pheasants			—	—
Guinea Fowl			—	—
Partridges			—	—

(2) That during the period of six months immediately preceding the said proposed date of shipment the said poultry have been free from fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis)

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

and have not been kept on, or within a radius of 15 miles from any premises on which fowl pest then existed or had previously existed within the aforesaid period of six months;

(3) That the domestic fowls and turkeys included in the consignment were tested for bacillary white diarrhoea, fowl typhoid and tuberculosis within one month before the said proposed date of shipment and were found to be free from those diseases; and

(4) That the said poultry and the flocks from which they are brought are free from the following diseases of poultry, namely, Fowl cholera, contagious bronchitis, infectious laryngo-tracheitis, fowl pox and fowl paralysis.

Dated this.....day of.....19.....

(Signed).....

Veterinary Officer of the Government of.....

District.....

N.B.1.—Where this Certificate does not relate to domestic fowls or turkeys, paragraph 3 of the certificate should be deleted by the certifying officer.

2.—This Certificate must accompany the poultry and be delivered up to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of landing in Great Britain.

Form B

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1937

POULTRY AND HATCHING EGGS (IMPORTATION) ORDER OF 1947

Form of Veterinary Certificate required to accompany (a) Day-old Chicks or (b) Eggs intended for hatching, imported into Great Britain from a country specified in Part II of the First Schedule to this Order

Veterinary Certificate

I, the undersigned, being a Veterinary Officer of the Government of (insert country of origin).....hereby certify as follows:—

(1) That this certificate relates to the day-old chicks and/or eggs intended for hatching described in the following table:—

Description.	Number to be shipped.	Proposed date of shipment.	Date of test for Bacillary White Typhoid (domestic fowls and turkeys only).
Domestic Fowls: day-old chicks			
eggs			
Turkeys: day-old chicks			
eggs			
Geese: day-old chicks			—
eggs			—
Ducks: day-old chicks			—
eggs			—
Pheasants: day-old chicks ..			—
eggs			—
Guinea fowl: day-old chicks ..			—
eggs			—
Partridges: day-old chicks ..			—
eggs			—

Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947

(2) That during the period of six months immediately preceding the said proposed date of shipment:—

(a) the poultry from which the eggs were produced, and

(b) the poultry on the premises on which the chicks were hatched have been free from fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis) and have not been kept on, or within a radius of 15 miles from, any premises on which fowl pest (including Newcastle disease, fowl plague and pneumo-encephalitis) then existed or had previously existed within the aforesaid period of six months;

(3) That the flocks from which the said chicks and/or eggs were produced are free from fowl cholera.

(4) (a) That the domestic fowls and/or turkeys from which the said chicks and/or eggs were produced were tested for bacillary white diarrhoea and fowl typhoid within the period of six months immediately preceding the said proposed date of shipment and were found to be free from those diseases, and that the said birds have not subsequently been in contact with untested birds or with birds that have reacted to the test; and

(b) that the flocks from which the said chicks and/or eggs were produced are free from any or all of the following diseases of poultry, namely: Contagious bronchitis, infectious laryngo-tracheitis, tuberculosis, fowl pox and fowl paralysis.

Dated this.....day of.....19...

(Signed).....

Veterinary Officer of the Government of.....

District.....

N.B.1.—Where this certificate relates to day-old chicks, both (a) and (b) of paragraph 2 of the certificate must be included in the facts certified.

2.—Where this certificate does not relate to chicks and/or eggs of domestic fowls and/or turkeys, paragraph 4(a) and (b) of the certificate should be deleted by the certifying officer.

3.—This certificate must accompany the chicks or eggs and be delivered up to the proper Officer of Customs and Excise at the port of landing in Great Britain.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1952 No. 586

POULTRY

**Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment)
Order, 1952**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>19th March, 1952</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>21st March, 1952</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>27th March, 1952</i>

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 33, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment) Order, 1952, and shall come into operation on the 27th day of March, 1952.

*Prohibition of Landing of Live Poultry and Eggs for Hatching from Canada,
Holland and the Union of South Africa*

2. For Part II of the First Schedule to the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(b) as amended by the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment) Order of 1947(c), (which specified the countries from which importation of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching is permitted subject to the conditions of Part II of the Order), there shall be substituted the Schedule to this Order.

Revocation of Order

3. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment) Order of 1947 is hereby revoked.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE

(Countries from which importation is permitted subject to the conditions of Part II of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947.)

Australia, Denmark, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1947 (No. 1426) I, p. 1841.

(c) S.R. & O. 1947 (No. 2914) I, p. 1849.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order amends a schedule to the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947 so as to exclude Canada, Holland and the Union of South Africa from the countries from which live poultry and hatching eggs may be imported.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1959 No. 1788

POULTRY

The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order, 1959

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>20th October, 1959</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>27th October, 1959</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>2nd November, 1959</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by Sections 33, 45, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), as extended by Section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order, 1959, and shall come into operation on the 2nd day of November, 1959.

Amendment of Principal Order

2.—(1) The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(c), as amended(d), shall be altered by substituting, in Part I of the First Schedule to that Order, for the words “Channel Islands” the words “The Islands of Jersey and Alderney”.

(2) The said Order shall apply in relation to aircraft and aerodromes, and to shipment in and landing from aircraft, as it applies in relation to vessels and ports, and to shipment in and landing from vessels.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this fourteenth day of October nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twentieth day of October, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.
(c) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450; 1947 I, p. 1841).
(d) S.I. 1952/586 (1952 III, p. 2627).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, amends the First Schedule to the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947 so as to exclude the Channel Islands (except the Islands of Jersey and Alderney) from the countries from which the importation of poultry and hatching eggs is permitted. It also adapts the provisions of that Order to transport by air.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 1102

POULTRY

**The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment)
Order 1963**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	17th June 1963
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	21st June 1963
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	27th June 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 33, 45, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) (Amendment) Order 1963 and shall come into operation on 27th June 1963.

Amendments of principal Order

2.—(1) At the end of Article 1 of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(c), as amended(d), (which prohibits the landing in Great Britain of poultry and poultry eggs intended for hatching, if they have been brought from, or have within the previous six months been in, any prohibited country as defined in the said Order) there shall be inserted the following Article:—

“ 1A.—(1) Notwithstanding anything in Article 1 of this Order the Minister may by licence authorise the landing in Great Britain of poultry, or poultry eggs, to which the said Article applies, if in special circumstances the Minister thinks it expedient so to do, subject to such poultry or poultry eggs (as the case may be) being detained on landing at a quarantine station to be specified in the licence and there tested for disease under the supervision of a veterinary inspector; and subject to such other conditions (if any) as may be specified in the licence.

(2) In this Article “ the Minister ” means, in its application to poultry, or poultry eggs, landed or intended to be landed in England and Wales, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application in relation to Scotland, the Secretary of State.”

(2) At the end of Article 3 of the said Order of 1947 (which prohibits the use for hatching by any person of poultry eggs believed to have been

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450; 1947 I, p. 1841).

(d) S.I. 1952/586, 1959/1788 (1952 III, p. 2627; 1959 II, p. 2207).

brought to Great Britain from a prohibited country) there shall be added the following proviso:—

“ Provided that this Article shall not apply to poultry eggs in respect of which, on their being landed in Great Britain, a licence under Article 1A of this Order was in operation authorising them to be landed.”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 13th June 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 17th June 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate
is general purport.)*

Article 1 of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs Importation Order of 1947, as amended, prohibits the landing in Great Britain of poultry, or poultry eggs intended for hatching, if they have been brought from a prohibited country (as defined in that Order) or have within six months prior to arrival in Great Britain been in a prohibited country.

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, modifies this prohibition by enabling the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland in special circumstances, by licence, to authorise the landing of poultry or poultry eggs, subject to their being detained on landing at a quarantine station and tested for disease under the supervision of a veterinary inspector; and subject to any other conditions which may be specified in the licence.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1963 No. 2150

POULTRY

**The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation)
Amendment (No. 2) Order 1963**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>30th December 1963</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>8th January 1964</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>20th January 1964</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 33, 45, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment (No. 2) Order 1963, and shall come into operation on 20th January 1964.

Amendment of Principal Order

2. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(c), as amended(d), shall be altered as follows:—

- (a) in Part I of Schedule 1, for the reference to the Islands of Jersey and Alderney there shall be substituted a reference to the Channel Islands, and accordingly Article 2(1) of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1959(e) shall cease to have effect; and
- (b) paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 to the said Order shall cease to have effect.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 23rd December 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 30th December 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6, c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2, c. 39.

(c) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450: 1947 I, p. 1841).

(d) S.I. 1952/586, 1959/1788, 1963/1102 (1952 III, p. 2627; 1959 II, p. 2207; 1963 II, p. 1866).

(e) S.I. 1959/1788 (1959 II, p. 2207).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, amends the First Schedule to the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947, so as to include all the Channel Islands among the countries from which the importation of poultry and hatching eggs is unconditionally permitted.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1964 No. 2006

POULTRY

**The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment
Order 1964**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	<i>16th December 1964</i>
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	<i>18th December 1964</i>
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	<i>19th December 1964</i>

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 33, 45, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1964, and shall come into operation on 19th December 1964.

Amendment of Principal Order

2. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(c), as altered(d), shall be further altered by the insertion at the end of Article 1 of the following sentence:—

“In the application of this Article to Scotland, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13(1) and Part I of Schedule 1 to this Order, the expression “prohibited country” shall be deemed to include Northern Ireland, and in any case where the prohibited country is Northern Ireland, for the words “declared on the Customs entry to be intended for hatching” there shall be substituted the words “intended for hatching or declared to be so intended on the Customs entry, if any”.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 16th December 1964.

Frederick Peart,

(L.S.)

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 16th December 1964.

William Ross,

(L.S.)

Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450: 1947 I, p. 1841).

(d) The relevant amending Instruments are S.I. 1959/1788, 1963/1102 (1959 II, p. 2207; 1963 II, p. 1866).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Article 1 of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947, as amended, prohibits the landing in Great Britain of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching if they have been brought from a prohibited country (as defined in that Order) or have within six months prior to arrival in Great Britain been in a prohibited country.

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, extends this prohibition to poultry and poultry eggs brought from Northern Ireland to Scotland.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1965 No. 78

POULTRY

**The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation)
Amendment Order 1965**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	21st January 1965
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	26th January 1965
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	27th January 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 33, 45, 49 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1965, and shall come into operation on 27th January 1965.

Amendment of Principal Order

2. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(c), as altered (d), shall be further altered by the insertion of the words “and Eire” after the words “Northern Ireland” where the last mentioned words occur for the first time in the final sentence of Article 1 and of the words “or Eire” after the words “Northern Ireland” where the last mentioned words occur for the second time in the said final sentence.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 20th January 1965.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 21st January 1965.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 2 & 3 Eliz. 2. c. 39.

(c) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450: 1947 I, p. 1841).

(d) The relevant amending Instruments are S.I. 1959/1788, 1963/1102, 1964/2006 (1959 II, p. 2207; 1963 II, p. 1866; 1964 III, p. 5074).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Article 1 of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947, as amended, prohibits the landing in Great Britain of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching if they have been brought from a prohibited country (as defined in that Order) or have within six months prior to arrival in Great Britain been in a prohibited country. In the application of the Order to Scotland only, Northern Ireland is defined as a prohibited country.

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, makes Eire also a prohibited country in respect of the application of the principal Order to Scotland.

1967 No. 790

POULTRY

The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1967

<i>Made - - - -</i>	22nd May 1967
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	1st June 1967
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	2nd June 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of their powers under section 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and commencement

1. This order may be cited as the Poultry and Hatchings Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1967 and shall come into operation on 2nd June 1967.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(c) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this order and the orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Amendment of Principal Order

3. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947(d), as altered (e), shall be further altered by the deletion of the final sentence of Article 1 of that order.

Revocation

4. The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1964(f), and the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Amendment Order 1965(g) are hereby revoked.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 19th May 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 22nd May 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister, see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) 1889 c. 63.

(d) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450: 1947 I, p. 1841).

(e) The relevant amending Instruments are S.I. 1963/1102, 1964/2006, 1965/78 (1963 II, p. 1866; 1964 III, p. 5074; 1965 I, p. 130).

(f) S.I. 1964/2006 (1964 III, p. 5074). (g) S.I. 1965/78 (1965 I, p. 130).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

Article 1 of the Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947, as amended, prohibits the landing in Great Britain of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching if they have been brought from a prohibited country (as defined in that Order) or have within six months prior to arrival in Great Britain been in a prohibited country. In the application of the Order to Scotland only, Northern Ireland and Eire were formerly defined as prohibited countries.

This Order now amends the principal Order so that importation of poultry or poultry eggs intended for hatching may now take place unconditionally from Northern Ireland or Eire into Scotland.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1593

POULTRY

The Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Order 1971

Made - - - 28th September 1971

Coming into Operation 1st October 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1(1), 33(1), 45, 49(1) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as adapted to air transport by section 11(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(b), and read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(c) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and commencement

1. This order may be cited as the Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Order 1971, and shall come into operation on 1st October 1971.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them :—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 ;

“carcase” means the carcase of any poultry and includes part of a carcase, and the meat, bones, skin, offal or any other part of the bird, separately or otherwise, or any portion thereof ;

“fully cooked” when used in connection with a carcase means cooked throughout the whole of its substance so as to render it unnecessary for it to be further cooked before being used for human consumption ;

“the Minister” means, in the application of this order to England and Wales, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, the Secretary of State ;

“poultry” has the meaning assigned to it by section 84(2) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 (as extended by the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1971(d)), and accordingly means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons and pheasants, partridges, and quails.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this order and the orders hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (S.I. 1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) 1954 c. 39.

(c) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) S.I. 1971/311 (1971 I, p. 1046).

(e) 1889 c. 63.

Prohibition of landing of poultry carcasses

3.—(1) The landing in Great Britain of any carcass from any country outside Great Britain other than Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man is hereby prohibited unless—

(a) the landing is authorised under the authority of and in accordance with a licence in writing issued by the Minister, or

(b) such carcass has been fully cooked.

(2) The prohibition contained in paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply to any feathers.

Power to require re-exportation of carcasses landed in contravention of this order

4. Any officer of the Minister may serve a notice on the owner or person in charge of any carcass which has been landed in contravention of this order, requiring the exportation of such carcass within such period as may be specified in the notice.

Licences

5.—(1) A licence granted for the purposes of Article 3 of this order shall be in writing and shall on demand be produced to any police officer, or any officer of the Minister or of Customs and Excise.

(2) Any such licence may be at any time revoked by the Minister, but without prejudice to anything done pursuant to the licence before revocation took place.

(3) Failure to comply with any condition of a licence issued under this order shall be an offence against the Act.

Revocation of orders

6. The orders set out in the Schedule to this order are hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 23rd September 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

28th September 1971.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

The Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Order 1955(a)

The Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Amendment Order 1959(b)

The Poultry Carcasses (Landing) Amendment Order 1963(c)

(a) S.I. 1955/147 (1955 II, p. 2052).

(b) S.I. 1959/1787 (1959 II, p. 2208).

(c) S.I. 1963/2149 (1963 III, p. 4797).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts with amendments the Poultry Carcases (Landing) Order 1955, as amended.

The principal provision of the new order is a prohibition upon the landing in Great Britain of any poultry carcase from any country outside Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man unless the landing is authorised by a licence granted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland or unless the carcase has been fully cooked.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1593

POULTRY

The Poultry Carcases (Landing) Order 1971

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 2045

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Rabies (Importation of Mammals) Order 1971*Made* - - - - 15th December 1971*Laid before Parliament* 20th December 1971*Coming into Operation* 10th January 1972

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by sections 1(1), 24(1), 27(1), 33(1), 77(3), 84(1)(a) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and as adapted to air transport by section 11 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1954(c), and by Schedule 2 thereto, and, as respects section 24(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as amended by section 105(1) of the Agriculture Act 1970(d), and of all their other enabling powers, hereby make the following order:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order (which applies to Great Britain) may be cited as the Rabies (Importation of Mammals) Order 1971, and shall come into operation on 10th January 1972.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“animal” means an animal belonging to any family or species of the orders of mammals specified in Parts I and II of Schedule 1 to this order, other than man or an animal belonging to either the species *canis familiaris* or to the species *felis catus* of the order *carnivora*;

“authorised carrying agent” means a person authorised by the Minister to carry animals in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this order;

“authorised quarantine premises” means any premises authorised by the Minister under Article 8 of this order for the purpose of the detention and isolation of imported animals in quarantine;

“inspector” has the meaning assigned to it by section 84(4) of the Act;

“licence” means any licence granted under this order, and includes any permit, approval or other form of authorisation;

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) 1954 c. 39.

(d) 1970 c. 40.

“the Minister” and “the Ministry” mean respectively, in relation to England and Wales, the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, in relation to Scotland, the Secretary of State and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland;

“registered medical practitioner” means a person included in the Medical Register maintained by the General Medical Council;

“veterinary surgeon” means a veterinary surgeon entered in a register maintained under section 2 of the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1966(a).

(2) Other expressions used in this order have, in so far as the context admits, the same meanings as in the Act.

(3) The Animals Importation Order of 1930(b) shall not apply to animals imported under this order.

(4) The Interpretation Act 1889(c) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Extension of definition of “animals” for the purposes of the Act and of the Rabies Order of 1938(d)

3. For the purposes of the Act and of this order, and for the purposes of the Rabies Order of 1938, the definition of “animals” contained in section 84(1) of the Act is hereby extended so as to comprise any animal (other than man) belonging to any family or species of the orders of mammals specified in Parts I, II and III of Schedule 1 to this order, and shall also include any animal belonging to the species *canis familiaris* or to the species *felis catus* of the order *carnivora*, and Article 12 of the said order of 1938 shall be construed accordingly.

General prohibition on landing of animals

4.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this order, no animal, being an animal brought from any country outside Great Britain other than Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, shall be landed in Great Britain; and accordingly, Part I of Schedule 1 to the Act (which requires animals to be slaughtered on landing) shall, except in so far as the Minister otherwise directs, apply to any such animal.

(2) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, an animal which is taken from a place in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, to a place which is not situated in any of those countries (whether or not such animal is landed at such place, or comes into contact with any other animal while there, or during the journey thereto or therefrom), shall be deemed to be an animal imported from a country outside Great Britain when landed in Great Britain.

Modification of prohibition on landing of imported animals

5.—(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 4 of this order, an animal to which that Article applies may, in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence previously granted by the Minister, be landed in Great Britain without being subject to the provisions of the said Part I of Schedule 1 to the Act in the circumstances referred to in the following provisions of this order.

(a) 1966 c. 36.

(b) S.R. & O. 1930/922 (Rev. II, p. 331: 1930, p. 52).

(c) 1889 c. 63.

(d) S.R. & O. 1938/202 (Rev. II, p. 578: 1938 I, p. 206).

(2) Where an animal is landed in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, then, subject to the provisions of this order, Part II of Schedule 1 to the Act (which requires animals to be kept in quarantine) and paragraph 1 of Part III of the said Schedule (which, in the circumstances mentioned therein, negatives any right to compensation) shall apply to any such animal.

(3) The ports and airports which alone may be used for the landing of animals imported under this Article are the ports and airports respectively specified in Part I and Part II of Schedule 2 to this order, and for the purposes of paragraph 1 of Part II of Schedule 1 to the Act (as applied to this order), so much of any such port or airport as is from time to time set apart by the port or airport authority for the reception of animals landed from outside Great Britain shall constitute an "imported animals quarantine station":

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as precluding the Minister, on his being satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist in connection with the importation of a particular animal, from granting a licence for the landing of such animal at a port or airport other than a port or airport specified in the said Schedule 2.

(4) Nothing in the preceding paragraph shall render it unlawful (subject to the authority of an inspector first having been obtained) for an animal to which that paragraph applies to be unloaded at a port or airport in Great Britain (other than the port or airport at which the animal is licensed to be landed) to which the vessel or aircraft, as the case may be, which is bringing the said animal to Great Britain has been ordered to be diverted in the interests of safety, or in the light of other exceptional circumstances.

(5) Article 3 of the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1970(a) (which prohibits the landing of canine and feline animals in Great Britain) and paragraph (2) of Article 4 of the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 3) Order 1970(b) (which continues the prohibition on landing of canine and feline animals other than domestic dogs and cats) are hereby revoked; and the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969(c) and the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order 1970(d) shall cease to have effect in relation to animals to which this order applies.

Detention and isolation in quarantine

6.—(1) Where an animal specified in Part I of Schedule 1 to this order is landed in Great Britain under the provisions of the preceding Article, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted thereunder, it shall, after being so landed, be immediately detained and isolated in quarantine at its owner's expense for the rest of its life, at such premises, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed in the licence; and in the event of any progeny of any such animal being born in Great Britain, such progeny shall be subject to the same conditions with regard to detention and isolation in quarantine for life, as if they were imported animals.

(2) Where an animal specified in Part II of Schedule 1 to this order is landed in Great Britain under the provisions of the preceding Article, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted thereunder, it shall, after being so landed, be immediately detained and isolated in quarantine at its

(a) S.I. 1970/441 (1970 I, p. 1514).

(b) S.I. 1970/1271 (1970 II, p. 4147).

(c) S.I. 1969/1743 (1969 III, p. 5473).

(d) S.I. 1970/358 (1970 I, p. 1275).

owner's expense for six calendar months, at such premises, and subject to such conditions, as may be prescribed in the licence; and in the event of any offspring being born to any such animal during the period of its detention and isolation in quarantine, such offspring shall itself be similarly detained and isolated at its owner's expense for a period coterminous with the period applying in respect of the parent animal, or for such shorter period, and at such premises and subject to such conditions, as the Minister may in any particular case direct.

(3) The Minister may by licence permit other animals to be kept with imported animals which are being detained and isolated in quarantine in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph.

(4) Where any such other animal has been in contact with an imported animal in quarantine, it shall be detained and isolated there at its owner's expense, subject to the terms and conditions of the licence, until the imported animal is released from quarantine, or for such shorter period as the Minister may in any particular case direct, and shall be treated as an imported animal for the purposes of this order.

Control of movement of animals after landing

7.—(1) Where an animal is landed at a port or airport in Great Britain under the provisions of Article 5 of this order, and in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence granted thereunder, it shall, as soon as practicable, be moved by an authorised carrying agent to the premises specified in the licence at which it is to be detained and isolated in quarantine, and during the period of its detention and isolation in quarantine, it shall not be moved from those premises, except to other premises authorised for the purpose by the Minister, or to a vessel or aircraft for exportation, and in either case, only in accordance with the terms and conditions of a further licence granted by the Minister.

(2) The provisions of Article 6 of this order, and of the preceding paragraph, shall not apply to an animal landed at a port or airport in Great Britain which is intended to be re-exported from that port or airport within a period of 48 hours after its landing, provided that, during its stay at the port or airport, it is detained and isolated at an imported animals quarantine station.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, where an animal to which it applies is, during its stay at a port or airport in Great Britain, concerned in any incident involving a human being or another animal whereby the rabies virus could, if present in the said animal, be transmitted, such animal shall not leave Great Britain (unless the Minister otherwise directs) until after it has undergone detention and isolation in quarantine at its owner's expense, at such premises, and for such period and subject to such conditions, as the Minister may direct.

Authorised quarantine premises

8.—(1) No premises shall be used for the detention and isolation in quarantine of any animal to which this order applies unless such premises have been authorised for use for the purpose by a licence granted by the Minister.

(2) A licence shall not be granted under the provisions of the preceding paragraph unless the Minister is satisfied that the premises to which the licence relates are under the supervision of a veterinary surgeon or registered medical practitioner who has been authorised in writing by him to act in that behalf, and any such authorisation may be issued for such period as may be specified therein, and given subject to such conditions as the Minister may think fit.

(3) A licence granted under the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall remain in force for such period as may be specified therein, and shall be granted subject to such terms and conditions as may be so specified:

Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall preclude the Minister from revoking such a licence at any time, or from varying the terms and conditions subject to which it was granted, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done pursuant to the licence before such revocation or variation took effect.

Authorised carrying agents

9.—(1) The Minister may authorise in writing any person to act as an authorised carrying agent in connection with the movement of animals landed in Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of this order from a port or airport to authorised quarantine premises, or in connection with the subsequent movement of such animals in accordance with the said provisions during the period of their detention and isolation in quarantine, and any such authorisation may be issued for such period as may be specified therein, and given subject to such terms and conditions as may be so specified.

(2) An authorisation issued by the Minister under the provisions of the preceding paragraph, may relate generally to the movement of animals to which this order applies, or of any order or species of such animals, or to the movement of a specified animal or specified animals on an occasion or on occasions so specified.

(3) Where the Minister has, in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this Article, authorised a person to act as an authorised carrying agent, he may at any time withdraw such authorisation, or vary the terms and conditions subject to which it was given, but without prejudice to anything lawfully done pursuant to the authorisation before such withdrawal or variation took effect.

Licences

10.—(1) A licence granted by the Minister under any provision of this order shall be granted subject to such terms and conditions specified therein as, in the opinion of the Minister, are necessary or expedient for the purpose of in any manner preventing the introduction and spreading of rabies.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the preceding paragraph, the Minister may insert in licences granted under the provisions of this order, conditions—

- (a) prescribing the port or airport at which the animal to which the licence relates is to be landed;
- (b) prescribing the type of container to be used for confining the animal to which the licence relates at the time of landing, and in the course of any subsequent movement of the animal during the period of its detention and isolation in quarantine;
- (c) prescribing the mode of transport to be used for moving the animal to which the licence relates during the period of its detention and isolation in quarantine, and the authorised carrying agent by whom it is to be transported;
- (d) prescribing and regulating the detention and isolation in quarantine of the animal to which the licence relates, or of animals of any kind or species, in so far as the same is not prescribed and regulated by this order;

- (e) prescribing and regulating the frequency, and the nature and scope, of the veterinary or medical inspections to which any animal detained and isolated in quarantine shall be subjected;
- (f) prescribing the mode of isolation of the animal to which the licence relates, or of animals of a specified class or group;
- (g) prescribing the notice to be given of the death or loss of an animal during the period of its detention and isolation in quarantine, or of any matter arising in connection with the movement, detention or isolation of the said animal, and the person by whom and to whom the notice is to be given; and
- (h) prescribing the production of a licence granted or notice served in accordance with the provisions of this order for inspection by an officer of the Ministry or of a local authority, or by a police constable or an officer of Customs and Excise, and the taking of a copy of, or an extract from, any such licence or notice.

Records

11.—(1) The person in charge of premises authorised for the detention and isolation in quarantine of animals to which this order applies, shall adopt such system for the identification of every animal received at such premises, and shall keep such records in relation to its receipt, treatment and subsequent despatch (or death) and other matters, as may be required by the Minister, either generally, or in relation to a particular case.

(2) Every entry in such a record shall be made in ink or indelible pencil, within 36 hours of the event which is required by this Article to be recorded.

(3) Every entry in such a record shall be retained by the person whose duty it is to keep such records for a period of at least 12 months from such event, and shall be produced by him for inspection at all reasonable times on demand to an inspector, who shall be entitled to make a copy of such entry.

(4) A local authority may supply forms of record for the purposes of this Article to any person in the district of the local authority.

Detention of animals on vessels in port

12.—(1) Every animal to which this Article applies shall at all times, while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain, be confined in an enclosed part of the vessel from which it cannot escape, and in no circumstances shall such animal be taken or be permitted to go ashore, or to come into contact with any other animal.

(2) If an animal to which this Article applies is, while on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain, concerned in any incident involving a human being or another animal whereby the rabies virus could, if present in the said animal, be transmitted, the person in charge of the animal shall forthwith give notice of such incident to an officer of the Ministry or of a local authority, or to a police constable, and the animal shall not (unless the Minister otherwise directs) leave Great Britain until after it has undergone detention and isolation in quarantine at its owner's expense, at such premises, and for such period and subject to such conditions, as the Minister may direct.

(3) If an animal to which this Article applies shall die, or be lost from a vessel in any port in Great Britain, the person in charge of the animal shall forthwith give notice of such death or loss to an officer of the Ministry or of a local authority, or to a police constable.

(4) Failure to comply with the foregoing provisions of this Article shall be an offence against the Act.

(5) The provisions of this Article shall apply to any animal which has been brought (whether directly or indirectly) from a place outside Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and which is not accompanied by a licence granted by the Minister authorising the landing of such animal in Great Britain.

Animals illegally landed

13.—(1) If an animal is imported into Great Britain in contravention of this order, then, subject to the powers of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to seize, detain and forfeit the said animal under the Customs and Excise Acts, without prejudice to the provisions of Schedule 1 to the Act relating to slaughter (as applied to this order), an inspector or other officer of the Ministry may serve on any person appearing to him to have the control and custody of the said animal a notice in writing requiring him, at the expense of the owner of the animal or the person on whom the notice is served, immediately to detain and isolate the said animal, and, within the time specified in the notice, to arrange for the animal to be moved in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as may be so specified—

- (a) to a vessel or aircraft for re-exportation; or
- (b) to premises authorised by the Minister for the purpose of detention and isolation in quarantine for such period as may be specified in the notice.

(2) A notice served under the provisions of the preceding paragraph may require that the animal to which it relates shall be subjected to such examinations and such tests as may be specified therein.

(3) If any person on whom such a notice is served fails to comply with the requirements thereof, it shall be lawful for an inspector (without prejudice to any proceedings for an offence arising out of such default, or in relation to the illegal landing) to seize the animal to which the notice relates, and to arrange for the requirements of the notice to be complied with.

(4) A person who has failed to comply with the requirements of any such notice shall give all necessary facilities to an inspector to enable him to exercise the power conferred on him by the preceding paragraph, and the reasonable expenses incurred in the exercise of the said power shall be recoverable by the Minister as a civil debt from the owner of the animal, or from the person on whom the notice was served.

(5) Where an animal has been seized in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (3) of this Article, and has been removed to premises authorised by the Minister for the purpose of detention and isolation in quarantine, the expenses arising in connection with such detention and isolation shall be recoverable as a civil debt from the owner of the animal, or from the person on whom the notice was served, and in the event of such expenses not being met, the Minister may, without prejudice to his power of recovery, dispose of such animal in such manner as he may determine, and in determining the manner of disposal of any such animal, the Minister shall have power to require that it be slaughtered or re-exported to the country from which it was landed in Great Britain.

(6) A notice under this Article may be served in any of the ways provided for in section 77(4) and (5) of the Act.

Seizure, detention and disposal of animals found straying in ports or airports

14.—(1) Where an inspector or officer of the Ministry or of a local authority, or a police constable or officer of Customs and Excise, has reason to believe that any animal found straying in a port or airport in Great Britain has come from a place outside Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, he shall forthwith seize the animal, and arrange for its detention and isolation in quarantine at premises authorised for the purpose, and such animal shall be detained and isolated in quarantine for such period, and subject to such conditions, as the Minister may direct.

(2) Where an animal is seized under the provisions of the preceding paragraph by an officer of a local authority, or by a police constable or officer of Customs and Excise, he shall forthwith report the action he has taken to the Ministry.

(3) Any animal seized in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, shall be disposed of in such manner as the Minister may determine, and in determining the manner of disposal of any such animal, the Minister shall have power to require that it be slaughtered or re-exported to the country from which he has reason to believe it was landed in Great Britain.

(4) Where the owner or other person in charge of an animal seized in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article is known to the Minister, any expenses incurred by the Minister in relation to the seizure, detention and isolation of the said animal, or in relation to its disposal, shall be recoverable as a civil debt from that person, without prejudice to any proceedings arising in connection with the landing of the animal in Great Britain.

Contact animals

15.—(1) For the purposes of this Article, the expression “animal” shall be extended to mean, in relation to animals which come into contact with other animals in the circumstances described in the following paragraph, any animal (other than man) belonging to any family or species of the orders of mammals specified in Parts I, II and III of Schedule 1 to this order, and shall also include an animal belonging to the species *canis familiaris* or to the species *felis catus* of the order *carnivora*.

(2) Where an animal comes into contact with—

- (a) an animal which is being detained and isolated in quarantine under the provisions of this order, or which has escaped from such detention and isolation; or
- (b) an animal awaiting re-exportation at an imported animals quarantine station, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 7 of this order; or
- (c) an animal on board a vessel in any port in Great Britain to which Article 12 of this order applies; or
- (d) an animal which an inspector or other officer of the Ministry or of a local authority, or a police constable or officer of Customs and Excise, has reason to believe may have been landed in Great Britain in contravention of the provisions of this order, or which has been found straying in a port or airport in Great Britain in the circumstances referred to in the preceding Article;

the Minister may inform in writing the person appearing to him to have the control and custody of the said animal of the possibility that rabies infection may have been transmitted as a result of the contact, and may serve on any such

person a notice in writing requiring him to notify to the Minister the address of the place at which the animal is at present being kept, and any subsequent change of that address.

(3) A notice served in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall remain in force for such period as may be specified therein, or until withdrawn by a further notice served as aforesaid.

Offences

16. The contravention of any provision of this order, or of any notice served or licence granted thereunder, or the failure to comply with any condition of any such notice or licence, or the causing or permitting of any such contravention or non-compliance, shall be an offence against the Act.

Local authority to enforce order

17. This order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Amendment of the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928(a) and the Rabies Order of 1938

18.—(1) Article 12 of the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928 (Interpretation) shall be amended as follows:—

(a) there shall be substituted for the definition of “canine animal” the following definition:—

“‘canine animal’ means an animal belonging to the species *canis familiaris* of the order of mammals *carnivora*;”.

(b) there shall be substituted for the definition of “feline animal” the following definition:—

“‘feline animal’ means an animal belonging to the species *felis catus* of the order of mammals *carnivora*;”.

(2) In Article 2 (service of isolation notices) and Article 4 (compulsory slaughter of diseased dogs and cats) of the Rabies Order of 1938, for references to “dog or cat” there shall be substituted references to “animal”.

(3) Article 5 of the said order of 1938 (local authority to secure isolation of animals suspected of rabies, or having been exposed to the infection thereof) shall be amended as follows:—

(a) in paragraph (1) thereof, the words from “on the owner” (where they first occur) to “to the like effect)” shall be omitted, together with the word “other” in the eighth line of that paragraph;

(b) in paragraph (3) of the said Article, the words “dog, cat, or other” shall be omitted, and for the words “dog or cat” where they subsequently occur, there shall be substituted the word “animal”.

(4) In Article 14 of the said order of 1938 (Interpretation), the definition of the expression “animal” shall be amended so as to include any animal (other than man) belonging to any family or species of the orders of mammals specified in Parts I, II and III of Schedule 1 to this order.

(a) S.R. & O. 1928/922 (Rev. II, p. 399: 1928 p. 177).

Revocation of the Exotic Animals (Importation) Order 1969(a)

19. The Exotic Animals (Importation) Order 1969 is hereby revoked; but notwithstanding such revocation, any licence granted under that order, and in force immediately before the coming into operation of this order, shall have effect as if granted under this order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 13th December 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

15th December 1971.

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE 1

ANIMALS TO WHICH THE ORDER APPLIES

PART I

ANIMALS SUBJECT TO QUARANTINE FOR LIFE

<i>Order</i>	<i>Common names of some species (see note below)</i>	
Chiroptera	Desmodontidae only	Vampire bats

PART II

ANIMALS SUBJECT TO 6 MONTHS' QUARANTINE

<i>Order</i>	<i>Common names of some species (see note below)</i>	
Carnivora	All families and species except <i>canis familiaris</i> (domestic dog) and <i>felis catus</i> (domestic cat)	Jackals, foxes, wolves, bears, raccoons, coatis, pandas, otters, weasels, martens, polecats, badgers, skunks, mink, ratels, genets, civets, linsangs, mongooses, hyaenas, ocelots, pumas, cheetahs, lions, tigers, leopards

(a) S.I. 1969/1737 (1969 III, p. 5450).

Chiroptera	All families except Desmodontidae	Bats, flying foxes
Dermoptera		Flying lemurs
Edentata		Anteaters, sloths, armadillos
Hyracoidea		Hyraxes
Insectivora		Solenodons, tenrecs, otter shrews, golden moles, hedgehogs, elephant shrews, shrews, moles, desmans
Lagomorpha		Pikas, rabbits, hares
Marsupialia		Opossums, marsupial mice, dasyures, marsupial moles, marsupial anteaters, bandicoots, rat opossums, cuscuses, phalangers, koalas, wombats, wallabies, kangaroos
Primates	All families except Hominidae (Man)	Tree-shrews, lemurs, indris, sifakas, aye-ayes, lorises, bushbabies, tarsiers, titis, uakaris, sakis, howlers, capuchins, squirrel monkeys, marmosets, tamarins, macaques, mangabeys, baboons, langurs, gibbons, great apes
Rodentia		Gophers, squirrels, chipmunks, marmots, scaly-tailed squirrels, pocket mice, kangaroo rats, beavers, mountain beavers, springhaas, mice, rats, hamsters, lemmings, voles, gerbils, water rats, dormice, jumping mice, jerboas, porcupines, cavies, capybaras, chinchillas, spiny rats, gundis

PART III

ADDITIONAL ANIMALS FOR CONTACT PURPOSES (ARTICLE 15)

<i>Order</i>	<i>Common names of some species (see note below)</i>
Artiodactyla	Pigs, peccaries, hippopotamuses, camels, llamas, chevrotains, deer, giraffes, pronghorns, cattle, antelopes, duikers, gazelles, goats, sheep
Monotremata	Echidnas, duck-billed platypuses
Perissodactyla	Horses, asses, zebras, tapirs, rhinoceroses
Pholidota	Pangolins
Proboscidea	Elephants
Tubulidentata	Aardvarks

NOTE: Some of the common names of animals included in this Schedule are set out opposite the appropriate reference. The list is for guidance only and does not form part of the order.

SCHEDULE 2

PORTS AND AIRPORTS AT WHICH AUTHORISED LANDINGS OF ANIMALS MAY TAKE PLACE

PART I

Ports

Bristol (Avonmouth)
 Dover
 Leith
 Harwich
 Hull
 Liverpool
 London (including Tilbury)
 Southampton

PART II

Airports

Birmingham
 Heathrow
 Gatwick } London
 Manchester
 Prestwick
 Southend

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

For purposes connected with the prevention of the introduction of rabies into Great Britain this order extends the application of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 to the ten orders of mammals (excluding man and domestic dogs and cats) prescribed in Part I and Part II of Schedule 1. In respect of such animals, the order imposes a general prohibition on their importation (otherwise than from Northern Ireland, the Republic of Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man), and thereby in general requires any such animals which are brought to Great Britain from overseas in contravention of such prohibition to be slaughtered on landing.

However, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, in relation to England and Wales, and the Secretary of State, in relation to Scotland, are given power to allow such animals into the country in accordance with the terms and conditions of a licence previously granted, but, except in exceptional circumstances, they may only be landed at prescribed ports and airports from which they must be moved without delay in accordance with the terms of the licence to authorised quarantine premises.

The order provides for the majority of the animals to which it applies to be detained and isolated in quarantine for a period of at least six months after landing, but in the case of vampire bats, their entry into the country is only permitted on the basis of their being quarantined for life.

The order also contains detailed provisions relating to the movement of animals during quarantine, the licensing of carrying agents and of quarantine premises, the control of animals (including the additional orders of mammals specified in Part III of Schedule 1) which have come into contact with imported animals, the action to be taken in relation to illegally landed animals or animals found straying in ports and airports, and other ancillary matters.

The order replaces the Exotic Animals (Importation) Order 1969, which is accordingly revoked, together with certain provisions of the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 2) and (No. 3) Orders 1970 relating to the importation of canine and feline animals other than domestic dogs and cats. In addition, the order provides that the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) Order 1969 and the Importation of Dogs and Cats (Amendment) (No. 1) Order 1970 shall cease to have effect in relation to animals to which it applies.

Finally, the Rabies Order of 1938 is amended so that its provisions will now apply to all of the animals covered by the present order, whilst an amendment to the Importation of Dogs and Cats Order of 1928 restricts its application to domestic dogs and cats.

The order applies to Great Britain.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 2045

ANIMALS

The Rabies (Importation of Mammals) Order 1971

*Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.*ANIMALS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDER OF
1927.

(4426.)

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(4426.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 4th April, 1927.)

ANIMALS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDER OF
1927.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Order—

“ Animal ” means cattle, sheep, goats, all other ruminating animals, and swine; horses, asses, mules, dogs, and other canine animals;*

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector;

* “ Poultry ” included by Fowl Pest Order, 1936 and Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order, 1936.

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

“ Local Authority ” means a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1894;

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894;

“ The Minister ” and “ The Ministry ” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Other terms have, where the context so permits, the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Power of Minister to issue Licences in Exceptional Circumstances.

2.—(1) Where by an Order of the Minister any matter or thing is, or shall be, prohibited either absolutely or conditionally, or is required to be done by any person, it shall be lawful for the Minister by Licence sealed by the Minister or signed by an Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry, to authorise such matter or thing or exempt such person from the requirement subject to such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed in the Licence, and such Licence shall be a lawful authority or excuse for any matter or thing which it purports to authorise or excuse, notwithstanding anything contained in the Order.

(2) The Minister may by licence subject to such conditions, if any, as he may prescribe therein, exempt from all or any of the provisions of any Order made by him any premises in his occupation or under his control, and any animals or things for the time being on such premises.

Power of Ministry's Inspectors.

3. Any power conferred upon a Local Authority or an Inspector of a Local Authority by any Order made by the Minister whether before or after the date of this Order, may, unless otherwise expressly provided in the Order, be exercised by the Minister or an Inspector of the Ministry respectively.

Power to require special disinfection of slaughterhouses in particular cases, with a view to prevent the spread of disease.

4.—(1) Where an Inspector considers it necessary or expedient for the purpose of preventing the spread of disease, he may serve a notice on the owner, lessee or occupier of any slaughterhouse requiring him to cleanse and disinfect such slaughterhouse at the expense of such owner, lessee or occupier, at such time or times and in such manner as may be prescribed in the notice.

(2) If any person fails to cleanse and disinfect any slaughterhouse in accordance with the requirements of a notice served upon him hereunder, it shall be lawful for the Minister or a Local Authority, without prejudice to the recovery of any

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

penalty, to cause such slaughterhouse to be cleansed and disinfected, and the owner, lessee and occupier thereof shall give all reasonable facilities for that purpose. The Minister or the Local Authority, as the case may be, may recover from such person summarily as a civil debt the expenses of such cleansing and disinfection.

(3) In this Article—

“Disease” means anthrax, cattle-plague, contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, foot-and-mouth disease, sheep-pox, sheep-scab or swine fever.*

“Slaughterhouse” means any premises where animals are habitually slaughtered.

Effect of Revocation of Orders and Regulations.

5.—(1) Where an Order of the Minister made after the commencement hereof revokes and re-enacts, with or without modification, any provisions of a former Order, references in any other Order to the provisions so revoked shall, unless the contrary intention appears, be construed as references to the provisions so re-enacted.

(2) Where an Order of the Minister made after the commencement of this Order revokes any other Order or any Regulation made by a Local Authority, then, unless the contrary intention appears, the revocation shall not—

- (i) revive anything not in force or existing at the time at which the revocation takes effect; or
- (ii) affect the previous operation of any Order or Regulation so revoked or anything duly done or suffered under any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
- (iii) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred under any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
- (iv) affect any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any Order or Regulation so revoked; or
- (v) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceedings, or remedy may be instituted, continued, or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture, or punishment may be imposed, as if the revoking Order had not been made.

Construction of Orders where Boundaries of Districts are altered.

6. Where an Order of the Minister is declared to be applicable to any county, city, borough, burgh, or other district, and the

* Fowl Pest included by Fowl Pest Order, 1936, and Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order, 1947

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

boundary thereof is altered by Act, Order or other instrument, then subject to the terms of the Act, Order or other instrument the Order of the Minister shall thenceforth apply to the county, city, borough, burgh or other district as extended or restricted by such alteration of boundary.

Publication of Orders of the Minister by Local Authority.

7. When an Order of the Minister is sent, under sub-section four of section forty-nine of the Act of 1894, by the Minister to a Local Authority for publication, the Order shall be published by that Local Authority, either by advertisement or by notice in a newspaper circulating in the District of that Local Authority, or by means of handbills, containing a copy of or an abstract from such Order of the Minister either distributed to persons affected by the Order or affixed to places where Local Notices are usually exhibited in the District of that Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

Regulations of Local Authority.

8.—(1) Every Regulation made by a Local Authority under any Order of the Minister shall be published by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the District of the Local Authority, or in such other manner as the Local Authority consider best fitted to insure publicity for the same.

(2) A Local Authority may by Regulation revoke or alter any former Regulation made by them; Provided, however, that where in the case of alteration, the Regulation to be altered has been confirmed by the Minister before becoming operative, the alteration of the Regulation shall likewise not be operative until it has been so confirmed.

(3) A Local Authority shall forthwith send to the Ministry two copies of every Regulation made by them under any Order of the Minister and where the Regulation affects movement of animals into, out of, or within the District of the Local Authority, two copies of the Regulation shall be sent to the Headquarters of every railway company having a station within the District of the Local Authority and to the Secretary, Railway Clearing House, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, N.W.1.

(4) If the Minister is satisfied on inquiry, with respect to any Regulation made by a Local Authority, that the same is for any reason objectionable, and directs the revocation thereof, the same shall thereupon cease to operate.

Printed Documents and Forms.

9. Except where it is otherwise provided in any Order of the Minister a Local Authority shall provide and supply, without

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

charge, printed copies of documents or forms requisite under the Act of 1894 or any Order of the Minister.

Notice to Ministry as to Inspectors of Local Authorities.

10. Whenever a Veterinary Inspector or any other Inspector is appointed under section thirty-five of the Act of 1894, or ceases to be an Inspector, and whenever there is any change in the name or address or district of any such Inspector, the Local Authority shall forthwith report the same to the Ministry.

Exceptional Qualification of Veterinary Inspector.

11. The following is hereby approved as the qualification of a veterinary practitioner (not being a member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, or, in Scotland, not holding the Veterinary Certificate of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland) to be a Veterinary Inspector of a Local Authority in Great Britain, namely—that he is registered as an Existing Practitioner under section fifteen of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881, or that previous to the tenth day of May, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, he was employed by that Local Authority as an Inspector or Veterinary Adviser under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869.

Information to be given as to Diseased or Suspected Animals or Animals in contact therewith.

12.—(1) Every person who has or has had in his possession or under his charge an animal affected with or suspected of disease, or any animal which has been in contact, or in the same stable, building, shed, field, or other place, with an animal so affected or suspected, or which has otherwise been exposed to the risk of contagion or infection, and every person who as auctioneer or otherwise has sold or offered for sale any such animal shall, if so required in writing by the Ministry or the Local Authority, or an Inspector of the Ministry or of the Local Authority, give the Ministry or the Local Authority, or the Inspector, as the case may be, all such information as he possesses as to the animal and its movement and as to the persons in whose possession or under whose charge it is or has been, and any person who refuses to give such information or gives false information shall according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894; Provided that any information given under this Article shall not be available as evidence against the person giving the same in any prosecution under the Act of 1894 except in respect of an offence under this Article.

(2) In this Article the expression "disease" includes any disease which by an Order of the Minister is declared to be a

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

disease for the purposes of the Act of 1894, or any of its provisions, either generally or in their application to a District or part of a District.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in England and Wales.

13.—(1) Where under the Act of 1894 or any Order it is necessary that the value of an animal should be ascertained in England or Wales for the purpose of compensation payable by the Minister, the value shall, subject to the provisions of any such Order, be ascertained as follows:—

- (i) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Minister, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (ii) If the owner, or his agent gives such a counter-notice then the question of the value of the animal shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1889, shall apply to the reference and arbitration, as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.
- (iii) An Arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and by the owner of the animal or his agent.
- (iv) In case no such agreement is entered into within fourteen days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having given notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to a court of summary jurisdiction to appoint an arbitrator and such court may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if such court were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1889.
- (v) The arbitrator shall make his award in writing ready for delivery within thirty days after the date of his appointment.
- (vi) If on the arbitration a higher valuation is awarded than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, then the Minister shall pay the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the arbitration, but otherwise the costs of the reference and award and all costs incurred by the

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

Minister with respect to the arbitration may be deducted by the Minister from the sum payable to the owner as compensation under the award. The arbitrator may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Minister under this Article.

(2) Where the compensation is payable by a Local Authority, the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Minister and the Ministry.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland.

14.—(1) Where under the Act of 1894, or any Order, it is necessary that the value of an animal should be ascertained in Scotland for the purpose of compensation payable by the Minister, the value shall, subject to the provisions of any such Order, be ascertained as follows:—

- (i) If within fourteen days after the receipt of notice in writing from an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry of the valuation of the animal the owner of the animal or his agent does not give a counter-notice in writing stating in effect that he disputes the valuation made on behalf of the Minister, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (ii) If the owner or his agent gives such a counter-notice, then the question of the value of the animal shall be determined by a valuer who shall be appointed as follows:
- (iii) Such valuer may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an Inspector or Officer of the Ministry and by the owner of the animal or his agent.
- (iv) In case no such agreement is entered into within fourteen days after the service of the counter-notice by the owner or his agent, either party may, having giving notice to the other party of the place and time of his intended application, apply to the sheriff-substitute to appoint a valuer, and the sheriff-substitute may accordingly appoint a valuer for the purpose of determining the value of the animal.
- (v) The valuer shall make his valuation in writing ready for delivery within thirty days after the date of his appointment, and his valuation shall be final and binding on the Minister and the owner.
- (vi) If a higher valuation is determined by the valuer than the valuation specified in the notice given by the Inspector or Officer of the Ministry, then the Minister shall pay the costs and expenses of the valuation

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

and all costs incurred by the owner with respect to the valuation, but otherwise the costs and expenses of the valuation and all costs incurred by the Minister in relation thereto may be deducted by the Minister from the sum payable to the owner as compensation in accordance with the valuation of the valuer, who may tax or settle the amount of costs to be paid or deducted by the Minister under this Article.

(2) Where the compensation is payable by a Local Authority the provisions of this Article shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of the animal for compensation, and shall be read and have effect, as if the Local Authority were mentioned therein instead of the Minister and the Ministry.

Cremation of Diseased and Suspected Carcases.

15. Any carcase required by any Order of the Minister to be disposed of by the Local Authority may, notwithstanding anything in the Order prescribing the mode of disposal, be destroyed by the Local Authority by exposure to a high temperature upon the farm or premises upon which the carcase is or upon the nearest available premises suitable for the purpose, but the carcase shall not be taken into the District of another Local Authority without the previous consent of that Local Authority.

Digging up of Carcases.

16. It shall not be lawful for any person except under and in accordance with the provisions of a licence of the Minister or the permission in writing of an Inspector of the Ministry, to dig up, or cause to be dug up, the carcase of any animal that has been buried.

Revocation.

17. The Order No. 5741, dated 1st February, 1898, the Order of the Minister No. 1234, dated 5th January, 1923, and the Diseases of Animals (Arbitration) Order of 1924, are hereby revoked.

Commencement.

18. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

Short Title.

19. This Order may be cited as the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1927.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourth day of April, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. FLOUD,
Secretary.

(5674.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 7th March, 1938.)

ANIMALS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ORDER OF 1938.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, the Agriculture Act, 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Definitions of "inspector" and "veterinary inspector" in Orders of the Minister.

1.—(1) In any Order made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, or any of them, references to a veterinary inspector of a Local Authority shall be construed as references to a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

(2) Subject as hereinafter provided, in any such Order the expressions "inspector" and "veterinary inspector" shall have the following meanings:—

"Inspector" means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or by a local authority, and, when used in relation to an officer of the Ministry, includes a veterinary inspector:

"Veterinary inspector" means a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(3) This Article shall not affect or alter the definition of the expression "Inspector" contained in Article 50 of the Animals (Importation) Order of 1930, in Article 45 of the Animals (Landing from Ireland, Channel Islands and Isle of Man) Order of 1933, and in Article 48 of the Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933.

Amendment of Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

2.—(1) In Article 10 of the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927 the word "an" shall be substituted for the words "a Veterinary Inspector or any other"

(2) Article 11 of the said Order and paragraphs (2) of Articles 13 and 14 of the said Order are hereby revoked.

Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1938

Communication of Information of Disease by one Local Authority to another.

3. Where a Local Authority receives under any Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries or otherwise information of the existence or suspected existence of disease in relation to a carcase of an animal that has died or been slaughtered in the District of another Local Authority, the Local Authority shall forthwith transmit the information to the other Local Authority. The expression "animal" in this Article includes cattle, sheep, goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine, horses, asses, mules, dogs, and cats.

Revocation of Animals (Notification of Disease) Order of 1919.

4. The Animals (Notification of Disease) Order of 1919 is hereby revoked.

Commencement.

5. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Short Title and Construction.

6. This Order shall be cited as the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1938 and shall be read as one with the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this seventh day of March, nineteen hundred and thirty-eight.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,

Secretary.

Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

CONTROL OF DOGS ORDER OF 1930.

(4817.)

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(4817.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 27TH MAY, 1930.)

CONTROL OF DOGS ORDER OF 1930.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, the Dogs Act, 1906, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Wearing of Collars by Dogs.

1. Every dog while in a highway or in a place of public resort shall wear a collar with the name and address of the owner inscribed on the collar or on a plate or badge attached thereto: Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any pack of hounds, or to any dog while being used for sporting purposes, or for the capture or destruction of vermin, or for the driving or tending of cattle or sheep.

Power of Local Authority to make Regulations for the control of Dogs between Sunset and Sunrise.

2.—(1) A Local Authority may, with a view to the prevention of worrying of cattle, make Regulations for requiring that dogs or any class of dogs shall, during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise be kept under control in the manner prescribed by the Regulations.

The expression "cattle" herein includes horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats and swine.

Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

(2) The Regulations may apply to the whole or any part of the District of the Local Authority, and may exempt any class of dogs either generally or under prescribed conditions.

(3) Regulations made under this Order shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries (hereinafter referred to as the Minister) for confirmation and been confirmed by him. Drafts of the proposed Regulations shall be submitted to the Minister before the Regulations are made by the Local Authority. For the purpose of confirmation the Regulations as made by the Local Authority, or two certified copies thereof, shall be sent to the Minister.

“*(4) *A copy of any Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order, signed and certified by the Clerk of that Local Authority to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, in all legal proceedings of the due making, confirmation and existence of the Regulations, without further or other proof.*”

Continuance of Certain Existing Regulations of Local Authority.

3. Regulations for the control of dogs during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise made by any Local Authority under the powers conferred by any Order referred to in the Schedule hereto and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order, shall be deemed to have been made under this Order, and shall continue in force until altered or revoked by the Local Authority or revoked by the Minister.

Power to seize Dogs.

4. Any dog in respect of which an offence is being committed against this Order or any Regulation made or deemed to have been made thereunder may be seized and treated as a stray dog under the powers conferred by Section three of the Dogs Act, 1906.

Extension of Definition in Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

5. Dogs shall be animals for the purposes of the following sections of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 (namely):—

Section forty-three (powers of police);

Section forty-four (powers of inspectors);

and also for the purposes of all other sections of the said Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those sections and this Order, including such sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

* This section was inserted by the Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1931.

Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

Offences.

***6.** Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any Regulations made or deemed to have been made thereunder shall be liable, on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

"Where any dog is found in any highway or place of public resort not wearing a collar as prescribed in Article 1 of this Order, the owner of the dog and any person in charge thereof, and any person allowing the dog to be in the highway or place of public resort shall each be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927."

Local Authority to enforce Order.

7. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Revocation of Orders and Certain Regulations of Local Authority.

8. The Orders referred to in the Schedule hereto, and Regulations relating to the wearing of collars by dogs made by any Local Authority under the powers conferred by the Dogs Order of 1906, are hereby revoked.

Extent.

9. This Order extends to England, Wales and Scotland.

Commencement.

10. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and thirty.

Short Title.

11. This Order may be cited as the Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-seventh day of May, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

* The paragraph printed in italics was inserted by the Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1930.

Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

All Orders of the Minister made under Section 2 of the Dogs Act, 1906, empowering Local Authorities to make Regulations for the control of dogs during all or any of the hours between sunset and sunrise, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Order; and also the following Orders, namely:—

No.	Date.	Short Title.
7124	1906. 22nd October ...	Dogs Order of 1906.
7859	1910. 8th February ...	Dogs (Wearing of Collars) Order of 1910.
8027	1911. 19th January ...	Dogs (Wearing of Collars) Order of 1911.

Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1930.

CONTROL OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1930.

(4824.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 14th August, 1930.)

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of the Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

1. The following paragraph shall be inserted in Article 6 of the Control of Dogs Order of 1930, at the commencement thereof:—

“ Where any dog is found in any highway or place of public resort not wearing a collar as prescribed in Article 1 of this Order, the owner of the dog and any person in charge thereof, and any person allowing the dog to be in the highway or place of public resort shall each be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927.

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as the Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1930.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1931.

CONTROL OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.
(4870.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(DATED 13TH FEBRUARY, 1931.)

CONTROL OF DOGS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1931.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, the Dogs Acts, 1906, and every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of the Control of Dogs Order of 1930.

1. The following sub-section shall be inserted in Article 2 of the Control of Dogs Order of 1930, immediately after sub-section (3) thereof:—

“(4) A copy of any Regulations made by a Local Authority under this Order, signed and certified by the Clerk of that Local Authority to be a true copy and to have been duly confirmed, shall be evidence, until the contrary is proved, in all legal proceedings of the due making, confirmation and existence of the Regulations, without further or other proof.”

Short Title.

2. This Order may be cited as “The Control of Dogs (Amendment) Order of 1931.”

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this thirteenth day of February, nineteen hundred and thirty-one.

(L.S.)

RALPH JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1959 No. 1335

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation)
Order, 1959**

Made - - - - - 28th July, 1959

Coming into Operation 1st September, 1959

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as respects England and Wales, and the Secretary of State as respects Scotland, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sections 19 (7) and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, in so far as such powers are exercisable in relation to diseases specified in Article 3 (1) (a) of the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order, 1955(b), and the said Minister and Secretary of State acting jointly in exercise of the aforesaid powers in so far as such powers are exercisable in relation to any other disease, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order, 1959, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1959.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires :—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, as amended or extended by any other enactment ;

“animal” shall include any beast to which, whether before or after the making of this Order, any provisions of the Act are for the time being extended by an Order made under section 84 of the Act ; and “bird” shall include any bird to which any such provisions are likewise extended by such an Order ;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Ascertainment of Value of Compensation in England and Wales

3. Where under the Act, it is necessary, in England or Wales, that the value of an animal or bird slaughtered or liable to be slaughtered should be ascertained for the purpose of settling compensation payable by the Minister in respect of the animal or bird, the value shall, subject to the provisions of that Act or of any Order made under it, be ascertained as follows :—

- (i) As soon as practicable the Minister shall cause a statement in writing of the amount of the valuation of the animal or bird made by him to be given to the owner of the animal or bird, (hereinafter referred to as “the owner”).

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

- (ii) If within fourteen days after the owner has received the statement furnished to him in accordance with the last foregoing paragraph, he has not given a counter-notice in writing to the effect that he disputes the valuation specified in the notice, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (iii) Where the owner has given a counter-notice as aforesaid, the question of the value of the animal or bird shall by virtue of this Order stand referred to the arbitration of a single arbitrator, and the provisions of the Arbitration Act, 1950(a), shall apply to the reference and arbitration as if the same were pursuant to a submission, except in so far as that Act is inconsistent with the provisions of this Article.
- (iv) An arbitrator may be appointed by an agreement in writing signed by an officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and by the owner.
- (v) If no such agreement is entered into within fourteen days after the service of the counter-notice given by the owner, either party may, having given notice to the other party of his intended application, apply to the President of the Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute to appoint an arbitrator, and the President may accordingly appoint an arbitrator, as if he were a court or judge within the meaning of the Arbitration Act, 1950.

Ascertainment of Value for Compensation in Scotland

4. Where under the Act it is necessary in Scotland that the value of an animal or bird, slaughtered or liable to be slaughtered, should be ascertained for the purpose of settling compensation payable by the Secretary of State or, as the case may be, the Minister in respect of the animal or bird, the value shall, subject to the provisions of that Act or of any Order made under it, be ascertained as follows :—

- (i) As soon as practicable the Secretary of State, or, as the case may be, the Minister, shall cause a statement in writing of the amount of the valuation of the animal or bird made by him to be given to the owner of the animal or bird (hereinafter referred to as "the owner").
- (ii) If, within fourteen days after the owner has received the statement furnished to him in accordance with the last foregoing paragraph, he has not given a counter-notice in writing to the effect that he disputes the valuation specified in the notice, the compensation shall be paid on that valuation.
- (iii) Where the owner has given a counter-notice as aforesaid, the question of the value of the animal or bird shall be referred to and be determined by a single arbiter.
- (iv) If the Secretary of State, or, as the case may be, the Minister and the owner fail to agree upon an arbiter within fourteen days after the counter-notice aforesaid has been given by the owner to the Secretary of State, or the Minister as the case may be, an arbiter shall be appointed by the President of the Institute of Auctioneers and Appraisers in Scotland on the written application of either party made to him.
- (v) If the arbiter so appointed fails to make his award within thirty days after the matter has been referred to him, his appointment as arbiter shall be deemed to have been recalled and the reference to him to have been withdrawn and no fees or expenses shall be paid, nor any other payment made to him in respect of the reference.

Saving for certain other modes of ascertainment of value

5. Nothing in this Order shall apply to the ascertainment of the value of any animal or bird where any other mode of ascertaining such value is provided by the Act or any Order made under it.

Revocation

6.—(1) Articles 13 and 14 of the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927(a), are hereby revoked save that the aforesaid articles shall continue to apply for the purpose of ascertaining the value of any animal or bird slaughtered or liable to be slaughtered at any premises during the currency of a notice which—

- (a) was in force in respect of the premises immediately before the coming into operation of this Order ;
- (b) is one of the notices specified in the Schedule to this Order, and ;
- (c) relates to the disease on account of which the animal or bird was, or is liable to be, slaughtered,

(2) Any references in any other Order made under the Act to the Articles so revoked shall be construed as references to the corresponding provisions of this Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-fourth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

(L.S.)

John Hare,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twenty-eighth day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-nine.

John S. Maclay,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

NOTICES REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6 OF THE ORDER

Form set forth in the First Schedule to the Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928(b).

Form A set forth in the Schedule to the Fowl Pest Order of 1936(c).

Form A set forth in the First Schedule to the Swine Fever Order of 1938(d).

Notice served under Article 4 of the Atrophic Rhinitis Order, 1954, requiring swine on premises specified in the Order to be detained(e).

(a) S.R. & O. 1927/290; (Rev. II, p. 449; 1927, p. 78).

(b) S.R. & O. 1928/133; (Rev. II, p. 499; 1928, p. 94).

(c) S.R. & O. 1936/1297; (Rev. XVIII, p. 442; 1936, p. 2086).

(d) S.R. & O. 1938/203; (Rev. II, p. 639; 1938 I, p. 273).

(e) S.I. 1954/699; (1954 I, p. 123).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 1st September, 1959, re-enacts with minor amendments the provisions of Articles 13 and 14 of the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927. It prescribes how the value of an animal slaughtered under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, by the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or Secretary of State for Scotland is to be ascertained and, if the value is not agreed, provides that it shall be ascertained by arbitration. It does not apply where any enactment or statutory instrument provides any other method for ascertaining values.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1970 No. 1372

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970*Made* - - - 15th September 1970*Coming into Operation* 17th September 1970

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in exercise of the powers vested in him by sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and all other powers enabling him in that behalf as respects the alteration by this order of the Tuberculosis Order 1964(c), the Secretary of State in exercise of the powers vested in him by the before mentioned provisions and all other powers enabling him in that behalf as respects the alteration by this order of the Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 1964(d), and (save for such alterations as aforesaid) the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1, 11, 20, 50 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows :—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 17th September 1970.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 ;

“general order” means an order made under the Act by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or by the Secretary of State or by the said Minister and the Secretary of State acting jointly (other than this order or an order hereafter defined as a special disease order) or an order or regulation of a local authority made thereunder ;

“inspector” has the meaning assigned to it by section 84(4) of the Act ;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly ;

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.I. 1964/1151 (1964 II, p. 2634).

(d) S.I. 1964/1109 (1964 II, p. 2463).

“special disease order” means an order listed in column 1 of Part I, Part II or Part III of the Schedule to this order.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this order and the order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Approved Disinfectants

3.—(1) For the purposes of this order, and subject to the provisions of paragraph (4) of this article, an approved disinfectant means a disinfectant for the time being listed as approved by the Minister (in respect of any special disease order or a general order) in column 2 of any Part of the Schedule to this order.

(2) In any special disease order any reference to a disinfectant or an approved disinfectant shall be construed as a reference to any disinfectant for the time being listed in column 2 of the Part of the Schedule to this order in which the special disease order is listed.

(3) In any general order any reference to a disinfectant or an approved disinfectant shall be construed as a reference to a disinfectant for the time being listed in column 2 of Part IV of the Schedule to this order, or in column 2 of Part V of that Schedule (but only for so long as such a disinfectant remains an approved disinfectant in accordance with paragraph (4) of this Article).

(4) An approved disinfectant listed in column 2 of Part V of the Schedule to this order shall remain an approved disinfectant for a period of one year from the date of the coming into operation of this order, and an approved disinfectant listed in any other part of the said Schedule shall remain an approved disinfectant until deleted from the said Schedule by subsequent order of the Minister.

Dilution

4. An approved disinfectant shall be used for the purposes of any order specified in column 1 of any Part of the Schedule to this order only when diluted with water in the proportion specified in respect of that disinfectant in column 3 of the corresponding Part of that Schedule.

Provided always that the dilution so specified in respect of any approved disinfectant may be varied at any time for any particular act or acts or disinfection by notice given under Article 6 of this order.

Testing of Disinfectants

5.—(1) The Minister may test any disinfectant submitted to him by any person for the purpose of having such disinfectant listed as approved in the Schedule to this order in respect of—

(a) the efficacy of such disinfectant for use under the provisions of any special disease order or general order in respect of which approval of the disinfectant is sought; and

(b) the physical stability of such disinfectant when diluted, and the identity of its constituents.

(a) 1889 c. 63.

(2) For the purpose of conducting the tests specified in paragraph (1) of this Article, the Minister may require such samples as he considers necessary of any disinfectant and its ingredients submitted to him to be supplied by the person submitting the disinfectant, together with such information concerning the said disinfectant and its ingredients as the Minister may require, and an application for the listing of any disinfectant as approved for the purposes of this order shall be made in a form prescribed by the Minister.

Application of Approved Disinfectants

6.—(1) An inspector may, in respect of any act of disinfection required to be carried out under any special disease order or any general order, by notice served on the person by whom disinfection is to be carried out, specify the mode of disinfection to be adopted, including in particular the dilution at which the approved disinfectant is to be applied.

(2) The requirements contained in any such notice shall (except where the notice otherwise provides) be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements of this order or of the orders referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) Failure by a person on whom any such notice is served to comply with the requirements thereof shall be an offence against the Act.

Labelling

7. Every container in which any approved disinfectant is sold or offered or exposed for sale which is marked with any label, statement or other indication that the disinfectant contained is an approved disinfectant shall in addition be clearly marked with a label in a form approved by the Minister and including such particulars as the Minister may require, including—

- (a) the diseases of animals (if any) in relation to which the use of the disinfectant is approved or the name of any special disease order for the purposes of which the use of the approved disinfectant is authorised by Article 3(2) of this order ;
- (b) the dilution specified by this order as appropriate in the case of any diseases of animals or special disease order referred to on the label in pursuance of sub-paragraph (a) of this Article ;
- (c) in the case of an approved disinfectant tested in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of this order, a statement that the disinfectant contained is of the same quality and composition as the sample submitted to the Minister under the provisions of Article 5 aforesaid.

Sampling of Disinfectants

8. Where under any special disease order or general order the use of a disinfectant or of an approved disinfectant is required, the person using the disinfectant shall if so required by an inspector, furnish him with a sample of the disinfectant used, or permit him to take such sample, and so furnish the inspector with all such particulars as may be reasonably required as to the name and composition of the disinfectant used.

Offences

9. If any person falsely marks or causes or permits to be falsely marked any container of disinfectant with a label, statement or other indication that the disinfectant contained therein is an approved disinfectant for the purpose of this order or has been listed as approved by the Minister in this order, or (being an approved disinfectant so listed after the Minister has tested a sample of it under the provisions of Article 5 hereof) is of the same quality and composition as the said sample submitted to the Minister, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

Revocation

10. The Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(a) is hereby revoked.

Transitional Provisions

11. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this order, it shall be lawful for a period of 3 months from the date of coming into operation thereof to use for the purposes of any special disease order or general order in which a reference to a disinfectant or an approved disinfectant occurs a disinfectant which it was lawful to use for such purposes immediately before the coming into operation of this order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 15th September 1970.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 15th September 1970.

(L.S.)

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320; 1938 I, p. 303).

SCHEDULE

PART I (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928 as amended (a);	Action Approved Disinfectant Castrol Solvex ICD 109 Citric Acid BP Combat Compass Lysol BP Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant Dairy Iodicide Delta Farm Disinfectant Disteola FAM Famosan Formalin BP (containing not less than 34% formaldehyde) GR 250 Hygasan Iodel X Iodet Ortho-phosphoric acid (Technical Grade) Resiguard F Ropolik Sani-Squad Sodium Carbonate (Decahydrate) Complying with BS 3674 of 1963	One part to 240 parts of water One part to 50 parts of water One part to 500 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 9 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 250 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 160 parts of water One part to 139 parts of water One part to 9 parts of water One part to 10 parts of water One part to 20 parts of water One part to 130 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 330 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 240 parts of water One part to 5 parts of water One part to 24 parts of water
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938(b), as amended(c)		

(a) S.R. & O. 1928/133, 1938/192 (Rev. II, p. 499; 1928, p. 94, 1938 I, p. 151); S.I. 1969/1444 (1969 III, p. 4661).

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/1434 (Rev. II, p. 528; 1938 I, p. 155).

(c) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1969/1445 (1969 III, p. 4667).

PART II (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Fowl Pest Orders)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
The Fowl Pest Order of 1936(a), as amended(b);	Action Approved Disinfectant Basol 99 Combat	One part to 80 parts of water One part to 20 parts of water
The Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order 1956(c), as amended(d);	Compass Lysol BP Coopers Farm Disinfectant Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant Delta Farm Disinfectant Disteola FAM Famosan Mark II Hygasan Iodel X Iodet Iodicide Izal Germicide Izal Green Label Germicide Ropolik Sudol Tekresol	One part to 80 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 29 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 60 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 60 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 30 parts of water One part to 30 parts of water One part to 30 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 60 parts of water One part to 32 parts of water

(a) S.R. & O. 1936/1297, (Rev. XVIII, p. 422; 1936 II, p. 2086).

(b) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1963/629 (1963 I, p. 760).

(c) S.I. 1956/1611 (1956 II, p. 1883).

(d) The amending order is not relevant to the subject matter of this order.

PART III (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Tuberculosis Orders)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
The Tuberculosis Order 1964	Action Approved Disinfectant	One part to 25 parts of water
The Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 1964	Basol 99	One part to 20 parts of water
	Boots Farm Disinfectant	One part to 55 parts of water
	Byro Disinfectant Fluid	One part to 55 parts of water
	Combat	One part to 25 parts of water
	Compass Lysol BP	One part to 39 parts of water
	Coopers Farm Disinfectant	One part to 99 parts of water
	Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant	One part to 25 parts of water
	Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant	One part to 65 parts of water
	Delta Farm Disinfectant	One part to 25 parts of water
	Disteola	One part to 25 parts of water
	FAM	One part to 25 parts of water
	Horton Extra Strong White Disinfectant Emulsion	One part to 105 parts of water
	Iodet	One part to 25 parts of water
	Izal Germicide	One part to 90 parts of water
	Izal Green Label Germicide	One part to 80 parts of water
	Lenflectant White Fluid	One part to 55 parts of water
	Ropolik	One part to 25 parts of water
	Sterilite 20/22 Farm Disinfectant	One part to 55 parts of water
	Sterilite WD White Disinfectant	One part to 49 parts of water
	Sudol	One part to 65 parts of water
	Summit	One part to 55 parts of water
	Tekresol	One part to 80 parts of water
	White Cresanol	One part to 55 parts of water
	Youngs White Septol 'B'	One part to 100 parts of water

PART IV (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of general orders until further notice)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	Action Approved Disinfectant Basol 99 Boots Farm Disinfectant Byro Disinfectant Fluid Combat Compass Lysol BP Coopers Farm Disinfectant Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant Delta Farm Disinfectant Dettol Disteola FAM Horton Extra Strong White Disinfectant Emulsion Iodet Izal Germicide Izal Green Label Germicide Jeyes Fluid Kilcrobe W.O. White Disinfectant Fluid Special Grade Lenflectant White Fluid Ropolik San Izal Sterilite 20/22 Farm Disinfectant Sterilite WD White Disinfectant Sudol Summit Tekresol White Cresanol Youngs White Septol 'B'	One part to 145 parts of water One part to 20 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 70 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 20 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 116 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 90 parts of water One part to 120 parts of water One part to 50 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 145 parts of water One part to 16 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 70 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 100 parts of water

PART V (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of general orders until 17th September 1971)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	AES Disinfectant Fluid Agricultural Supplies Disinfectant Fluid Albafect Disinfectant Fluid Allens Disinfectant Fluid Allen & Neal's Disinfectant Fluid Animal Health Products Disinfectant Fluid Animal Health Services Disinfectant Fluid Anstees Disinfectant Fluid Antox Disinfectant Fluid Applied 8-57 White Disinfectant Fluid Aram's Disinfectant Fluid Arbors Disinfectant Fluid Argyll Disinfectant Fluid No. 2 Argyll White Disinfectant Fluid Arnold's Disinfectant Fluid Ashton's Disinfectant Fluid Aspinalls Disinfectant Fluid Atzema's Disinfectant Fluid Bactox 10 Disinfectant Baker's Disinfectant Fluid Bannisters Disinfectant Fluid Barley's Disinfectant Fluid Battle's No. 1 Disinfectant Fluid Baugh's Disinfectant Fluid Baxters Disinfectant Fluid Beardsleys Disinfectant Fluid Bells Disinfectant Fluid	One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Benbows Disinfectant Fluid Bennett's Disinfectant Fluid Biocide White Disinfectant Fluid Birds Disinfectant Fluid Black's Disinfectant Fluid "Blue Cross" Disinfectant Fluid Bond's Disinfectant Fluid Boots "Lysol" BP Brigsan "DN30" Disinfectant Fluid Byrex Farm and General Purpose Disinfectant Carbo Black Disinfectant Fluid "Carbocide" Disinfectant Fluid "Carboflux" Disinfectant Carmichael Coulthard & Poole Disinfectant Fluid Caunts Disinfectant Fluid Cawdells Disinfectant Fluid Chave & Jackson's Improved Disinfectant Fluid Cheeseman's Disinfectant Fluid Clare's Fluid Disinfectant 25/28 % Clarkson's Disinfectant Fluid Clee's Disinfectant Fluid Clegg's Disinfectant Fluid Coal Tar Disinfectant Fluid Coghlan's Disinfectant Fluid Colemans Disinfectant Fluid Collins Disinfectant Fluid Compston and Gourdiess Disinfectant Fluid Condolax Black Disinfectant Condolite White Disinfectant RW18/22</p>	<p>One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Cooper's Disinfectant Fluid Corfe's Farm Disinfectant Fluid Corgene Black Disinfectant Fluid Corgene White Disinfectant Fluid Cornwell's Disinfectant Fluid Crags Disinfectant Fluid Cresanol Disinfectant Cresolin Disinfectant Cresolox Disinfectant Fluid Cresopan Crookes Disinfectant Fluid Crowther's Disinfectant Fluid Cundall's Carbolic Disinfectant Davidson's Disinfectant Fluid Davies Disinfectant Fluid Davies' Disinfectant Fluid Davis Disinfectant Fluid Day's Cuteola Disinfectant Dellaphen Dent's Disinfectant Fluid Dick's Disinfectant Fluid Disolox Disinfectant Fluid Diversey Deosan Farm Disinfectant Emulsion (White) Dolphin White Disinfectant Dolsan White Disinfectant Duggleby's Disinfectant Fluid Dunns Disinfectant Fluid Dwelly's Disinfectant Fluid</p>	<p>One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Elmham Sanitary Fluid Disinfectant Empire Sanitary Fluid Disinfectant Escofar Black Disinfectant Evans Disinfectant Fluid Evansol Lysol F. P. & S. Disinfectant Fluid Special Grade Falconers Disinfectant Fluid Farmers Disinfectant Fluid Fenton & Townsends Disinfectant Fluid Foster's Disinfectant Fluid Gibbeson's Disinfectant Fluid Giles' Disinfectant Fluid Globe Carbolic Disinfectant Gomaxide Liquid Germicide Grant's Disinfectant Fluid Green's Disinfectant Fluid Gre-Solvent Black Disinfectant Fluid Gre-Solvent White Disinfectant Fluid Griffiths Disinfectant Fluid Gwillim's Disinfectant Fluid H. and H. Chemicals Disinfectant Fluid Hains Disinfectant Fluid Hall's Disinfectant Fluid Hall's Disinfectant Fluid Hamer's Disinfectant Fluid Higgins Disinfectant Fluid Hill's Disinfectant Fluid Hobb's Disinfectant Fluid Hogarth & West's Disinfectant Fluid</p>	<p>One part to 99 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 29 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 29 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 19 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Holmes Disinfectant Fluid Horton White Disinfectant Fluid 18/20 Hoyles' Disinfectant Fluid Hubbard's Disinfectant Fluid Huggins & Gee's Disinfectant Fluid Hughes Disinfectant Fluid Hughes Disinfectant Fluid Hullite Disinfectant Fluid Special Grade Hygenol Fluid Disinfectant Ife's Disinfectant Fluid Irving's Disinfectant Fluid Jackson's Disinfectant Fluid James Disinfectant Fluid Jenkins Disinfectant Fluid Johnson's Disinfectant Fluid Johnston's Disinfectant Fluid Jones Disinfectant Fluid Keightleys Disinfectant Fluid Kettle's Disinfectant Fluid Kilcrobe '80' Sheep Dip Disinfectant Kilcrobe Lysol Kildea's Disinfectant Fluid Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 5 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 6 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 7 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 8 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 9 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 13 Killgerm Disinfectant Fluid No. 14 Killgerm Lysol Disinfectant Fluid No. 12</p>	<p>One part to 69 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 29 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 109 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 119 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Killgerm 31 % Disinfectant Dip Kilsol Disinfectant Fluid Kinghorn's Disinfectant Fluid Kirklands Disinfectant Fluid Knowlson's Disinfectant Fluid Kola Disinfectant Kynol Disinfectant Lakenheath Pharmacy Disinfectant Fluid Laycock's Disinfectant Fluid Leabros Disinfectant Fluid Lewis' Disinfectant Fluid Lincoln Co-Operative Society's Disinfectant Fluid Lindsey Farm Services Disinfectant Fluid Lord's Disinfectant Fluid Losinal Black Disinfectant Low's Disinfectant Fluid Ludis White Disinfectant Lypotoback "S" Black Fluid Disinfectant McDaniel's Disinfectant Fluid McGeogh's Disinfectant Fluid "Magdol" Disinfectant Fluid Marshall's Lyso Melton Farmers Disinfectant Fluid Microfec Disinfectant Fluid Microl Disinfectant Fluid Minnitt's Disinfectant Fluid Mitchells Disinfectant Fluid Mills Disinfectant Fluid Mockett's Disinfectant Fluid Moore's Disinfectant Fluid</p>	<p>One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	Reynold's & Johnstone's Disinfectant Fluid Richard's Disinfectant Fluid Riley's Disinfectant Fluid Robertson's Disinfectant Fluid Roper's Disinfectant Fluid Rossex and Deros Disinfectant Fluid Rowe's Disinfectant Fluid Rowlands Disinfectant Fluid Royal Snowdrift No. 1008 Carbolic Disinfectant Royal Snowdrift No. 1032 White Disinfectant Ruberys Disinfectant Fluid Sal-Hycol Disinfectant Samuel's Disinfectant Fluid Sard's Disinfectant Fluid Sanitary Fluid Sanitas-Bactox B Disinfectant Santifer (Health Bringer) Santiron Plus Disinfectant Fluid S.D.C. Zondo 79 Disinfectant Shaw's Disinfectant Fluid Shipley's Disinfectant Fluid Silkolene Disinfectant Fluid Sizelands Disinfectant Fluid Smith's 80 Sheep Dip Disinfectant Smith's W.O. Disinfectant Fluid Stanley's Disinfectant Sanitary Fluid Stearn's Disinfectant Fluid Sterilite F & M 49 White Disinfectant Fluid Sterilite F & M 69 White Disinfectant Fluid Sterisol	One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 59 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Stevens Disinfectant Fluid Stone's Disinfectant Fluid Stowmark Black Disinfectant Fluid No. 2 Stowmark White Disinfectant Fluid No. 8 Superlin No. 1 Black Disinfectant Fluid Sutcliffe's Disinfectant Fluid Tarlton's Disinfectant Fluid The 3 T's Disinfectant Thomas' Disinfectant Fluid Thomas' Disinfectant Fluid Thompson's Disinfectant Fluid Thymo-Cresol No. 2 Tiger Oil Timson's Disinfectant Fluid Tippers Farm Yard Disinfectant Todd's Disinfectant Fluid Townsend's Disinfectant Fluid Turner's Disinfectant Fluid Turner's Disinfectant Fluid Tuson's 99 Fluid Disinfectant Ucal Sanitary Fluid "Unique" Disinfectant Fluid Vapulin Vetecure Disinfectant Fluid Vigene Disinfectant Vinters Disinfectant Fluid Walkers Disinfectant Fluid Warden Black Disinfectant Warner's Disinfectant Fluid Watson's Disinfectant Fluid</p>	<p>One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 109 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 109 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 109 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 29 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 89 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water</p>

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	<p>Watts Disinfectant Fluid Weald Pharmacy Disinfectant Fluid Weald Veterinary Supplies Disinfectant Fluid Wettern's Disinfectant Fluid White Cyllin 18/20 White Kerol Disinfectant Fluid White Septol Disinfectant Fluid Wiggins Disinfectant Fluid Wilders Disinfectant Fluid Williams Disinfectant Fluid William's Disinfectant Fluid Wilson's Disinfectant Fluid Winsons Disinfectant Fluid Witham No. 1 Disinfectant Fluid Wood's Disinfectant Fluid Woodhead's Disinfectant Fluid Woodyatt's Disinfectant Fluid Wright's Disinfectant Fluid Wright's Lysol Disinfectant Zenos Disinfectant Fluid</p>	<p>One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts with amendments the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

The order sets out in the Schedule separate lists of disinfectants approved by the Minister and the Secretary of State in relation to orders under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 dealing with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest and Tuberculosis and other orders under that Act which require the use of an approved disinfectant, and provides that references in any such order to the use of an approved disinfectant are to be taken as references to the disinfectants listed in the Schedule to this order as approved in relation to the order concerned.

The rate at which an approved disinfectant is to be diluted with water in general circumstances is also specified, but provision is made for this rate to be varied in particular cases by written notice given by an inspector of the Minister or of the local authority.

Other provisions include a requirement for containers marked as containing an approved disinfectant to carry a label with particulars of the dilution rate at which the disinfectant is to be used in general circumstances and the types of disease against which the use of the disinfectant is approved etc.

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
Any general order	Watts Disinfectant Fluid Weald Pharmacy Disinfectant Fluid Weald Veterinary Supplies Disinfectant Fluid Wettern's Disinfectant Fluid White Cyllin 18/20 White Kerol Disinfectant Fluid White Septol Disinfectant Fluid Wiggins Disinfectant Fluid Wilders Disinfectant Fluid Williams Disinfectant Fluid William's Disinfectant Fluid Wilson's Disinfectant Fluid Winsons Disinfectant Fluid Witham No. 1 Disinfectant Fluid Wood's Disinfectant Fluid Woodhead's Disinfectant Fluid Woodyatt's Disinfectant Fluid Wright's Disinfectant Fluid Wright's Lysol Disinfectant Zenos Disinfectant Fluid	One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 79 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 69 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts with amendments the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

The order sets out in the Schedule separate lists of disinfectants approved by the Minister and the Secretary of State in relation to orders under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 dealing with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest and Tuberculosis and other orders under that Act which require the use of an approved disinfectant, and provides that references in any such order to the use of an approved disinfectant are to be taken as references to the disinfectants listed in the Schedule to this order as approved in relation to the order concerned.

The rate at which an approved disinfectant is to be diluted with water in general circumstances is also specified, but provision is made for this rate to be varied in particular cases by written notice given by an inspector of the Minister or of the local authority.

Other provisions include a requirement for containers marked as containing an approved disinfectant to carry a label with particulars of the dilution rate at which the disinfectant is to be used in general circumstances and the types of disease against which the use of the disinfectant is approved etc.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1970 No. 1372

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970

 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1287

ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants)
(Amendment) Order 1971**
Made - - - -

3rd August 1971

Coming into Operation

16th August 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1(1), 11(vi) and (vii), 20(viii) and (ix), 50(1) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) Order 1971, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 16th August 1971.

Interpretation

2. This order shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970(c) (hereinafter referred to as “the principal order”).

Amendment of principal order

3. Parts I, II, III and IV of the Schedule to the principal order (which contain lists of disinfectants approved by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State) are hereby deleted, and there shall be substituted therefor Parts I, II, III and IV of the Schedule set out at the end of this order.

Transitional Provisions

4. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this order, it shall be lawful for a period of 3 months from the date of coming into operation thereof to use for the purposes of any special disease order or general order in which a reference to a disinfectant or an approved disinfectant occurs any disinfectant listed in Part I, II, III or IV of the Schedule to the principal order which it was lawful to use for such purposes immediately before the coming into operation of this order.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184). (c) S.I. 1970/1372 (1970 III, p. 4599).

1454(e)

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 30th July 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food

3rd August 1971.

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

PART I (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Orders)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution Rate
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease Order of 1928; as amended (a);	Action Approved Disinfectant	One part to 240 parts of water
	Agriodyne	One part to 240 parts of water
	Anabac	One part to 240 parts of water
	Boots Lysol BP	One part to 9 parts of water
	Castrol Solvex ICD 109	One part to 50 parts of water
	Citric Acid BP	One part to 500 parts of water
	Combat	One part to 240 parts of water
	Compass Farm Fluid	One part to 50 parts of water
	Compass Lysol BP	One part to 9 parts of water
	Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant	One part to 240 parts of water
The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order of 1938(b), as amended (c)	Delta Farm Disinfectant	One part to 240 parts of water
	Disteola	One part to 240 parts of water
	Fakta Four Plus	One part to 300 parts of water
	FAM	One part to 240 parts of water
	Famosan	One part to 240 parts of water
	Famosan Mark II	One part to 160 parts of water
	Famosan Mark III	One part to 139 parts of water
	Farm Aid	One part to 120 parts of water
	Formalin BP (containing not less than 34 % formaldehyde)	One part to 240 parts of water
	GR 250	One part to 9 parts of water
	Hygasan	One part to 10 parts of water
	Iodel X	One part to 20 parts of water
		One part to 130 parts of water

(a) S.R. & O. 1928/133, 1938/192 (Rev. II, p. 499; 1928 p. 94, 1938 I, p. 151); S.I. 1969/1444 (1969 III, p. 4661).

(b) S.R. & O. 1938/1434 (Rev. II, p. 528; 1938 I, p. 155).

(c) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1969/1445 (1969 III, p. 4667).

PART I Continued

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution Rate
Iodet	Ortho-phosphoric acid (Technical Grade)	One part to 240 parts of water
Iofarm	Jeyes Farm Fluid	One part to 240 parts of water
Iosan 4	Jeyes Farm Fluid	One part to 240 parts of water
Jeyes Farm Fluid	Jeyes Farm Fluid	One part to 219 parts of water
Polykil	Polykil	One part to 330 parts of water
Professional No. 1	Professional No. 1	One part to 240 parts of water
Resiguard F	Resiguard F	One part to 300 parts of water
Ropolik	Ropolik	One part to 80 parts of water
Sani-Squad	Sani-Squad	One part to 240 parts of water
Sanol FM	Sanol FM	One part to 5 parts of water
Sodium Carbonate (Decahydrate)	Sodium Carbonate (Decahydrate)	One part to 140 parts of water
Complying with BS 3764 of 1963	Complying with BS 3764 of 1963	One part to 24 parts of water
Steriguard	Steriguard	One part to 90 parts of water
Sulphamic Acid	Sulphamic Acid	One part to 500 parts of water

PART II (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Fowl Pest Orders)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Description of Disinfectant	Dilution Rate
The Fowl Pest Order of 1936(a), as amended (b);	Absol Emulsion	One part to 30 parts of water
	Action Approved Disinfectant	One part to 80 parts of water
	Agridyne	One part to 80 parts of water
	Anabac	One part to 80 parts of water
	Basol 99	One part to 20 parts of water
	Boots Farm Disinfectant	One part to 30 parts of water
	Boots Lysol BP	One part to 39 parts of water
	Byro Disinfectant Fluid	One part to 30 parts of water
	Combat	One part to 80 parts of water
	Compass Farm Fluid	One part to 100 parts of water
	Compass Lysol BP.	One part to 39 parts of water
	Coopers Farm Disinfectant	One part to 29 parts of water
	Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant	One part to 80 parts of water
	Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant	One part to 60 parts of water
Delta Farm Disinfectant	One part to 80 parts of water	
The Fowl Pest (Infected Areas Restrictions) Order 1956(c), as amended (d):	Disteola	One part to 80 parts of water
	Fakta Four Plus	One part to 80 parts of water
	FAM	One part to 80 parts of water
	Famosan Mark II	One part to 79 parts of water
	Famosan Mark III	One part to 59 parts of water
	Farm Aid	One part to 80 parts of water
	Gloquat S.D. Extra	One part to 50 parts of water
	Hygasan	One part to 60 parts of water
	Iodel X	One part to 49 parts of water
	Iodet	One part to 80 parts of water
	Iodicide	One part to 30 parts of water
	Iofarm	One part to 80 parts of water
	Iosan 4	One part to 80 parts of water

(a) S.R. & O. 1936/1297 (Rev. XVIII, p. 422; 1936 II, p. 2086).

(b) The relevant amending instrument is S.I. 1963/629 (1963 I, p. 760).

(c) S.I. 1956/1611 (1956 II, p. 1883).

(d) The amending order is not relevant to the subject matter of this order.

PART II continued

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution rate
	Izal Germicide	One part to 30 parts of water
	Izal Green Label Germicide	One part to 30 parts of water
	Jeyes Farm Fluid	One part to 39 parts of water
	Lysovet	One part to 49 parts of water
	Microl-Plus	One part to 60 parts of water
	Polykil	One part to 80 parts of water
	Professional No. 1	One part to 80 parts of water
	Ropolik	One part to 80 parts of water
	Steriguard	One part to 79 parts of water
	Sterilite Farm Disinfectant.	One part to 30 parts of water
	Sudol	One part to 60 parts of water
	Summit	One part to 30 parts of water
	Tekresol	One part to 90 parts of water
	White Cresanol	One part to 30 parts of water

PART III (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of Tuberculosis Orders)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution Rate
The Tuberculosis Order 1964(a)	Absol Emulsion Action Approved Disinfectant Agridyne Anabac Applied 8-57 White Disinfectant Basol 99 Boots Farm Disinfectant Boots Lysol BP Byro Disinfectant Fluid Combat Compass Lysol BP Coopers Farm Disinfectant Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant Delta Farm Disinfectant Disteola FAM Farm Aid Horton Extra Strong White Disinfectant Emulsion Iodet Iofarm Iosan 4 Izal Germicide Izal Green Label Germicide Jeyes Farm Fluid Lenfantant White Fluid	One part to 90 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water One part to 20 parts of water One part to 90 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 90 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 39 parts of water One part to 99 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 65 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 105 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 25 parts of water One part to 15 parts of water One part to 90 parts of water One part to 80 parts of water One part to 24 parts of water One part to 49 parts of water
The Tuberculosis (Scotland) Order 1964(b)		

(a) S.I. 1964/1151 (1964 II, p. 2634).

(b) S.I. 1964/1109 (1964 II, p. 2463).

PART III continued

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3
Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Description of Disinfectant	Dilution Rate
	Microl-Plus	One part to 65 parts of water
	Polykil	One part to 25 parts of water
	Ropolik	One part to 25 parts of water
	Stericol	One part to 25 parts of water
	Sterilite Farm Disinfectant	One part to 90 parts of water
	Sterilite WD White Disinfectant	One part to 49 parts of water
	Sudol	One part to 65 parts of water
	Summit	One part to 90 parts of water
	Tekresol	One part to 80 parts of water
	Warden Black Disinfectant	One part to 160 parts of water
	White Cresanol	One part to 90 parts of water
	White Cyllin Disinfectant	One part to 49 parts of water
	White Zenos Disinfectant	One part to 49 parts of water
	Youngs White Septol 'B'	One part to 100 parts of water

PART IV (Disinfectants approved by the Minister in respect of general orders until further notice)

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution Rate
Any general order	Absol Emulsion	One part to 100 parts of water
	Action Approved Disinfectant	One part to 145 parts of water
	Agridyne	One part to 145 parts of water
	Applied 8-57 White Disinfectant	One part to 89 parts of water
	Basol 99	One part to 20 parts of water
	Boots Farm Disinfectant	One part to 100 parts of water
	Boot Lysol BP	One part to 49 parts of water
	Byro Disinfectant Fluid	One part to 100 parts of water
	Combat,	One part to 145 parts of water
	Compass Farm Fluid	One part to 100 parts of water
	Compass Lysol BP	One part to 49 parts of water
	Coopers Farm Disinfectant	One part to 99 parts of water
	Crown Special Detergent Disinfectant	One part to 145 parts of water
	Dellaphen General Purpose Soluble Disinfectant	One part to 70 parts of water
	Deita Farm Disinfectant	One part to 145 parts of water
	Dettol	One part to 145 parts of water
	Disteola	One part to 20 parts of water
	Fakta Four Plus	One part to 100 parts of water
	FAM	One part to 150 parts of water
	Famosan Mark III	One part to 145 parts of water
	Farm Aid	One part to 59 parts of water
	Horton Extra Strong White Disinfectant Emulsion	One part to 145 parts of water
	Iodet	One part to 116 parts of water
	Iofarm	One part to 145 parts of water
	Iosan 4	One part to 145 parts of water
	Izal Germicide	One part to 80 parts of water
	Izal Green Label Germicide	One part to 90 parts of water
	Jeyes Fluid	One part to 120 parts of water
		One part to 50 parts of water

PART IV Continued

Column 1 Orders in respect of which disinfectant Approved by the Minister	Column 2 Description of Disinfectant	Column 3 Dilution Rate
	Jeyes Farm Fluid	One part to 29 parts of water
	Kilcrobe W.O. Disinfectant Fluid Special Grade	One part to 99 parts of water
	Lenfector White Fluid	One part to 89 parts of water
	Lysovet	One part to 49 parts of water
	Micro-Plus	One part to 70 parts of water
	Polykil	One part to 145 parts of water
	Professional No. 1	One part to 150 parts of water
	Ropolik	One part to 145 parts to water
	San Izal	One part to 16 parts of water
	Steriguard	One part to 49 parts of water
	Sterilite Farm Disinfectant	One part to 100 parts of water
	Sterilite WD White disinfectant	One part to 89 parts of water
	Sudol	One part to 70 parts of water
	Summit	One part to 100 parts of water
	Tekresol	One part to 135 parts of water
	White Cresanol	One part to 100 parts of water
	White Cyllin Disinfectant	One part to 89 parts of water
	White Zenos Disinfectant	One part to 89 parts of water
	Youngs White Septol 'B'	One part to 100 parts of water

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order revokes and re-enacts with amendments the lists of disinfectants approved by the Minister and the Secretary of State in Parts I, II, III and IV of the Schedule to the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970.

These Parts of the Schedule contain lists of approved disinfectants in relation to orders under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 dealing with Foot and Mouth Disease (Part I), Fowl Pest (Part II), Tuberculosis (Part III) and disinfectants approved until further notice in relation to other general orders under the Diseases of Animals Act (Part IV).

1454(o)

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1287

ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants)
(Amendment) Order 1971**

 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 1839

ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants)
(Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1971**

Made - - - 10th November 1971

Coming into Operation 16th November 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under sections 1(1), 11(vi) and (vii), 20(viii) and (ix), 50(1) and 85(1) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) (as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b)) and all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) (No. 2) Order 1971, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 16th November 1971.

Interpretation

2. This order shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970(c) (hereinafter referred to as “the principal order”), and the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) Order 1971(d) (hereinafter referred to as “the amending order”).

Amendment of the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) Order 1971

3. In Article 4 of the amending order (which contains provision for the continued use for a transitional period of a disinfectant the status of which as an approved disinfectant under the principal order was cancelled by the amending order) for the reference to a period of 3 months there shall be substituted a reference to a period of 2 years.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 9th November 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

10th November 1971.

Gordon Campbell,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) S.I. 1970/1372 (1970 III, p. 4599).

(d) S.I. 1971/1287 (1971 II, p. 3681).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the order.)

This order extends, from 3 months to 2 years, the transitional period during which a disinfectant listed as an approved disinfectant in Part I, II, III or IV of the Schedule to the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) Order 1970 but deleted under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Approved Disinfectants) (Amendment) Order 1971 may nevertheless be lawfully used under the provision of any order under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 in respect of which that disinfectant was originally approved.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1952 No. 1236

ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order, 1952

Made - - - - 24th June, 1952

Coming into Operation 14th July, 1952

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order, 1952, and shall come into operation on the 14th day of July, 1952.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950 (except sections 25, 27 and 32 of that Act), the definition of the expression “animals” contained in subsection (1) of section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, is hereby extended so as to comprise horses, asses, mules and jennets.

3. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, the definition of the expression “disease” contained in subsection (3) of section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, is hereby extended so as to comprise glanders (including that form of glanders which is commonly known as farcy).

4. Article 18 of the Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938(c) is hereby revoked; provided that such revocation shall not affect any provisions or references relating to horses or glanders (including farcy) in that or any other Order but, unless a contrary intention appears, such provisions or references shall have effect as though made under and by virtue of this Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-fourth day of June, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order revokes and re-enacts the provisions of Article 18 of the Glanders or Farcy Order of 1938.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (c) S.R. & O. 1938 (No. 228) I, p. 178.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1971 No. 531

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971

Made - - - 26th March 1971

Coming into Operation 26th March 1971

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, acting in relation to England and Wales, and the Secretary of State, acting in relation to Scotland, in pursuance of section 84(3)(a) of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and of all their other enabling powers, hereby order as follows :—

Citation and extent

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definitions) Order 1971, shall apply throughout Great Britain.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, as amended or extended by any subsequent enactment ;

“brucellosis” means the disease caused by *brucella abortus*, otherwise known as epizootic abortion or contagious abortion.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(c) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

“Disease” to include brucellosis

3.—(1) For all the purposes of the Act, except section 8 (which requires outbreaks of disease to be reported to the police and affected animals to be isolated), the definition of the expression “disease” in section 84(3)(a) of the Act is hereby extended to include brucellosis.

(2) Nothing in this order affects the operation of the Epizootic Abortion Order of 1922(d).

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 26th March 1971.

(L.S.)

J. M. L. Prior,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(a) 1950 c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) 1889 c. 63.

(d) S.R. & O. 1922/806 (Rev. II, p. 488).

see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

1456(b)

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 26th March 1971.

(L.S.)

Gordon Campbell,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order extends the definition of disease in section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 to include brucellosis for all the purposes of the Act, except that it does not become a notifiable disease under section 8.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1953 No. 37

POULTRY

**The Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition of Poultry)
Order, 1953**

Made - - - - 8th January, 1953

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him by Sections 84 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Extension of Definition of Poultry) Order, 1953.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

2. For the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, the definition of the expression “poultry” contained in subsection (2) of Section 84 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, is hereby extended so as to include:—

(a) birds of the species Psittaciformes, including any of the birds commonly called parrots, parrakeets, budgerigars, lovebirds, macaws, cockatoos, cockatiels, conures, caiques, lories and lorikeets;

(b) doves, peafowl and swans.

3. In the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1927(c), as amended by the Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order of 1938(d), the expression “animal” shall be read and have effect so as to include “poultry” as defined by this Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this eighth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.)

John Baber,
Under Secretary.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order extends the definition of “poultry” in the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, so as to include parrots and certain other birds likely to spread the disease known as psittacosis or ornithosis and also fowl pest.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(c) S.R. & O. 1927/290; Rev. II, p. 449; 1927, p. 78.

(d) S.R. & O. 1938/197; Rev. II, p. 455; 1938 I, p. 325.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1963 No. 1713

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Miscellaneous Fees) Order 1963

Made - - - - 9th October 1963

Laid before the
House of Commons 17th October 1963

Coming into Operation 1st November 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 16(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Miscellaneous Fees) Order 1963, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 1st November 1963.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Fees

2.—(1) With respect to any such business transacted or to be transacted under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(c) as is mentioned in column 1 of the schedule to this Order, being business transacted pursuant to orders as mentioned in column 2 of the said schedule, there shall be payable such fees, shown respectively opposite the several entries in the said columns 1 and 2, as are specified in column 3 of the said schedule.

(2) References in the said column 2 to the orders therein mentioned shall be construed as references to such orders as from time to time amended, or in the event of any such order being revoked, to any substituted order.

(3) The said fees shall be payable—

- (a) as respects business transacted in England and Wales to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; and
- (b) as respects business transacted in Scotland to the Secretary of State.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 4th October 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

1458(a)

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 5th
October 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

We approve.

9th October 1963.

M. A. Hamilton,
G. T. C. Campbell,
Two of the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

SCHEDULE

Business transacted under Diseases of Animals Act 1950 Column 1	Relevant orders Column 2	Fee payable Column 3
1. Approval of quarantine premises for, and examination and testing (both before and during quarantine) of, the following imported animals— (i) pedigree cattle, sheep, goats or swine; or (ii) animals intended for exceptional purposes (not being for the purposes of exhibition).	Orders made under sections 26 and 27 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.	In respect of each animal, or consignment of animal for business transacted— (a) before the end of the day following disembarkation—£26 (comprehensive fee) (b) during each subsequent day spent in quarantine—£4 5s. a day
2. Veterinary examination of the following animals, that is to say, cattle, sheep, goats and all other ruminating animals and swine, imported from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland.	The Animals (Landing from Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland, and Republic of Ireland) Order 1955, as amended(a).	Pedigree animals (all species) ... 1s. 6d. a head Other animals: Cattle ... 1s. 3d. " Sheep, goats, and all other ruminating animals, and swine ... 7d. "
3. Veterinary examination of cattle imported from Canada.	The Importation of Canadian Cattle Order of 1933, as amended(b).	Pedigree cattle ... 1s. 6d. a head Other cattle ... 1s. 3d. "

(a) S.I. 1955/1310, 1962/757, 1963/736 (1955 I, p. 190; 1962 I, p. 752; 1963 I, p. 892).

(b) S.R. & O. 1933/15 (Rev. II, p. 377; 1933, p. 361); S.I. 1963/224 (1963 I, p. 202).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under section 16(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963, prescribes the fees payable to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and to the Secretary of State for Scotland, in connection with the importation under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 of animals of classes prescribed in the Order.

 STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 64

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Miscellaneous Fees)
Order 1964**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	20th January 1964
<i>Laid before the House of Commons - -</i>	30th January 1964
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	4th February 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 16(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, with the approval of the Treasury, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Miscellaneous Fees) Order 1964, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 4th February 1964.

Fees in connection with poultry

2. The Schedule to the Diseases of Animals (Miscellaneous Fees) Order 1963(b), (which Order prescribes the fees payable to the said Minister or Secretary of State with respect to the business therein mentioned, being business transacted or to be transacted under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(c)) shall be amended by the addition thereto of the entries set forth in the Schedule to this Order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 15th January 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 16th January 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

We approve,

John Hill,
Ian MacArthur,
Two of the Lords Commissioners
of Her Majesty's Treasury.

20th January 1964.

(a) 1963 c. 11.

(b) S.I. 1963/1713 (1963 III, p. 3336).

(c) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

SCHEDULE

Business transacted under Diseases of Animals Act 1950 Column 1	Relevant Orders Column 2	Fee payable Column 3
<p>4. With respect to—</p> <p>(I) the landing in Great Britain of—</p> <p>(a) poultry intended for exhibition or for other exceptional purposes;</p> <p>(b) poultry (other than day-old poultry chicks and poultry eggs intended for hatching) from any country specified in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Order first mentioned as respects this item in Column 2 of this Schedule;</p> <p>(c) poultry, or poultry eggs intended for hatching, from any other country out of Great Britain (not being a country specified in Part I of the said Schedule 1); and</p> <p>(II) the movement into Scotland from any other part of Great Britain of poultry, day-old chicks of poultry, or poultry eggs intended for hatching,</p> <p>the following business, that is to say:—</p> <p>(i) administrative services;</p> <p>(ii) examinations made at quarantine stations (or places of destination), both before and after importation, by veterinary or technical officers;</p>	<p>(I) The Poultry and Hatching Eggs (Importation) Order of 1947, as amended(a).</p> <p>(II) The Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957, as amended(b).</p>	<p>(i) (1) for each landing of poultry intended for exhibition, or for other exceptional purpose ... £1 1s. 0d.</p> <p>(2) for each landing from any country specified in Part II of Schedule 1 to the Order first mentioned in Column 2 of this Order ... £3 5s. 0d.</p> <p>(3) for each landing from any other country out of Great Britain, and for each movement into Scotland from any other part of Great Britain ... £10 10s. 0d.</p> <p>(ii) for each visit ... £2 0s. 0d.</p>

(iii) laboratory post mortem examination of:—	(iii)—	
(1) dead—in shell—chicks and live chicks not more than 28 days old,	(1) for each chick or batch of chicks	£2 0s. 0d.
(2) live chicks more than 28 days old;	(2) for each chick or batch of chicks	£1 7s. 6d.
(iv) sampling of blood of poultry and marking such poultry for identification;	(iv) for each hundred samples ... (to be charged proportionately)	£2 10s. 0d.
(v) laboratory testing, as respects poultry of—	(v)—	
(1) blood samples for Newcastle disease or mycoplasmosis,	(1) for each test ...	1s. 6d.
(2) pooled samples of blood for infectious bronchitis;	(2) for each test ...	£6 5s. 0d.
(vi) application of rapid (or slide) test to poultry at quarantine stations (or places of destination) for bacillary white diarrhoea;	(vi) for each thousand tests ... (to be charged proportionately)	£11 0s. 0d.
(vii) travelling expenses in connection with any of the foregoing business.	(vii) for each mile travelled ...	7½d.

(a) S.R. & O. 1947/1426 (Rev. XVIII, p. 450; 1947 I, p. 1841); S.I. 1952/586, 1959/1788, 1963/1102, 2150 (1952 III, p. 2627; 1959 II, p. 2207; 1963 II, p. 1866; III, p. 4799).

(b) S.I. 1957/787, 1959/466, 1961/1405, 1963/2006 (1957 II, p. 1919; 1959 II, p. 2209; 1961 II, p. 2816; 1963 III, p. 4242).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under Section 16(1) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963, prescribes the fees payable to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and to the Secretary of State for Scotland for business transacted under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950 with respect to the landing in Great Britain from countries out of Great Britain, and the movement into Scotland from any other part of Great Britain, of poultry and hatching eggs.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 1255

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Seizure of Carcases, etc.)
Order 1964**

Made - - - - - 30th July 1964
Coming into Operation 15th August 1964

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by subsections (1) and (7) of section 13 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963(a) and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Seizure of Carcases, etc.) Order 1964, applies to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 15th August 1964.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

“the Act of 1950” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(b);

“infected place or area” means an infected place or area for the purposes of the Act of 1950;

“inspector” means a person appointed to be an inspector for the purposes of the Act of 1950 by the Minister or by a local authority, and, in the case of a person so appointed by the Minister, includes a veterinary inspector;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

(2) Other expressions used in this Order of which there are definitions in section 84(4) of the Act of 1950 have the meanings thereby respectively assigned to them.

(3) References in this Order to the Act of 1950 or to any order made thereunder include references to that Act or any such order as from time to time amended.

(4) The Interpretation Act 1889(c) applies to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Seizure of carcases, etc. liable to spread disease

3.—(1) For the purpose of preventing the spread of any of the diseases mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to this Order an inspector may, in relation to any of the animals or birds mentioned in the second column of the said Schedule (shown respectively opposite the diseases mentioned in the said first column) seize, destroy, bury, dispose of or treat, any of the things mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule

(a) 1963 c. 11.

(b) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(shown respectively opposite the entries in the said first and second columns) which in the opinion of the inspector involve a risk of the spreading of the relevant disease mentioned in the said first column.

(2) The powers conferred on an inspector by paragraph (1) of this Article shall, in the case of an inspector appointed by a local authority, be exercisable only pursuant to a direction given by the Minister to such authority.

(3) An inspector may, instead of destroying, burying, disposing of or treating anything seized by him under paragraph (1) of this Article, cause it to be destroyed, buried, disposed of or treated (as the case may be) by some other person.

(4) The powers conferred by this Article shall be exerciseable both within an infected place or area, and elsewhere.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be in derogation of any power arising under—

(a) any order made under the Act of 1950 for preventing the spreading of any of the diseases mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to this Order; or

(b) any order made under section 11(v) of the Act of 1950 prescribing or regulating the destruction, burial, disposal or treatment of anything, being in an infected place or area or removed thereout, which is mentioned in the third column of the Schedule to this Order.

Compensation

4.—(1) Subject to paragraph (2) of this Article the compensation payable for anything seized under this Order (being, in accordance with section 13(4) of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963, the value thereof at the time of the seizure) shall be ascertained in like manner to the compensation payable in respect of an animal or bird slaughtered or liable to be slaughtered under the Act of 1950, as prescribed in the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order 1959(a), and as if the references therein (other than in Article 5 thereof) to any animal or bird included references to anything which may be seized under this Order.

(2) Compensation shall not be payable in respect of any carcase affected with any disease mentioned in the first column of the Schedule to this Order other than foot-and-mouth disease.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 29th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 30th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

Disease	Animals or birds affected	Things which may be seized, etc.
Foot-and-mouth disease	Cattle, sheep, pigs, goats.	Carcases, fodder, litter, fertilisers.
Swine fever	Pigs	Carcases, fodder, litter, fertilisers.
Fowl pest in any of its forms, including Newcastle disease and fowl plague.	Poultry	Carcases, fodder, litter, eggs, fertilisers.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under section 13 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963 empowers inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and of local authorities to seize and dispose of the carcasses, fodder, litter, or fertilisers (and also, in the case of poultry, eggs) of specified animals and of poultry which in the inspector's opinion involve a risk of the spreading of foot-and-mouth disease or swine fever, or, in the case of poultry, fowl pest.

By virtue of section 13 compensation for anything seized under the Order (other than carcasses of animals affected with swine fever and of poultry with fowl pest—for which no compensation is payable) is its value at the time of seizure. The Order provides for such compensation, and for compensation in respect of carcasses of animals affected with foot-and-mouth disease to be ascertained in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Diseases of Animals (Ascertainment of Compensation) Order 1959 (S.I. 1959/1335).

The Order applies to Great Britain.

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STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1952 No. 1933

ANIMALS

VETERINARY THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952*Made* - - - - - 6th November, 1952*Coming into Operation* 1st January, 1954

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in pursuance of Sections 1 and 53 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

PART I.—GENERAL

Short Title, Extent and Commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952, and extends to England and Wales and Scotland, shall come into operation on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-four.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“Anaerobic vaccine” means a vaccine derived from or containing cultures of anaerobes.

“Antigen” means a suspension of an organism, or a solution or suspension of the special constituent or product of the organism, which is capable of inciting antibody production.

“Inspector” means a person appointed by the Minister to be an inspector for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, and includes a veterinary inspector appointed by the Minister.

“Killed bacterial vaccine” means a sterile suspension of a killed culture of a micro-organism or micro-organisms.

“Living bacterial vaccine” means a vaccine containing micro-organisms which have not been treated by any method likely to kill them.

“Minister” and “Ministry” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“Registered” means in relation to a veterinary surgeon, registered in pursuance of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1881(b), in the Register of Veterinary Surgeons, and in relation to a veterinary practitioner, registered in pursuance of the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948(c), in the Supplementary Veterinary Register.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 44 & 45 Vict. c. 62.

(c) 11 & 12 Geo. 6. c. 52.

1459(a) "Relative Schedule" in relation to a therapeutic substance means such part of the Second, Third or Fourth Schedules to this Order as applies to that substance either specially or to the group of substances to which the substance belongs.

"Sera and antitoxins" means the sera or solutions of the purified proteins of sera separated from the blood of normal animals or of animals which have been artificially immunised against cultures of one or more organisms or against a soluble toxin or toxins produced by the organism or organisms or against antigenic substances prepared from the organism or organisms.

"Therapeutic substance" means any of the following substances intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes—

(a) Sera and antitoxins, and antigens.

(b) Anaerobic vaccines.

(c) Killed bacterial vaccines.

(d) Viral vaccines.

(e) Living bacterial vaccines.

"Viral vaccine" means a vaccine containing either living or dead virus.

(2) For the purposes of this Order the cubic centimetre may be used wherever the millilitre is indicated.

(3) The Interpretation Act, 1889(d), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Saving as to Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925, etc.

3. The provisions of this Order shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of, the provisions of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925(e), of any Regulations made thereunder, and of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular Products) Order of 1939(f).

Revocation

4. The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Therapeutic Substances) Order of 1936(g) is hereby revoked.

Prohibition of Manufacture or Importation of Therapeutic Substances

5. No person shall, except under the authority of a licence issued by the Minister and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence was issued, manufacture for sale, or land in Great Britain from any other country any therapeutic substance:

Provided that no licence shall be issued under this Article for the manufacture or landing of any therapeutic substance the use of which in the opinion of the Minister may spread any disease which is a disease for all or any of the purposes of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a).

6.—(1) Such of the forms set out in the First Schedule to this Order as may be applicable (or a form substantially to the like effect) shall be used whenever a licence under this Order is granted by the Minister or an application for such a licence or for the renewal of a licence previously granted is made to the Minister.

(2) Licences granted under this Order shall, unless sooner suspended or revoked, continue in force for a period of two years.

(d) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(e) 15 & 16 Geo. 5. c. 60.

(f) S.R. & O. 1939/707; Rev. II, p. 544; 1939 I, p. 158.

(g) S.R. & O. 1936/515; Rev. II, p. 413; 1936 I, p. 110.

PART II.—LICENCES FOR MANUFACTURE OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

7. A licence to manufacture a therapeutic substance for sale (hereinafter referred to as a "manufacturing licence") shall be issued subject to the special conditions, if any, set out in the relative Schedule and to the following general conditions:—

- (a) manufacture shall be carried on only upon the premises specified in the licence ;
- (b) the licensee shall at all times provide an adequate staff and plant and maintain the premises aforesaid in a suitable condition for the proper manufacture of the substance in respect of which the licence is issued ;
- (c) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing requirement, every holder of a licence to manufacture a therapeutic substance, who for any purpose engages in the culture or manipulation of pathogenic spore-bearing micro-organisms, shall provide to the satisfaction of the Minister separate laboratories and utensils and apparatus for the culture or manipulation of such micro-organisms, and the laboratories and utensils and apparatus so provided shall not be used for the manufacture of any other therapeutic substance :

Provided that in any particular case the Minister may, if he thinks fit, dispense with the requirements of this paragraph either wholly or in part ;

(d) the licensee shall either—

- (i) provide and maintain an adequate staff and adequate premises and plant for carrying out such tests of the substance as, pursuant to Part V of this Order, may be required to be carried out by him, including proper housing for animals used for the purpose of such tests, or

- (ii) make arrangements approved by the Minister for such tests to be regularly carried out on behalf of the licensee ;

(e) the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale a therapeutic substance manufactured by him unless it has been subjected by the manufacturer, or on the manufacturer's behalf in accordance with arrangements approved by the Minister for the purpose of carrying out tests, to the tests prescribed in Article 16 of this Order, and has attained the standard of purity described in that Article :

Provided that the Minister may, in the case of any particular therapeutic substance, dispense with this condition either wholly or in part ;

(f) when the therapeutic substance is intended for sale in liquid form in containers which are sealed in such a manner that portions of the contents can be withdrawn for use on different occasions, the liquid shall contain a sufficient proportion of a suitable bacteriostatic to prevent the growth of any organism which may be accidentally introduced in the process of removing a portion of the contents of the container :

Provided that the Minister may, in the case of any particular preparation of any therapeutic substance, dispense with this condition ;

(g) the following particulars shall be printed or written in indelible ink either on the label borne by the container of any therapeutic substance or on a label or wrapper affixed to any package in which any such container is issued for sale :—

- (i) the name and address of the manufacturer of the final product ;

- (ii) where a bacteriostatic has been added, the nature and percentage proportion of the bacteriostatic in the substance as prepared for use ;

- (iii) the precautions necessary for preserving the properties of the contents to the date referred to in sub-paragraph (d) of paragraph (1) of Article 13 of this Order as the date to which the substance, if kept under suitable conditions, may reasonably be expected to retain its potency.

No label or wrapper shall be used for the purposes of this paragraph unless the general form of such label or wrapper has been approved by the Minister ;

- (h) the licensee shall keep permanent records of the details of manufacture of each batch of the substance which is issued for sale and of the application of the tests thereto in such form as to be available for inspection and to be easily identified by reference to the number of the batch as shown on the label of each container ;
- (i) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the Minister in that behalf to enter, at all reasonable times, any premises where the manufacture is carried on and to inspect the premises and plant and any animals on the premises and the process of manufacture and the means employed for testing the substance in accordance with the provisions of this Order and to take samples of the substance ;
- (j) the licensee shall report immediately to the Minister any changes in the expert staff responsible for the manufacture or testing of the substance and any material alterations in the premises or plant used for that purpose ;
- (k) the licensee shall on request furnish to the Minister from every batch of the substance or from such batch or batches as the Minister may from time to time specify a sample of such amount as the Minister may consider adequate for any examination required to be made ; and the licensee shall, if so required, furnish full protocols of the tests which have been applied ;
- (l) if the Minister so directs, the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any batch in respect of which a sample is or protocols are furnished under the last preceding sub-paragraph until a certificate authorising the sale of the batch has been issued to him by the Minister ;
- (m) the licensee shall, on being informed by the Minister that any part of any batch of the substance has been found by the Minister not to conform with the standards specified in this Order and on being directed so to do, withdraw the remainder of the batch from sale, and, so far as may in the particular circumstances of the case be practicable, recall all issues already made from that batch ;
- (n) the licensee shall comply with all the relevant provisions of Part II of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of this Order and with such further requirements, if any, as may be specified in any subsequent Act or Order relating to therapeutic substances.

PART III.—LICENCES FOR IMPORT OF THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

8. An applicant for a licence to land in Great Britain from any other country a therapeutic substance for purposes other than those of scientific research (in this Part of this Order referred to as an "import licence") shall furnish to the Minister a written undertaking in a form approved by the Minister, signed by or on behalf of the person who manufactures the therapeutic substance to which the application relates (hereinafter referred to as the "manufacturer"), that for the duration of the licence—

- (a) the applicant shall be the sole accredited agent of the manufacturer for the import of the substance ;
- (b) the manufacturer will comply with the conditions imposed on a licensee by paragraphs (b) to (j) inclusive of Article 7 of this Order ;
- (c) the manufacturer will immediately report to the Minister any proposal to carry on the manufacture of the therapeutic substance in premises other than those in which it was carried on when the licence was issued and every such change of premises if and when effected and in a case in which the manufacture is carried on in more than one factory any proposal for redistributing functions between factories and every such redistribution if and when effected ;
- (d) the manufacturer will comply with the provisions of Part IV of this Order ;
- (e) every substance manufactured by the manufacturer for import under licence will conform with the provisions of Part V of this Order ;
- (f) the manufacturer will comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to manufacturers of therapeutic substances as may be specified in any subsequent Order relating to therapeutic substances.

9.—(1) An import licence shall be issued subject to the observance by the manufacturer of such undertaking as aforesaid, and for the purpose of the suspension or revocation of the licence any breach of such undertaking on the part of the manufacturer shall be deemed to be a non-compliance on the part of the licensee with the conditions of the licence.

(2) An import licence shall, in addition, be subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the Minister in that behalf to enter at all reasonable times any premises where the imported substance is stocked and to inspect the premises and the means (if any) employed for testing the substance and to take samples ;
- (b) the licensee shall on request furnish to the Minister from every batch of the substance or from such batch or batches as the Minister may from time to time specify, a sample of such amount as the Minister may consider adequate for any examination required to be made ; and the licensee shall, if so required, furnish full protocols of the tests which have been applied ;
- (c) if the Minister so directs, the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any batch in respect of which a sample is or protocols are furnished under the last preceding sub-paragraph until a certificate authorising the sale of the batch has been issued to him by the Minister ;
- (d) the licensee shall, on being informed by the Minister that any part of any batch of the substance has been found by the Minister not to conform with the standards specified in this Order and on being directed so to do, withdraw the remainder of that batch from sale and so far as may in the particular circumstances of the case be practicable, recall the issues already made from that batch ;
- (e) the licensee shall comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to the holders of import licences, as may be specified in any subsequent Act or Order relating to therapeutic substances.

10. Every licence to land in Great Britain from any other country a therapeutic substance for the purpose of scientific research (in this Part of

this Order referred to as a "research licence") shall be issued subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the licensee shall use the substance imported under the licence for purposes of scientific research exclusively, and shall carry on such research only upon the premises specified in the licence or in such other place as the Minister may from time to time authorise;
- (b) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the Minister in that behalf to enter at all reasonable times the premises where the substance is kept and to inspect the premises and investigate the manner in which the substance is being used, and to take samples thereof;
- (c) the licensee shall keep a record showing, in respect of each quantity of the substance imported under the licence, the quantity imported, the date of importation and the name of the manufacturer;
- (d) the licensee shall comply with such further conditions, if any, as may be specified in the licence;
- (e) the licensee shall comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to the holders of research licences, as may be specified in any subsequent Order.

11. The Minister may, at any time, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, revoke or suspend any import or research licence, but, before revoking or suspending such a licence, he shall give to the licensee an opportunity to make representations against the proposed revocation or suspension.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS WITH REGARD TO CONTAINERS, LABELS, ETC.

12. No therapeutic substance shall be sold or offered for sale unless it is in a sealed container of a material inert towards the substance and the container, having been previously sterilised, has been sealed in such manner as will suffice to preclude the access of micro-organisms.

13.—(1) Any sealed container in which a therapeutic substance is to be sold or offered for sale shall have indelibly marked thereon by the manufacturer or on a label affixed to it by him the following description:—

- (a) the name of the substance as entered in the licence under which the substance is manufactured or imported;
- (b) the number of every licence under which the substance or any of its constituents is manufactured or imported, preceded in the case of import licences by the words "Import Licence";
- (c) a distinctive batch number, that is to say, the number by reference to which the prescribed tests and details of manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container is taken are permanently recorded and available for inspection;
- (d) the date to which the substance, if kept under suitable conditions, may reasonably be expected to retain its potency:

Provided that in no case shall this date be a date later than two years from the date when the tests of the batch of the substance prescribed in Part V of this Order were completed;

- (e) in the case of a serum or anti-toxin, the name of the species of animal in which it has been prepared;
- (f) the words "to be used solely by veterinary purposes".

(2) No label shall be used for the purposes of this Article unless the general form of such label has been approved by the Minister.

14. The date of manufacture of any therapeutic substance, that is to say the date on which the tests of the batch of the substance prescribed in Part V of this Order were completed, shall be printed or written in indelible ink either on the label borne by the sealed container or on a label or wrapper fixed to any package in which the substance is sold or offered for sale.

Prohibition of sale of substance after the prescribed date

15. No person shall sell a therapeutic substance after the expiration of whichever of the following periods from the date of manufacture expires first—

- (a) a period of two years, or
- (b) a period ending on any date stated on a label borne by the container, or on a label or wrapper fixed to any package in which the substance is sold or offered for sale, as the date to which the substance, if kept under suitable conditions, may reasonably be expected to retain its potency.

PART V.—STANDARD OF PURITY AND TESTS FOR DETERMINING WHETHER THAT STANDARD HAS BEEN ATTAINED

16. The prescribed tests to be used for determining whether the standard of purity of a therapeutic substance manufactured for sale has been attained shall be the tests specified in this Part of this Order and such other tests (if any) as are specified in the relative Schedule and the prescribed standard of purity shall be the standard required for passing the tests so specified.

Tests for Sterility

17. Tests for sterility shall be carried out in the manner provided in the six next following Articles:

Provided that (a) if the manufacturer satisfies the Minister that he has already in use tests for the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic micro-organisms in any therapeutic substance, and that these tests, as applied by him to the substance, will detect the presence of such micro-organisms in any batch thereof or in filled containers with a certainty at least equal to that afforded by the application of the tests prescribed by this Part of this Order, the Minister may approve the use of such tests in the place of the prescribed tests, but in such a case the Minister may at any time withdraw such approval and require the manufacturer to carry out the prescribed tests; and (b) in the case of any particular therapeutic substance the Minister may approve, as an alternative to the prescribed tests, such other tests as he may deem proper in the circumstances of the case.

18. The tests shall be applied—

- (a) to samples taken from each batch of the substance before the operation of filling and sealing the containers in which it is to be issued has commenced; and
- (b) to the contents of containers selected as samples from containers ready for issue for the purposes of sale, which selected containers are hereafter referred to as “sample containers”.

19. The samples required to be taken under the last preceding Article shall be taken in the following proportions:—

- (a) in the case of samples taken from the batch, the quantity taken shall be not less than 0.1 per cent. of the total volume of the batch if the volume is not more than 10 litres, and not less than 10 millilitres if the volume is 10 litres or more, but shall in no case be less than 1 millilitre:

Provided that if, at any time when the test is made, the batch is contained in a number of bulk containers, samples in the foregoing proportions shall be taken from each of such bulk containers and be separately tested ;

- (b) in the case of the contents of sample containers, the number of containers taken for test shall not be less than 1 per cent. of the total number filled from the batch if this number is not more than 1,000, and not less than 10 containers if the total number is more than 1,000.

20.—(1) Except where otherwise provided, the tests shall be made in fluid media. If a substance contains an added antiseptic or agent which inhibits the growth of micro-organisms there shall be added to the sample before it is tested—

- (a) such volume of medium as will dilute the antiseptic or agent so that the growth of micro-organisms is not inhibited, or
(b) such a substance in such concentration as will prevent the antiseptic or agent from inhibiting the growth of micro-organisms but which will not itself inhibit such growth.

(2) In the case of a test for aerobic micro-organisms the medium shall, except where otherwise provided, consist either of a meat extract with the addition of 1 per cent. of peptone, or of such an equivalent as can be prepared by suitable digestion of muscle. After the final sterilisation the hydrogen-ion concentration of the medium shall be between the limits represented by $\text{pH}=7.2$ and $\text{pH}=7.8$.

(3) In the case of a test for anaerobic micro-organisms the medium shall consist of a nutrient broth similar to that used in testing for aerobic micro-organisms, with the addition of heat coagulated muscle of an amount sufficient to occupy a depth of not less than 1 centimetre at the bottom of the tube. After the final sterilisation the hydrogen-ion concentration of the medium shall be between the limits represented by $\text{pH}=7.2$ and $\text{pH}=7.8$. Before the test inoculation the medium shall be heated to 100°C . for a period sufficient to free it completely from dissolved oxygen, and then be cooled to 37°C . or lower.

(4) The Minister may, at the request of any licensee, authorise the use, for the test prescribed under either paragraph (2) or (3) of this Article, of any other specified medium or method of using a specified medium, on being satisfied that its use affords equal certainty in the detection of the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic micro-organisms, as the case may be.

21.—(1) In the case of samples taken from the batch each sample shall be inoculated into tubes or other vessels containing the media, one-half of the total volume of the sample being used for the aerobic and one-half for the anaerobic test.

(2) In the case of the contents of sample containers the contents of each container shall be subjected to the test for aerobic and the test for anaerobic micro-organisms. When the volume in the container is 2 millilitres or more, 1 millilitre shall be used for each test. When the volume in the container is less than 2 millilitres the contents shall be divided into two approximately equal parts, one part being used for the aerobic and the other for the anaerobic test.

(3) The inoculated tubes shall be incubated at 37°C . for five days and be examined after incubation, permanent records being kept of the examination of each tube:

Provided that in the case of the test for anaerobic micro-organisms in respect of an anaerobic vaccine the inoculated tubes shall be incubated at 37°C . for ten days.

22.—(1) If at this examination no growth of micro-organisms is found in any tube, the sample may be regarded as having passed the test.

(2) If at the examination a growth of micro-organisms is found, a second sample may be taken in the prescribed manner and the tests may be repeated on the second sample.

(3) If on examination of the second sample no growth of micro-organisms is found the sample may be regarded as having passed the test ; but if the same organism is found as in the sample first tested the batch shall be treated as not sterile.

(4) If a growth of a different micro-organism is found in the test of the second sample, a third sample may be taken and the tests repeated. If on examination no growth of micro-organisms is found the sample shall be regarded as having passed the test. If a growth of micro-organisms is found the batch shall be treated as not sterile.

(5) The material contained in a batch which is to be treated as not sterile shall not be issued or used as part of a further batch until it has been re-sterilised or has been otherwise treated in a manner approved by the Minister and until it has passed the test.

(6) No container shall be issued unless—

- (a) a sample from the batch from which it is filled has passed the test ;
- (b) the contents of the sample containers drawn from the same batch have passed the test.

(7) If samples have been drawn from bulk containers in accordance with the proviso to paragraph (a) of Article 19 of this Order references to a batch in this Article shall be construed as references to the contents of a bulk container.

23. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding Article, in any case where—

- (a) a substance is required in an emergency by a registered veterinary surgeon or practitioner, but the licensee has no filled containers in stock ; or
- (b) a substance is in the opinion of the Minister so unstable in solution that the delay occasioned by the completion of the sterility test on filled containers would render its issue in active form impossible,

the licensee may issue the substance from a batch which has already passed the tests for sterility and freedom from abnormal toxicity without completing the sterility test on the filled containers, provided that he complies with the following conditions :—

- (i) the licensee shall before the issue take samples in the required proportions from the containers into which the batch is filled, and after issue shall carry out the required inoculation and incubation and shall examine the tubes every day for the number of days specified in paragraph (3) of Article 21 of this Order ;
- (ii) if at any examination any growth is visible in any of the tubes, he shall immediately notify the Minister ;
- (iii) he shall keep available for inspection a record of all issues made under this Article containing such particulars of the circumstances in which the issue is made as the Minister may require.

Tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity

24. Tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity, except where otherwise provided in the relative Schedule, shall be carried out on every batch of the substance in the following manner :—

- (1) A dose of 0.5 millilitre of the substance shall be injected subcutaneously into each of two healthy mice, and the substance shall be treated as having passed the test for freedom from an excess of anti-septic if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either mouse within five days.
- (2) A dose of not less than 2 millilitres of the substance shall be injected intraperitoneally into each of two healthy guinea pigs and the substance shall be treated as having passed the test for freedom from other toxic constituents if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either guinea pig within ten days :

Provided that if the manufacturer satisfies the Minister that he has already in use tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity and that these tests, as applied by him to the substance, will detect the presence of abnormal toxicity in any batch thereof, with a certainty at least equal to that afforded by the application of the tests prescribed in this Article, the Minister may approve the use of such tests in the place of the prescribed tests, but in such a case the Minister may at any time withdraw such approval and require the manufacturer to carry out the prescribed tests.

**PART VI.—THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES MANUFACTURED OR IMPORTED FOR
EXPORT ONLY**

25. The Minister may in the case of any particular substance dispense with any of the requirements of this Order if he is satisfied that the substance is being manufactured exclusively for sale outside Great Britain or is being imported exclusively for re-export and that such dispensation is desirable, regard being had to the nature of any arrangements for regulating the manufacture and sale of the substance in operation in the country to which the substance is to be exported.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

FIRST SCHEDULE

FORM 1

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR * A LICENCE FOR MANUFACTURE OF THERAPEUTIC
SUBSTANCES FOR SALE

Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952

To the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

I,
We, _____, of _____
hereby apply for a * licence to manufacture at _____ the
undermentioned therapeutic substances† for sale :—

and I
We undertake to allow any inspector authorised by the Minister to enter
any premises where the manufacture of any of the above-mentioned substances
is or is intended to be carried on and to inspect the premises and plant and
process of manufacture and any animals on the premises for the purpose of
enabling the Minister to be satisfied that the conditions upon which the licence
may be issued are or will be complied with, and for the same purpose to take
samples.

The names and qualifications of the expert staff responsible for the manufacture
or testing of the above-mentioned substances are as follows :—

Names.

Qualifications.

Signature.

Date.

FORM 2

FORM OF MANUFACTURING LICENCE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby licences
of _____ to manufacture at _____
the undermentioned therapeutic substances for sale :—

This licence is granted subject to the conditions and requirements pertaining
to the manufacture of the above-named substances set out in the said Order
and Act. The licence will, unless previously suspended or revoked, continue
in force until the _____ day of _____

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries is hereunto affixed this _____ day of _____ one thousand
nine hundred and _____

* In the case of an application for renewal insert after " for " the words " the renewal of ".

† Group the substances under the headings of sera, antitoxins, antigens, anaerobic vaccines,
killed bacterial vaccines, viral vaccines, and living bacterial vaccines.

FORM 3

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR *

A LICENCE TO IMPORT A THERAPEUTIC
SUBSTANCE*Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952*

To the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

I,
We, , ofhereby apply for a * licence to import from of
the undermentioned therapeutic substance.†I
We enclose with this application an undertaking signed by or on behalf of the
said as required by Article 8 of the said Order.

Signature.

Date.

FORM 4

FORM OF IMPORT LICENCE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby licences

of to import from the
under-mentioned therapeutic substance :—This licence is granted subject to the conditions and requirements pertaining
to the importation of the above-named substance set out in the said Order and
for the time being in force. The licence will, unless previously suspended or
revoked, continue in force until the day ofIn witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries is hereunto affixed this day of one thousand
nine hundred and

FORM 5

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A *

LICENCE TO IMPORT THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES
FOR THE PURPOSE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH*Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952*

To the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries

I, , of
hereby apply for a licence to import the under-mentioned therapeutic substance(s)
for the purpose of scientific research at :—

and I undertake to comply with the conditions applicable to this licence.

This application is supported by the recommendations appearing below.

Signature.

Date.

* In the case of an application for renewal insert after " for " the words " the renewal of ".

† State whether the substance is a serum, antitoxin, antigen, anaerobic vaccine, killed
bacterial vaccine, viral vaccine, or living bacterial vaccine.

$\frac{1}{We}$ *recommend that the above application be granted.

1

of

Chairman (President or Principal) of

2

of

Professor of

FORM 6

FORM OF RESEARCH LICENCE

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries hereby licences
of to import the under-mentioned therapeutic substance(s)
for the purpose of scientific research at or
in such other place as the Minister may from time to time authorise.

This licence is granted subject to the general conditions pertaining to the
importation of the therapeutic substance(s) for the purpose of scientific research
set out in the said Order and for the time being in force and to the following
special conditions:—

The licence will, unless previously suspended or revoked, continue in force
until the day of

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and
Fisheries is hereunto affixed this day of one thousand
nine hundred and

* The recommendation must be signed by one of the persons named at (a)
below and also (unless the applicant be such a person) by a person holding one
of the offices named at (b) below:—

- (a) The Chairman of the Agricultural Research Council ;
- The Chairman of the Medical Research Council ;
- The President of the Royal Society ;
- The President of the Royal Society, Edinburgh ;
- The President of the Royal Colleges of Physicians in London or
Edinburgh ;
- The President of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in London or
Edinburgh ;
- The President of the General Medical Council ;
- The President of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of
Glasgow ;
- The President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons ;
- The Principal of a Veterinary College or School ;
- The President of the Royal Institute of Chemistry ; or
- The President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

(b) A professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence,
materia medica, surgery, pathology, bacteriology, pharmacology, therapeutics or
bio-chemistry in a university in Great Britain, or in a college in Great Britain
which is incorporated by royal charter, or a Director of a Research Institute
authorised so to sign by the Minister.

SECOND SCHEDULE

SERA AND ANTITOXINS

PART I

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF SERA AND ANTITOXINS

Condition and Housing of Animals

1.—(1) The animals used in the production of sera and antitoxins must be adequately and healthily housed.

(2) Only healthy animals may be used in the preparation of sera and antitoxins, and in particular the presence of glanders in horses or other equidae and of tuberculosis in cattle must be excluded by testing with mallein and tuberculin respectively.

(3) Every new equine and bovine animal intended to be used as a source of serum or antitoxin must be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least seven days before being admitted to the premises in which the serum-yielding animals are housed.

(4) Every equine or bovine animal used as a source of serum or antitoxin must either be actively immunized against tetanus toxin or must be passively immunized against that toxin by injections of tetanus antitoxin in such doses as to ensure the constant presence of that antitoxin in the blood during the whole period of the use of the animal as a source of serum or antitoxin.

Precautions to be observed in preparation

2.—(1) Laboratories where sera or antitoxins are exposed to the air in the course of the process of preparation must be separated by a sufficient distance from stables and animal houses to avoid the risk of aerial contamination with micro-organisms from animal excreta, and must be rendered fly-proof to prevent such contamination by insects. Such laboratories must have impervious walls and floors and must be capable of being readily disinfected when necessary.

(2) A special room with impervious walls and floor which can be washed and, when necessary, chemically disinfected must be provided for the collection of blood from the living animal.

(3) An efficient system of manure removal must be used, which will prevent its accumulation in the vicinity of any room where blood or serum is collected or handled.

(4) An adequate number of efficient sterilizers must be provided for the sterilization of all glass-ware or other apparatus with which the serum or antitoxin may come into contact in the course of its preparation.

(5) All processes to which the serum or antitoxin is subjected during and after the collection of serum from the animal, must be designed to preserve its sterility, but in the case of artificially concentrated sera or antitoxin, it shall suffice that the process of concentration is conducted with scrupulous cleanliness and in such a manner as to avoid unnecessary or dangerous contamination.

Unhealthy or infected animals

3. If an animal used in the production of sera or antitoxins is found to be suffering from an infection, except one produced by living organisms against which it is being immunized, or shows signs of serious or persistent ill health not reasonably attributable to the process of immunization, the licensee shall immediately report the matter to the Minister and shall, if the Minister orders an inspection and the inspector so directs, cause such animal to be killed and a post-mortem examination of it to be made, and take steps to prevent any serum or antitoxin produced from the animal being sold or offered for sale until permission is given by the Minister. If the result of the post-mortem examination is such as to bring under suspicion the health of any of the other animals used for the production of sera or antitoxins, the Minister may prohibit the use of those animals for the production of sera and antitoxins or may take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent the issue of sera or antitoxins which may be dangerous to animal health :

Provided that in a case of emergency the person in charge of the establishment may order the destruction of an animal used in the production of sera or antitoxins and suspected of infection, and shall in that case give notice forthwith to the Minister and shall permit an inspector to be present at the post-mortem examination.

PART II

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE TESTING OF SERA AND ANTITOXINS FOR FREEDOM FROM ABNORMAL TOXICITY

Tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity

Every batch of serum or antitoxin which has not been passed through a bacteria-proof filter shall be tested for abnormal toxicity in the manner provided by paragraph (1) of Article 24 of this Order and also in the following manner (instead of in the manner provided by paragraph (2) of the said Article 24):

Doses of 10 millilitres and 5 millilitres drawn from every batch of the substance shall be centrifuged for ten minutes at a speed of 3,000 r.p.m. and the deposits resuspended in 2 millilitres physiological saline. 1 millilitre of the fluid containing the deposit derived from the initial dose of 10 millilitres shall be injected intraperitoneally into each of two healthy guinea pigs and 0.5 millilitre of the fluid containing the deposit derived from the initial dose of 5 millilitres shall be injected subcutaneously into each of two healthy mice. The substance shall be treated as having passed the test for freedom from other abnormal toxic constituents if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in any of the animals within five days.

THIRD SCHEDULE

VIRAL VACCINES

PART I

SPECIAL PROVISION APPLICABLE TO THE TESTING OF VIRAL VACCINES CONTAINING LIVING VIRUS

Tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity

Every batch of vaccine containing or stated to contain living virus shall be tested in the following manner (instead of in the manner provided by Article 24 of this Order):

A dose of 1 millilitre of the vaccine shall be injected subcutaneously either into each of two healthy guinea pigs or into each of two other healthy animals not susceptible to the virus contained in the vaccine and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either guinea pig or either of the other animals, as the case may be, within ten days.

PART II

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR VIRAL VACCINES

A.—CRYSTAL VIOLET SWINE FEVER VACCINE

Definition

1. Crystal Violet Swine Fever vaccine is a mixture of defibrinated blood from pigs artificially infected with the specific virus, crystal violet and glycerol.

Preparation from sterile tissue

2. The tissue from which the vaccine is prepared shall be bacteriologically sterile.

Additional Test

3. The following additional test shall be applied to every batch of crystal violet swine fever vaccine:

A dose of 40 millilitres of the vaccine shall be injected subcutaneously into each of two normal pigs and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if the injections do not produce serious symptoms in either pig within ten days.

B.—CANINE DISTEMPER VACCINE

Definition

1. Canine distemper vaccine is a suspension of the tissue of an infected dog or an infected ferret containing canine distemper virus which has been so treated that the virus has been killed or sufficiently inactivated to render it non-infective to susceptible dogs or ferrets.

Additional Test

2. The following additional test shall be applied to every batch of canine distemper vaccine:

Either a dose of 10 millilitres of the vaccine shall be injected into each of two healthy and susceptible dogs or a dose of 2 millilitres shall be injected subcutaneously into each of two healthy and susceptible ferrets; and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either animal within ten days.

FOURTH SCHEDULE

LIVING BACTERIAL VACCINES

PART I

SPECIAL PROVISION APPLICABLE TO THE TESTING OF LIVING BACTERIAL VACCINES

Tests for sterility

1.—(1) Subject as provided in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, every living bacterial vaccine shall be tested for sterility in the manner provided by Articles 17 to 23 of this Order.

(2) For the purpose of the test for aerobic micro-organisms a medium prepared by adding 1·5 per cent. agar to the medium described in paragraph (2) of Article 20 of this Order shall be used instead of that medium, and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if at the examination made in accordance with paragraph (3) of Article 21 of this Order there is found no growth of micro-organisms other than that from which the vaccine was prepared.

PART II

ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR LIVING BACTERIAL VACCINES

A.—ANTHRAX SPORE VACCINE

Definition

1. Anthrax spore vaccine consists of a suspension of living spores of an uncapsulated, avirulent strain of *Bacillus anthracis* in a mixture of glycerol and physiological saline solution containing saponin.

Seed material

2. The seed material to be used for the purpose of the preparation of anthrax spore vaccine shall be an uncapsulated avirulent strain of *Bacillus anthracis* obtained from the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.

Additional Test

3. The following additional test shall be applied to every batch of anthrax spore vaccine:

A dose of 2 millilitres of each batch of vaccine shall be injected subcutaneously into each of two healthy and susceptible sheep and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either sheep within ten days.

B.—BRUCELLA ABORTUS (STRAIN 19) VACCINE

Definition

1. *Brucella abortus* (Strain 19) vaccine is a living culture of *Brucella abortus* (Strain 19) organisms in the "S" (smooth) phase suspended in a buffered solution (pH = 6.3).

Seed material

2. The seed material to be used for the purpose of the preparation of *Brucella abortus* (Strain 19) vaccine shall be obtained from the Veterinary Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.

Additional Test

3. The following additional test shall be applied to every batch of *Brucella abortus* (Strain 19) vaccine:

A dose of 1 millilitre of each batch of vaccine shall be injected intramuscularly into each of two healthy guinea pigs and the vaccine shall be treated as having passed the test if the injections do not produce death or serious symptoms in either guinea pig within ten days.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order prohibits, except under the authority of a licence issued by the Minister and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is issued, the manufacture for sale, or the landing in Great Britain from any other country of any therapeutic substance as defined therein. It prescribes the conditions subject to which such a licence will be issued, the standard of purity and the tests applicable to those substances and the form of licences and applications therefor.

The Order also (1) prohibits the sale or offering for sale of a therapeutic substance otherwise than in a container of a prescribed character and requires a prescribed label to be affixed to the container; and (2) requires that the date of manufacture of the substance shall be stated on containers and prohibits the sale of the substance after a prescribed period from that date.

The Diseases of Animals (Importation of Therapeutic Substances) Order of 1936 is revoked by this Order.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1953 No. 1122

ANIMALS

VETERINARY THERAPEUTIC SUBSTANCES

**The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances)
Amendment Order, 1953**

Made - - - - - 21st July, 1953

Coming into Operation 1st January, 1954

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, in exercise of the powers conferred on him by sections 1, 53 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, hereby makes the following Order:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Amendment Order, 1953, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of January, 1954.

Amendment of Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952

2. The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952(b), shall be amended by the substitution for the definition of "Therapeutic substance" in Article 2 of that Order of the following definition, namely—

" 'Therapeutic substance' means any of the following therapeutic substances which are for the time being excluded from the operation of the Therapeutic Substances Act, 1925(c), as being intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes, by regulations made under paragraph (g) of subsection (1) of section 5 of that Act, that is to say—

- (a) Sera and antitoxins, and antigens.
- (b) Anaerobic vaccines.
- (c) Killed bacterial vaccines.
- (d) Living bacterial vaccines.
- (e) Viral vaccines."

and by the substitution for sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph (1) of Article 13 of that Order of the following sub-paragraph, namely—

" (f) the words 'to be used for animal treatment only'."

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and fifty-three.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order amends the definition of "therapeutic substance" contained in the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order, 1952, and also amends the description which every sealed container of a therapeutic substance is required by that Order to bear when sold.

This Order, like the Order it amends, comes into operation on the 1st January, 1954.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1965 No. 565

ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances)
Amendment Order 1965**

Made - - - - - 19th March 1965
Coming into Operation 1st April 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 53 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent, commencement and interpretation

1.—(1) This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Amendment Order 1965, applies to Great Britain, and shall come into operation on 1st April 1965.

(2) This Order shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order 1952 as amended(b), (in this Order referred to as “the principal order”).

Alteration of standards prescribed under principal order

2. On the coming into operation of this Order the principal order, in its application to inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine, being a viral vaccine and as such a therapeutic substance within the meaning of the said order, shall have effect as if, for any reference in the principal order to the standard of purity of a therapeutic substance, there were substituted a reference to the standards of strength, quality and purity of that substance.

Inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine

3. At the end of Article 24 of the principal order there shall be inserted the following Article:—

“Tests for inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine

24A.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Article tests to determine whether the prescribed standard of strength of inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine (in this Article referred to as “the vaccine”) has been attained shall be carried out in accordance with Part I of the relative Schedule, and tests to determine whether the prescribed standard of quality and purity of the vaccine has been attained shall be carried out in accordance with Part II of that Schedule. Such tests shall be carried out in eggs and in chickens as respectively mentioned in paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article.

(2) The eggs used in such tests shall be free from parental antibodies to Newcastle disease virus and shall be derived from domestic fowls fully susceptible to Newcastle disease.

(3) The chickens used in such tests shall be derived from healthy stock, which have not been vaccinated against the said disease, and shall be free from haemagglutination-inhibition antibodies.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1952/1933, 1953/1122 (1952 I, p. 129; 1953 I, p. 120).

(4) If the manufacturer of the vaccine satisfies the Minister that he has already in use tests to determine the strength, or the quality and purity, of the vaccine, and that the passing of such tests, as applied by the manufacturer to any batch of the vaccine, is a sufficient indication that the vaccine would also pass the tests respectively prescribed under this Article, the Minister may approve the use of such first mentioned tests in place of any of the tests prescribed under this Article, but in such a case the Minister may at any time withdraw such approval, and require the manufacturer to carry out all or any of the tests prescribed under this Article.

“The Minister”, in the application of this paragraph to England and Wales, means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in its corresponding application to Scotland, means the Secretary of State.

(5) The tests prescribed under Article 24 of this Order shall not apply to the vaccine, but save as aforesaid the tests prescribed under the foregoing Articles in this Part of this Order shall apply to the vaccine as they apply to any other therapeutic substance.”

Relative Schedule

4. In Article 2(1) of the principal order, in the definition of “Relative Schedule”, for the reference therein to “the Second, Third or Fourth Schedules”, there shall be substituted a reference to “the Second, Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedules”, and there shall be added to the schedules to the principal order the following relative Schedule:—

“FIFTH SCHEDULE

SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE TESTING OF INACTIVATED NEWCASTLE DISEASE VACCINE

PART I

Test for Strength

1. The test for strength shall be carried out with a random sample of the finished vaccine. The test shall be performed as follows:—

At least three different dilutions, that is to say, 1/25, 1/50, and 1/100 of the finished vaccine shall be prepared. Dilutions shall be made in such a way that the concentration of adjuvant in each dilution is the same as that in the undiluted finished vaccine. 0.5 millilitres (in this Schedule abbreviated as “ml.”) of the first dilution shall be inoculated intramuscularly into each of a group of twenty-five chickens aged between twenty-one and twenty-eight days; each succeeding dilution shall be similarly dealt with by inoculation of 0.5 ml. thereof into each of a similar group of chickens. Fourteen to eighteen days later, the chickens in each group and at least ten unvaccinated chickens of the same age (to serve as controls), shall each be inoculated intramuscularly with 200,000 ELD₅₀ of the Herts (Weybridge 1933) strain of Newcastle disease virus. In determining the ELD₅₀ of the last mentioned live virus, the embryos shall be observed for a period of six days or until they are all dead, whichever is the shorter period. All the chickens shall be observed for a period of at least ten days. If any of the control chickens survive at the end of this period,

the test shall be repeated. The number of chickens which survive in each vaccinated group without showing any clinical evidence of Newcastle disease shall be noted and the strength of the vaccine evaluated using the method of probit analysis.

2. The vaccine shall be regarded as having passed the test if it is found to have a strength of not less than 50 PD_{50} in 0.5 ml. and the lower 95% confidence limit is not less than 35 PD_{50} in 0.5 ml.

PART II

Tests for Quality and Purity

3. The quantity to be taken for testing for quality and purity shall be not less than 60 ml. of the finished vaccine. The tests shall consist of a chick embryo test and a chicken test which shall be performed respectively in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5, and with paragraph 6, of this Schedule.

Chick embryo test

4. The test shall be performed in two stages as follows :—

- (i) 0.2 ml. of the sample of finished vaccine shall be inoculated into the allantoic cavity of each of fifty ten-day old embryonated eggs which shall then be incubated at 37°C. The eggs shall be kept under observation for six days. The allantoic fluid from eggs containing live embryos and the allantoic fluid from any eggs containing dead embryos, excluding that from embryos dying within the first twenty-four hours after inoculation, shall then be separately pooled ;
- (ii) 0.2 ml. from the pool of allantoic fluid from the live embryos shall be inoculated into the allantoic cavity of each of twenty-five ten-day old embryonated eggs and 0.2 ml. from the pool of allantoic fluid from the dead embryos if any shall be likewise inoculated into a further twenty-five similar eggs. These fifty eggs shall then be incubated at 37°C. and observed for six days ; the allantoic fluid from each egg shall then be tested for the presence of haemagglutinins ; should any positive reaction occur the vaccine shall be taken to have failed the test. Antibiotics may be used in these tests to control extraneous bacterial infection.

5. If less than 20 per cent. of the embryos die at either stage of the test the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test, but otherwise that stage shall be repeated ; if, on the repetition of the foregoing test, less than 20 per cent. of the embryos die, the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test.

Chicken Test

6. The test shall be performed as follows :—

Not less than twenty chickens of between twenty-one and twenty-eight days of age shall each be inoculated intramuscularly with a minimum dose of 1 ml. of the test sample. The balance of the sample shall be similarly inoculated into older chickens. All the chickens shall be kept under observation for a period of not less than thirteen days. If, during

this period, they show no evidence of any disease which might be attributable to the vaccine, the vaccine shall be taken to have passed the test."

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 19th March 1965.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and
Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 19th March, 1965.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

The Diseases of Animals (Therapeutic Substances) Order 1952 as amended (S.I. 1952/1933, 1953/1122), made under sections 1 and 53 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, prohibits, except under the authority of a licence issued by the Minister and in accordance with any conditions subject to which the licence is issued, the manufacture for sale, or the landing in Great Britain from any other country, of any therapeutic substance as defined in the Order. Part V of that Order prescribes the standard of purity of therapeutic substances and the tests for determining whether that standard has been attained.

This Order amends the 1952 Order by prescribing, in relation to inactivated Newcastle disease vaccine, special standards of strength, quality and purity, and tests in relation to those standards, in addition to the tests prescribed under Part V. The tests prescribed under Article 24 for freedom from abnormal toxicity do not, however, apply to such vaccine.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1957 No. 628

ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

<i>Made - - - -</i>	9th April, 1957
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	1st June, 1957

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in this behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Application, Citation and Commencement

1. This Order (which applies to Great Britain) may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of June, 1957.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them:—

“animals” means cattle, sheep, pigs and goats;

“boiled” means exposed for at least one hour to a temperature of not less than 212°F., and the expressions “boiling” and “unboiled” shall be construed accordingly;

“local authority”, except in Article 5 hereof, has the meaning assigned to it by Section 59 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950;

“the Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and domestic pigeons; and pheasants kept in captivity;

“waste foods” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 3 of this Order.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Meaning of “waste foods”

3. The waste foods to which this Order applies are—

(a) any meat, bones, offal or other part of the carcase of any animal or of any poultry;

(b) any broken or waste foodstuffs (including table or kitchen refuse, scraps or waste) which contain or have been in contact with any meat, bones or offal or with any other part of the carcase of any animal or poultry—

Provided that this Order shall not apply to any waste foods after they have been boiled in accordance with the requirements of this Order as long as they are kept separate from all unboiled waste foods.

Prohibition of use of unboiled waste foods for feeding

4. No person shall use any waste foods to which this Order applies for feeding to animals or poultry unless the waste foods—

- (a) have been boiled, and
- (b) where the provisions of the next succeeding Article require it, have been boiled by means of plant and equipment operated in accordance with the conditions of a licence in force under this Order.

Regulation of waste foods used or distributed by collectors

5.—(1) Where any person collecting or receiving waste foods from the premises of other persons, or from any vessel, has brought or caused to be brought together at any place any waste foods to which this Order applies for the purpose of there feeding them to animals or poultry, or processing or redistributing them for use for feeding to animals or poultry, the following provisions of this Article shall apply as respects the boiling there of the waste foods to which this Order applies and their movement from that place.

(2) Except as hereafter provided, any such waste foods boiled at such place shall be boiled by means of plant and equipment operated in accordance with the conditions of a licence in force under this Order.

(3) It shall be unlawful to move the waste foods or to cause them to be moved from such place unless they have been boiled—

Provided that waste foods to which this Order applies may be moved from such place without being boiled if no animals or poultry are at any time kept there and the waste foods are moved—

- (i) either by, or by the servants of, a person holding a licence in force under this Order in respect of any plant and equipment directly to the premises at which the plant and equipment are operated, or
- (ii) by, or by the servants of, a person operating plant and equipment as respects which no licence is required directly to the premises at which the plant and equipment are operated.

(4) No licence shall be required in respect of any plant or equipment operated—

- (a) in England and Wales by a local authority as defined by Section 9 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1954(c), which collects waste under that Section for use as animal feedingstuffs, or in Scotland by any town or county council, or
- (b) by any person having in his possession or under his control not more than 4 weaned pigs and 50 head of poultry who collects or receives waste foods for consumption on his own premises by such pigs or poultry.

Licences

6.—(1) Where by this Order any licence is required in respect of any plant and equipment, it shall be granted to the person responsible for the operation of the plant and equipment by the local authority in whose district the premises on which the plant and equipment to be used for the purposes of this Order are situated, and the local authority is hereby empowered to grant such licence only if it is satisfied that the plant and equipment are adequate to ensure that the waste foods can be boiled in accordance with the requirements of this Order and that all reasonable arrangements have been made to prevent (a) the contamination of any waste foods that have been boiled by any unboiled waste foods, and (b) access to unboiled waste foods by animals or poultry.

(2) Any licence granted under this Article shall be in the form set out in the First Schedule to this Order or substantially to the like effect.

Unboiled waste foods to be kept apart from boiled waste foods, animals and poultry

7. No person having the charge or control of any waste foods to which this Order applies shall permit them to come into contact with waste foods that have been boiled already, or allow animals or poultry to have access to them, but no person shall be guilty under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, of any contravention of this Article if he proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he took all reasonable steps to prevent the unboiled waste foods from coming into contact with the boiled waste foods and from being accessible to animals or poultry.

Transitional Provisions

8. Where any plant and equipment used for boiling were, immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, licensed, or deemed to have been licensed, under the Diseases of Animals (Licensing of Waste Food Sterilisation Plant) Order, 1954(d), the person then lawfully operating them shall, until notice to the contrary is given to him by the local authority, be deemed to be a person to whom a licence has been granted under this Order, and the plant and equipment may be operated by him under and subject to any licence and any conditions attached thereto in force immediately before the coming into operation of this Order.

Precautions to be adopted in connection with the carriage of waste foods

9.—(1) Where any bin or other container, or any road vehicle, has on any occasion been used for the carriage of waste foods to which this Order applies, or any vehicle has carried any bin or other container which has been so used, it shall be unlawful to use the bin or other container or the vehicle for the carriage of (a) animals or poultry, (b) feedingstuffs for animals or poultry (other than waste foods to which this Order applies), or (c) any other thing intended to be used for or about animals or poultry, unless as soon as practicable after each occasion of such use and before being again used the bin or other container, or the vehicle as the case may be, has been thoroughly disinfected by washing the bin or other container, or the floor, roof and sides of the inside of the vehicle, *either* with disinfectant which is an approved disinfectant for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(e), *or* with a solution prepared by dissolving sodium carbonate (washing soda) in water in the proportion of one half pound of sodium carbonate to one gallon of hot water.

(2) It shall be unlawful to convey any animals or poultry or feedingstuffs for animals or poultry (other than waste foods to which this Order applies) or any other thing intended to be used for or about animals or poultry in any road vehicle at the same time as such road vehicle is being used for the carriage of waste foods to which this Order applies or for the carriage of any bin or other container which has been used for the carriage of such waste foods and has not after such use been disinfected in accordance with the requirements of this Order.

Exemption

10.—(1) The Minister as respects England and Wales or the Secretary of State as respects Scotland may, if he thinks it expedient so to do, issue a certificate exempting any person, premises or waste foods from all or any of the provisions of this Order.

(d) S.I. 1954/1689 (1954 I, p. 126).

(e) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320; 1938 I, p. 303).

(2) Any certificate of exemption granted under this Article may be granted subject to any conditions the Minister, or the Secretary of State, may think fit to attach for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease.

Enforcement

11. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Revocation

12. The Orders referred to in the Second Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this eighth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this ninth day of April, nineteen hundred and fifty-seven.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

FIRST SCHEDULE

[*Name of Local Authority*]

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

LICENCE

The _____ hereby licenses _____ to operate the plant and equipment described in the Schedule to this Licence for the boiling of waste foods under and in accordance with the provisions of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, and with the conditions of this Licence.

CONDITIONS

1. The plant and equipment described in the Schedule to this Licence shall be operated at _____

2. This Licence shall be produced for inspection to any authorised officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland or of _____ if any such officer has given the person authorised to operate the plant and equipment 24 hours' notice of his intention to inspect the Licence.

3. This Licence is not transferable and may be revoked at any time by notice in writing by _____

Dated the _____

day of _____

, 195 .

(Signed) _____

Authorised by the _____

SCHEDULE

SECOND SCHEDULE

Diseases of Animals (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Order of 1947(f).

The Diseases of Animals (Licensing of Waste Food Sterilisation Plant) Order, 1954.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Disinfection of Road Vehicles) Order of 1941(g).

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Disinfection of Road Vehicles) (Amendment) Order of 1942(h).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

Waste foods may, if not boiled for one hour, spread foot-and-mouth and other diseases. This Order prohibits the feeding of unboiled waste foods to certain animals or to poultry. It also provides that, where a person has collected from the premises of other persons on to his own premises any waste foods for feeding to animals or poultry, the waste foods shall not be used on or moved from his premises unless they have first been boiled for one hour in a plant licensed by the local authority. But if no animals or poultry are kept on the collector's premises, the unboiled waste foods may be moved from those premises, either by another collector for boiling in his own licensed plant, or to a plant operated by a local authority, or by a small stockkeeper to his premises for feeding, after boiling, to his own pigs or poultry. The Order also prohibits the carriage of animals, poultry or feedingstuffs in a vehicle that is carrying unboiled waste foods; and it requires the disinfection of vehicles and containers after each occasion on which they are used for the carriage of unboiled waste foods before they are again used for the carriage of animals, poultry or feedingstuffs.

(f) S.R. & O. 1947/1175 (Rev. II, p. 317: 1947 I, p. 82).

(g) S.R. & O. 1941/312 (Rev. II, p. 518: 1941 I, p. 77).

(h) S.R. & O. 1942/1794 (Rev. II, p. 519: 1942 I, p. 18).

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 1714

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967

Made - - - - 20th November 1967

Coming into Operation 21st November 1967

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in pursuance of section 1 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and all their other enabling powers, hereby make the following order:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 21st November 1967.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“animals” means cattle, sheep, goats, and all other ruminating animals and swine;

“milk” includes separated or skimmed milk.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Prohibition on feeding of untreated milk and liquid products

3.—(1) No person shall feed, or cause or permit to be fed, to animals, or purchase for the purpose of feeding to animals,

(a) any milk, unless it has been pasteurised or boiled, or

(b) any whey, churn washings or other liquid containing or derived from milk, unless either the liquid has been boiled or the milk which it contains or from which it is derived has been pasteurised or boiled.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall apply to the feeding to animals of any milk, or any liquid containing or derived from milk, on the farm or other premises on which that milk originated.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 20th November 1967.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 20th November 1967.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).
(b) 1889 c. 63.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the order.)

This order prohibits feeding milk to cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminants and swine, or buying it for that purpose, unless it has been either boiled or pasteurised. It also forbids the feeding to such animals of unboiled liquids containing or derived from milk which has not been pasteurised or boiled and the buying of these liquids to feed to them. It does not apply where the feeding takes place on the farm or other premises where the milk originated.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1968 No. 266

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) (Amendment)
Order 1968**

Made - - - - 26th February 1968

Coming into Operation 29th February 1968

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in pursuance of sections 1 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a) and all their other enabling powers, hereby make the following order:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This Order, which may be cited as the Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) (Amendment) Order 1968, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 29th February 1968.

Interpretation

2. This Order shall be construed as one with the Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967(b), in this Order referred to as “the principal Order”.

Principal Order not to apply to milk originating outside Controlled Areas

3. As from the date on which this Order comes into operation the principal Order shall apply only to milk originating on premises for the time being in a Controlled Area for the purposes of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) General Order of 1938(c) as amended(d) and to whey, churn washings or other liquid containing or derived from such milk.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 26th February 1968.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 26th February 1968.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1967/1714 (1967 III, p. 4635).

(c) S.R. & O. 1938/1435 (Rev. II, p. 520; 1938 I, p. 169).

(d) S.I. 1956/101, 1967/1723, 1968/51 (1956 I, p. 175; 1967 III, p. 4648).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order restricts the application of the Diseases of Animals (Milk Treatment) Order 1967 to milk originating in a Controlled Area and to liquids containing or derived from such milk. As from 29th February 1968 it will not be necessary to pasteurise or boil any other milk or milk product before it is fed to animals.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials)
Order of 1925.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (PACKING MATERIALS)
ORDER OF 1925.
(4071.)

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-

(4071.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 16th November, 1925.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (PACKING MATERIALS)
ORDER OF 1925.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf hereby orders as follows:—

Hay and Straw used as packing material.

*1.—(1) *No hay or straw, from any source, which has been used for packing purposes, shall be brought into contact with any animal in Great Britain, or be removed from any premises, except used as packing or for the purpose of destruction or of being returned in a crate or box to the sender thereof for further use as packing. Hay or straw, which has been used for packing purposes, if not so used again or returned as herein mentioned, shall be destroyed."*

(2) No tree, shrub, plant, bulb, or other horticultural product which is packed in hay or straw shall be exposed for sale, or permitted to be stored, on any premises whilst such premises are being used for the purpose of the sale or exposure for sale of animals.

Meat Cloths, Wrappings, etc.

2.—(1) No cloth, wrapping, sacking, or other material which has been used for or in connection with the wrapping of meat, meat products, offals, or other part of a carcase shall be brought

* This section is substituted by the Foot and Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) (Amendment) Order of 1926.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials)
Order of 1925.

into contact with any animal in Great Britain, unless and until it has been boiled or otherwise thoroughly sterilised after being so used.

(2) No box, crate, basket, or other receptacle which has been used for or in connection with the carriage of meat, meat products, offals, or other parts of a carcase (not being cooked or preserved meats or meat essences) shall be brought into contact with any animal in Great Britain.

Offences.

3.—(1) If any person does any act in contravention of the provisions of this Order, or fails to do any act which he is by this Order required to do, he and the occupier of the premises on which any animal in respect of which any such act is done is kept, or on which there is a failure to do any act required by this Order to be done, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

(2) If any tree, shrub, plant, bulb, or other horticultural product is exposed or stored in contravention of this Order, the person exposing the same, and the person permitting the same to be exposed or stored and the occupier of the premises, shall each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults be deemed guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Interpretation.

5. In this Order, "animals" means cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminating animals, and swine.

"Person" includes a body corporate or unincorporate.

"The Act of 1894" means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Commencement.

6. This Order shall come into operation on the nineteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

Short Title.

7. This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Order of 1925.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this sixteenth day of November, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. FLOUD,
Secretary.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials)
(Amendment) Order of 1926.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (PACKING MATERIALS)
 (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1926.
 (4143.)

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(4143.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
 FISHERIES.

(Dated 19th January, 1926.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (PACKING MATERIALS)
 (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1926.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

1. Paragraph (1) of Article 1 of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Order of 1925, is hereby revoked and the following paragraph is substituted therefor:—

“ 1.—(1) No hay or straw, from any source, which has been used for packing purposes, shall be brought into contact with any animal in Great Britain, or be removed from any premises, except used as packing or for the purpose of destruction or of being returned in a crate or box to the sender thereof for further use as packing. Hay or straw, which has been used for packing purposes, if not so used again or returned as herein mentioned, shall be destroyed.”

2. This Order may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) (Amendment) Order of 1926, and the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Order of 1925 and this Order may be cited together as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Orders of 1925 and 1926.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this nineteenth day of January, nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

(L.S.)

S. STOCKMAN,

Authorised by the Minister.

1968 No. 585

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

**The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Imported Meat)
(No. 2) Order 1968***Made - - - - 9th April 1968**Coming into Operation 15th April 1968*

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the power vested in them under sections 1, 20 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b), and all their other enabling powers hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) (No. 2) Order 1968, shall apply to Great Britain and shall come into operation on 15th April 1968.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order—

“carcases” in relation to a single carcase, includes part of a carcase;

“the Minister” means in the application of this order to England and Wales, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and, in its application to Scotland, the Secretary of State.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(c) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, and as if this order and the order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Prohibition of movement of imported meat and offal

3.—(1) No person shall in connection with any trade or business which is carried on remove from the place of storage or other place where it is for the time being stored or situated any fresh or refrigerated meat or offal to which this article applies except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister.

(2) This article applies to mutton, lamb and ovine offal landed in or obtained from carcases which have been landed in Great Britain from Argentina, Brazil, Chile or Uruguay.

Licences

4.—(1) The Minister may attach to any licence issued under this order any conditions he may think fit for the purpose of preventing the introduction or spread of disease.

(a) 1950 c. 36. For change of title of the Minister see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(c) 1889 c. 63.

(2) If any person contravenes or fails to comply with any condition subject to which any licence is issued under this order he shall be guilty of an offence against the Diseases of Animals Act 1950.

Local Authority to enforce order

5. This order, except where the Minister otherwise directs, shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

Revocation

6. The Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Imported Meat) Order 1968(a) is hereby revoked.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 9th April 1968.

(L.S.)

Cledwyn Hughes,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 9th April 1968.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This order prohibits the removal from store of all fresh or refrigerated mutton, lamb or ovine offal landed in or obtained from carcasses landed in Great Britain from Argentina, Brazil, Chile or Uruguay, except in accordance with a licence issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or the Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) S.I. 1968 94 (1968 I, p. 270).

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular
Products) Order of 1939.*

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SERA AND GLANDULAR
PRODUCTS) ORDER OF 1939.

(5853.)

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-

(5853.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 26th June, 1939.)

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (SERA AND GLANDULAR
PRODUCTS) ORDER OF 1939.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Regulation of the use of sera and other substances.

1.—(1) No person shall treat any cattle, sheep, goats, other ruminating animals or swine with any glandular extract or serum, unless the substance was sold or supplied to him in a vessel, container, or package bearing a label containing the following words, namely:—

“The use of this preparation for veterinary purposes is authorised under the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular Products) Order of 1939.”

(2) No such label shall be applied to any vessel, container or package containing any such substance as aforesaid except by a person for the time being authorised by the Minister so to do or otherwise than in accordance with such conditions as the Minister may from time to time determine.

(3) The Minister may at any time withdraw any authorisation granted by him as aforesaid.

*Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular
Products) Order of 1939.*

Offences.

2. Any person committing or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order or of any conditions or requirements of any authority granted thereunder is liable on summary conviction to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1937.

Local Authority to enforce Order.

3. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Commencement and Short Title.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the tenth day of December, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and may be cited as the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Sera and Glandular Products) Order of 1939.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-sixth day of June, nineteen hundred and thirty-nine.

(L.S.)

C. NATHAN,

Principal Assistant Secretary.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1958 No. 1344

POULTRY

The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1958

Made - - - - 11th August, 1958

Coming into Operation 1st September, 1958

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by Sections 1, 45 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, Commencement and Revocation

1.—(1) This Order may be cited as the Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1958, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of September, 1958.

(2) The Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1954(b), is hereby revoked.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order—

“day-old chick of poultry” means a live bird of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea-fowls, during the first 72 hours of its life or while it has not been fed, whichever period is the shorter;

“poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea-fowls but does not include day-old chicks of the same species;

“poultry dealer” means a person carrying on the business of buying and reselling poultry or day-old chicks of poultry, but a person shall not be deemed to be a poultry dealer by reason only that he sells for slaughter poultry that he has purchased and kept for 28 days or longer;

“poultry slaughterer” means a person carrying on the business of slaughtering poultry, whether the poultry are owned by him or by any other person, but a person shall not be deemed to be a poultry slaughterer by reason only that he slaughters poultry that he has kept for 28 days or longer.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(c), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Keeping of Records by Poultry Dealers

3. Every poultry dealer shall keep a record in which there shall be correctly entered the following particulars in respect of each head of poultry or day-old chick of poultry bought by him, that is to say—

(a) the date and place of purchase;

(b) the species and description of the bird;

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) S.I. 1954/122 (1954 II, p. 1817).

(c) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

- (c) the name and address of the person from whom the bird was bought ;
- (d) the date and manner of disposal of the bird ;
- (e) if the disposal was by way of transfer or sale to another person, the name and address of that person.

Keeping of Records by Poultry Slaughterers and others

4.—(1) Subject as provided in sub-paragraph (2) of this Article, every poultry slaughterer shall keep a record in which there shall be correctly entered the following particulars in respect of each head of poultry slaughtered by him, that is to say—

- (a) the date and place of slaughter of the bird and, if it was slaughtered on premises occupied by the poultry slaughterer, the date of arrival of the bird at those premises ;
- (b) the species and description of the bird ;
- (c) the name and address of the person from whom the bird was obtained.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Article shall extend to require a poultry slaughterer to keep such a record as aforesaid in respect of poultry slaughtered by him (whether on his own premises or elsewhere) by the Jewish method for the food of Jews or by the Moslem method for the food of Moslems, being poultry owned by some other person.

(3) Every person who procures poultry to be slaughtered by a poultry slaughterer by the Jewish method for the food of Jews or by the Moslem method for the food of Moslems (whether the poultry are slaughtered on premises occupied by the first-mentioned person or elsewhere) shall keep a record in which there shall be correctly entered the following particulars in respect of each head of poultry so slaughtered, that is to say—

- (a) the date and place of slaughter of the bird and, if it was slaughtered on premises occupied by the person procuring its slaughter, the date of arrival of the bird at those premises ;
- (b) the species and description of the bird ;
- (c) the name and address of the person from whom the bird was obtained.

Keeping of Records by Auctioneers

5. Every person who conducts a sale by auction of poultry shall keep a record in which there shall be correctly entered the following particulars in respect of each lot of poultry put up to auction at such sale, that is to say—

- (a) the name and address of the person who entered the birds for sale ;
- (b) the number, species and description of the birds so entered for sale ;
- (c) the names and addresses of the purchasers of the birds.

Making and Retention of Records

6.—(1) Every entry in a record required by this Order to be kept shall be made in ink or indelible pencil within the appropriate one of the under-mentioned periods, that is to say—

- (a) in the case of a poultry dealer's record, if the entry is made in pursuance of paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of Article 3 hereof, the period of 36 hours next after the purchase of the bird, or, if the entry is made in pursuance of paragraph (d) or (e) of that Article, the period of 36 hours next after the disposal of the bird ;

- (b) in the case of a poultry slaughterer's record or any other record referred to in Article 4 hereof, the period of 36 hours next after the slaughter of the bird ;
- (c) in the case of an auctioneer's record referred to in Article 5 hereof, the period of 36 hours next after the close of the sale at which the lot was put up to auction.

(2) Where under this Order a record is required to be kept by any person, that person shall at all reasonable times produce it on demand to any inspector, veterinary inspector, or police officer, and shall permit him to make copies of any entries contained therein ;

Provided that nothing in this Order shall require any person to retain any entry in a record beyond the period of twelve months from the making of the entry.

(3) A local authority may supply forms of record for the purposes of this Order to any person in the district of the local authority.

Enforcement

7. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this seventh day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this eleventh day of August, nineteen hundred and fifty-eight.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 1st September, 1958, revokes the Live Poultry (Movement Records) Order, 1954, and re-enacts it with amendments. The principal amendment is the introduction of a provision requiring persons carrying on the business of slaughtering poultry to keep a record of the poultry they slaughter.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1964 No. 1055

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Markets (Protection of Animals) Order 1964

Made - - - - 8th July 1964

Coming into Operation

(a) except for articles 4, 5(4) and 7	16th July 1964
(b) articles 4 and 7	16th January 1965
(c) article 5(4) -	16th January 1966

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as amended by section 14 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963(b), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Markets (Protection of Animals) Order 1964, shall apply throughout Great Britain and shall come into operation on 16th July 1964, except for articles 4 and 7, which shall come into operation on 16th January 1965, and article 5(4), which shall come into operation on 16th January 1966.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act 1950;

“animals” means cattle, sheep, goats and swine;

“the appropriate Minister” means, in relation to markets in England, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and in relation to markets in Scotland, the Secretary of State;

“awaiting removal” means awaiting removal from a market after being exposed for sale there;

“calf” means a bovine animal under the age of 6 months, but does not include a calf at foot which has not been housed under cover;

“exposed for sale” means exposed for sale in a market, and “exposure for sale” shall be construed accordingly;

“lair” means a building, erection, pen, yard or other enclosure used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale, but does not include a grass enclosure;

“local authority” has the same meaning as in section 59 of the Local Government Act 1939.

“market” means any market-place, fair-ground, highway, saleyard or other premises in or upon which markets, fairs or sales of animals are held at intervals of 24 days or less, and includes any lair adjoining and used in connection with such premises;

“market authority” means the local authority or person in control of the premises of a market or part of a market.

(2) The Interpretation Act 1889(a) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Treatment and removal of unfit animals

3.—(1) Where in the opinion of a veterinary inspector an animal exposed for sale or awaiting removal is being, or is likely to be, caused unnecessary suffering, by reason of sickness, injury, overstocking of the udder, lack of food or water, exposure to adverse weather, defective accommodation, unsuitable tethering or any other cause, he may (without prejudice to any proceedings which may be taken against any person for a contravention of this order) treat the animal or cause it to be treated and take, or cause to be taken, such other steps as he considers necessary to protect it from such suffering, and he may for any such purpose remove the animal or cause it to be removed to a suitable place in the vicinity and keep it there for as long as he considers necessary for the purpose of treatment or otherwise protecting it from such suffering.

(2) The reasonable cost of treating, removing or keeping an animal or of taking any steps to protect it from suffering in accordance with this article may be recovered by the appropriate Minister from the owner of the animal as a civil debt.

(3) Any person who prevents, or attempts to prevent, the treatment, removal or keeping of an animal or the taking of any steps to protect it from suffering in accordance with this article shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prejudice any right of the owner of an animal to remove it from a market at any time, and for this purpose any place at which an animal is being kept in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) hereof shall be deemed to be part of the market.

(5) For the purposes of this article “treatment” includes milking and the provision of food and water, and “treat” shall be construed accordingly.

Feeding and watering of animals

4.—(1) Every animal exposed for sale or awaiting removal shall be provided with an adequate quantity of suitable water as often as is necessary to prevent it suffering from thirst.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the preceding paragraph, where an animal awaiting removal remains in a market until 5 a.m. on the day following that on which it has been exposed for sale, the animal shall be provided with an adequate quantity of suitable food and water at least once between the commencement of such exposure for sale and either the time of its removal from the market or 9 a.m. on such following day, whichever is the earlier, and thereafter at least once in each complete period of 12 hours beginning or ending with 9 a.m. during which it is awaiting removal.

(3) For the purposes of the preceding paragraph any temporary period of absence of the animal from the market shall be part of the period during which it is awaiting removal.

(4) The owner of the animal for the time being, and every person in charge of it, shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that this article is complied with.

Penning of animals

5.—(1) No person shall permit animals exposed for sale or awaiting removal to be penned otherwise than in accordance with the following provisions of this article.

(2) The animals shall be so contained and distributed within the pens as to avoid injury, overcrowding or other cause of unnecessary suffering, regard being had where necessary to unfitness and to differences of age and size.

(3) Every bull shall be kept separate from other animals and secured by the head or neck.

(4) Horned cattle (other than cattle with rudimentary or stub horns which are incapable of causing damage to other cattle) shall be kept separate from cattle without horns unless the cattle of both classes are secured by the head or neck.

(5) Nothing in this article shall require an animal with unweaned young to be kept separate from her young if both the animal and her young are kept separate from all other animals.

Calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs to be kept under cover

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of the preceding article no person shall permit a calf, dairy cow in milk or pig exposed for sale or awaiting removal to be kept in a market otherwise than under cover of a roof if there is available to him in the market suitable roofed accommodation in which the animal can be kept.

(2) Accommodation shall not be deemed to be available to a person for the purposes of the preceding paragraph if—

(a) it is occupied by calves, dairy cows in milk, pigs, unfit animals or animals of a class for which such accommodation has been specially constructed or adapted ;

(b) the market is divided into separate parts for the conduct of different kinds of sales, with separate accommodation for each part, and the accommodation belongs to a part of the market other than that in which the animal is or has been exposed for sale ; or

(c) the consent of another person is required for the use of the accommodation and either it has not been reasonably possible to ask for such consent or such consent has been asked for and has been withheld ;

but shall otherwise be deemed to be available whether it is occupied by other animals or not.

(3) Nothing in this article shall compel animals of different species to be kept in the same pen or shall affect—

(a) the necessary movement of an animal within a market ;

(b) the exposure for sale of an animal in an open sale ring for such period as is reasonably necessary to enable it to be sold by auction ; or

(c) the exposure for sale of an animal otherwise than under cover of a roof if the only suitable roofed accommodation which is available in the market is in the lair.

Obligations of market authority

7. The market authority of every market or part of a market in which animals are exposed for sale or awaiting removal shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that—

- (a) an adequate supply of clean wholesome water is available for them ;
- (b) adequate facilities in the form of troughs, buckets or drinking bowls are available for watering them ; and
- (c) pens used for containing them are free from projections or sharp corners likely to cause them suffering.

Enforcement

8. The provisions of this order shall, except where otherwise expressly provided, be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 8th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 8th July 1964.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, provides for the protection of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs from unnecessary suffering while exposed for sale in markets or awaiting removal afterwards. Unfit animals (including animals which are overstocked or which need food or water) may be treated and if necessary removed for the purpose by a veterinary inspector at the expense of the owner. Animals must be watered as often as necessary ; they must be fed and watered if they are awaiting removal overnight, and afterwards every 12 hours until they are removed. Provision is made for the penning of animals, including the tying of bulls and the segregation of horned and hornless cattle. Calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs must be kept under cover of a roof where such accommodation is available. Market authorities are obliged to provide a supply of drinking water, facilities for drinking, and pens which are free from injurious projections.

The order comes into operation on 16th July 1964, but the provisions relating to feeding, watering and the obligations of market authorities will not be operative until 6 months later. The segregation of horned cattle becomes obligatory on 16th January 1966.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1965 No. 1981

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Markets (Protection of Animals) (Amendment) Order 1965*Made* - - - - 17th November 1965*Coming into Operation—**Articles 3(1), 4 and 5* 1st July 1966*Remainder* - - 1st December 1965

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them by sections 1 and 20 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), as read with the Transfer of Functions (Animal Health) Order 1955(b) and amended by section 14 of the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1963(c), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as the Markets (Protection of Animals) (Amendment) Order 1965, shall apply throughout Great Britain and shall come into operation on 1st December 1965, except for articles 3(1), 4 and 5, which shall come into operation on 1st July 1966.

Interpretation

2.—(1) This order shall be construed as one with the Markets (Protection of Animals) Order 1964(d), referred to in this order as “the principal order”.

(2) In this order, unless the context otherwise requires, “approved accommodation” means covered accommodation approved by the appropriate Minister in accordance with article 3 hereof.

(3) The Interpretation Act 1889(e) applies to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Provision of covered accommodation for calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs

3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the market authority of every market in which calves, dairy cows in milk or pigs are exposed for sale shall, for the purpose of protecting such animals from unnecessary suffering by exposure to the weather, including excessive exposure to direct sunlight, while exposed for sale or awaiting removal, provide or cause to be provided for them in the market covered accommodation approved by the appropriate Minister in accordance with the following provisions of this article.

(2) The appropriate Minister may in pursuance of an application in such form and containing such particulars as he shall from time to time require—

(a) approve existing accommodation for the purposes of the preceding paragraph; or

(b) approve a proposal to provide accommodation for such purposes, including a proposal to modify or extend existing accommodation.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. For change of title of the Minister, see S.I. 1955/554 (1955 I, p. 1200).

(b) S.I. 1955/958 (1955 I, p. 1184).

(d) S.I. 1964/1055 (1964 II, p. 2332).

(c) 1963 c. 11.

(e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(3) Before giving his approval the appropriate Minister shall be satisfied that the accommodation is, or (in the case of a proposal) when provided will be, adequate in design, construction and extent for the purpose referred to in paragraph (1) of this article, having regard to the location of the market, the climatic conditions generally prevailing in the district in which the market is situated, and the maximum number of calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs normally exposed for sale and awaiting removal in the market at any one time.

(4) The appropriate Minister may limit the duration of his approval, and may attach such conditions to it as he thinks fit.

(5) Approval of a proposal to provide accommodation shall not be deemed to be approval of that accommodation for the purposes of paragraph (1) of this article, but where the appropriate Minister has approved such a proposal and has been notified in writing by the market authority that the proposed accommodation has been provided, he shall, if he is satisfied that such accommodation is in accordance with the terms of the approved proposal, approve the accommodation, subject only to the provisions of paragraph (6) hereof.

(6) The appropriate Minister may at any time by notice in writing to the market authority revoke his approval of any accommodation or proposal to provide accommodation if he is satisfied that the accommodation no longer is, or (in the case of a proposal) when provided would no longer be, adequate for the purpose referred to in paragraph (1) of this article or that any condition of the approval has not been complied with.

(7) If the appropriate Minister proposes to refuse, limit the duration of, attach conditions to or revoke any approval (whether of existing accommodation or of a proposal) under the provisions of this article, he shall before reaching a decision on the proposal—

(a) give the market authority notice of his proposal in writing, stating the grounds on which it is based, and

(b) if the authority so desire, afford to the authority an opportunity of being heard by a person appointed by him for the purpose, and

(c) if the authority is so heard, consider the report of that person.

(8) The appropriate Minister may at the request of a market authority approve accommodation in accordance with the provisions of this article in relation to any part of a market as though that part were itself a market, and where such approval has been given that part of the market and the remainder of the market shall be deemed to be separate markets for the purposes of this and the principal order.

(9) The appropriate Minister may, where he considers that in the case of any particular market there are exceptional circumstances, grant a certificate exempting the market authority from the requirements of paragraph (1) of this article, in so far as they relate to that market, for such period and subject to such conditions as may be stated in the certificate, and he may revoke such certificate at any time by notice in writing to the market authority.

Availability of approved accommodation

4. The market authority of every market in which approved accommodation is provided, and every person for the time being in charge of such a market, shall, whenever calves, dairy cows in milk or pigs are exposed for sale in the market, take all reasonable steps to ensure that—

(a) there is displayed in a conspicuous place in the market a plan or other convenient means of indicating to users of the market the identity and location of such approved accommodation, and

(b) there is available for such animals the whole of such accommodation,

or a sufficient part to accommodate all such animals exposed for sale or awaiting removal in the market.

Calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs to be kept in approved accommodation

5.—(1) Article 6 of the principal order (which requires calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs to be kept under cover of a roof where roofed accommodation is available) shall not apply to a market in which approved accommodation is provided, and the following provisions of this article shall apply instead.

(2) Subject to the provisions of article 5 of the principal order, no person shall permit a calf, dairy cow in milk or pig exposed for sale or awaiting removal to be kept in a market otherwise than in approved accommodation where such accommodation is available to him in the market for the purpose.

(3) In determining whether approved accommodation is available to a person for the purposes of the last foregoing paragraph, the following classes of accommodation shall be disregarded:—

(a) accommodation which is already occupied by calves, dairy cows in milk, pigs or unfit animals of any kind ;

(b) accommodation for the use of which the consent of another person is required, and either it has not been reasonably possible to ask for such consent or such consent has been asked for and withheld ;

(c) accommodation the identity or location of which is not known to him and cannot reasonably be ascertained by him ; and

(d) accommodation in a lair, if the animal for which approved accommodation is required is being exposed for sale.

(4) Nothing in this article shall compel animals of different species to be kept in the same pen or shall affect—

(a) the necessary movement of an animal within a market ; or

(b) the exposure for sale of an animal in an open sale ring for such period as is reasonably necessary to enable it to be sold by auction.

Minor amendments to principal order

6. The principal order shall be varied as follows :—

(a) In article 2(1) (which defines “the appropriate Minister” as meaning, in relation to markets in England, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food), after the word “England” there shall be inserted the words “and Wales”.

(b) In article 3(3) (which makes it an offence to prevent or attempt to prevent steps being taken to protect an animal from suffering), before the word “prevents” there shall be inserted the word “unlawfully”.

(c) For article 5(3) (which requires every bull to be kept separate from other animals and secured by the head or neck) there shall be substituted the following paragraph :—

“(3) Every bull over the age of ten months and every boar over the age of six months shall be effectively separated from other animals or (in the case of a bull) secured by the head or neck.”

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 16th November 1965.

(L.S.)

Frederick Peart,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 17th November 1965.

(L.S.)

William Ross,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order.)

This Order requires market authorities to provide covered accommodation in their markets to protect calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs from the weather, with effect from 1st July 1966. The accommodation must have been approved as adequate by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food (if in England or Wales) or by the Secretary of State (if in Scotland). The market authority must also see that the accommodation is made available, and identified in a conspicuous place by means of a plan or otherwise, for the benefit of users of the market. It will be an offence to permit calves, dairy cows in milk or pigs to be exposed for sale in the market, or kept there afterwards, otherwise than in approved accommodation if such accommodation is available. Where approved accommodation is provided in a market under this order, the provisions of article 6 of the Markets (Protection of Animals) Order 1964 (which requires calves, dairy cows in milk and pigs to be kept in roofed accommodation, if available) will cease to apply to the market. There are also some minor and technical amendments of the 1964 order.

This order provides for the approval of accommodation at any time after 30th November 1965, and a market authority is given a right to make representations against a proposed adverse decision to a person appointed for the purpose. The Minister or Secretary of State may in exceptional circumstances issue a certificate exempting a market authority from the requirement to provide approved accommodation, subject to such conditions and for such period as may be stated in the certificate.

Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.

MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS ORDER OF 1925.

(4121.)

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(4121.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(Dated 23rd December, 1925.)

MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS ORDER OF 1925.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows: —

Paving of Markets, Saleyards, &c., used for Animals.

1.—(1) No market, fair, or sale of animals shall be held in or upon any market-place, fair-ground, highway, saleyard or other premises on any day until after the expiration of twenty-four days from the date on which the premises or any parts thereof were previously so used unless the premises or a part thereof sufficient to accommodate the number of animals usually exposed at such market, fair or sale, are so paved with cement, concrete, asphalt, or other hard material impervious to water, as to permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing, and are at all times maintained in that condition.

(2) On every occasion of a market, fair or sale of animals held on premises to which this Article applies, the animals shall stand or be penned as far as practicable on the paved accommodation required to be provided under this Order.

(3) This Article shall not be deemed to prohibit the holding of any fair under lawful authority on two or more consecutive days.

*Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.**Paving of Lairs adjoining Markets of Saleyards, and Regulation of Lairs by Licence.*

2.—(1) No lair adjoining premises on which or on any part of which a market, fair or sale of animals is held at intervals of twenty-four days or less shall be used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale on such adjoining premises, unless

- (a) the lair is so paved with cement, concrete, asphalt, or other hard material impervious to water, as to permit of the same being effectually cleansed by washing and is at all time maintained in that condition; and
- (b) the use of the lair for that purpose has been authorised by a licence of the Local Authority which shall not be granted unless the Local Authority are satisfied after enquiry that the provisions of this Article with regard to the paving of the lair have been complied with.

(2) A licence granted under this Article may be cancelled at any time by a Notice served upon the occupier of the lair (or upon the person to whom the licence was granted) by an officer of the Ministry or of the Local Authority if the surface of the lair is not, in the opinion of the Minister or of the Local Authority, as the case may be, maintained in the condition required by this Article.

(3) This Article shall come into operation on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

“ Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, Saleyards and Lairs.

*3.—(1) *Any market-place, fairground, highway, saleyard, or other premises in or upon which markets, fairs or sales of animals are habitually held and any lair adjoining such premises which is used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale, shall, as soon as practicable after being used for any such purpose on any day and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—*

- (i) *The premises or lair or the parts thereof used for the purpose of the market, fair or sale shall be thoroughly scraped as far as practicable, and swept, then effectually cleansed by washing; and after such cleansing the said premises or lair or parts thereof shall be thoroughly washed with an approved disinfectant:— Provided that in the case of any such premises or lair which are incapable of being cleansed and disinfected in the aforesaid manner, such cleansing and*

* This article was substituted by the Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926.

Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.

disinfection shall be carried out as far as may be practicable.

- (ii) *All pens, hurdles, and other fittings used in or in connection with the market, fair, sale, or lair shall as soon as practicable after being used for such purpose, and before being again so used, be thoroughly cleansed by scraping and washing. After such cleansing the pens, hurdles and other fittings so used shall be thoroughly washed with an approved disinfectant.*
- (iii) *The scrapings and sweeping of the premises, lair, pens, hurdles and other fittings, and all dung, saw-dust, litter and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals, or be effectually destroyed by fire.*

(2) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of a market-place, fairground, saleyard or other premises or lair in the occupation of any person, and any pens, hurdles and other fittings used in or in connection with such premises or lair, be carried out by and at the expense of that person, and in any other case be carried out by the Local Authority of the District."

Local Authority to enforce Order.

4. The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Offences.

5.—(1) If a market, fair or sale of animals is held in contravention of this Order, the person holding the same shall be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894, and the owner or consignee of each animal exposed thereat, and the person exposing the same thereat, and the purchaser thereat of any animal, knowing the market, fair or sale to be held in contravention as aforesaid, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If anything is done or omitted to be done in contravention of this Order, the owner and the lessee and the occupier of the place or thing in respect of which anything is so done or omitted (as the case may be) shall, each according to and in respect of his or their own acts or omissions, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

*Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.**Interpretation.*

6. In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires:—

“ Animals ” means cattle, sheep, goats and swine;

“ Lair ” means a building, erection, pen, yard or other enclosure used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale, but does not include a grass enclosure;

“ An approved disinfectant ” means a disinfectant approved for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1925;*

“ Local Authority ” means the Local Authority of the District for the purposes of the Act of 1894;

“ Minister ” and “ Ministry ” mean the Minister and Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries;

“ Person ” includes persons or any body corporate or unincorporate;

“ The Act of 1894 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

Other terms have the same meaning as in the Act of 1894.

Revocation.

7. The Markets and Sales Order of 1910 and all licences issued under that Order or continued in operation by that Order, are hereby revoked.

Commencement.

8. This Order (except Article 2) shall come into operation on the first day of February, nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

Short Title.

9. This Order may be cited as the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this twenty-third day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-five.

(L.S.)

F. L. C. FLOUD,
Secretary.

* Now Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936.

*Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926.*MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT)
ORDER OF 1926.

(4234.)

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1. Cleansing and disinfection of markets, saleyards and lairs.
 2. Commencement.
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-

(4234.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 14th May, 1926.)

MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT)
ORDER OF 1926.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of Article 3 of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.

1. Article 3 of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925 is hereby revoked, and the following Article is substituted therefor:—

“ Cleansing and Disinfection of Markets, Saleyards and Lairs.

3.—(1) Any market-place, fairground, highway, saleyard, or other premises in or upon which markets, fairs or sales of animals are habitually held and any lair adjoining such premises which is used for the reception or temporary detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale, shall, as soon as practicable after being used for any such purpose on any day before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected as follows:—

- (i) The premises or lair or the parts thereof used for the purposes of the market, fair or sale shall be thoroughly scraped as far as practicable, and swept, then effectually cleansed by washing; and after such cleansing the said premises or lair or parts thereof shall be thoroughly washed with an approved disinfectant:—Provided that in the case of any such

Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926.

premises or lair which are incapable of being cleansed and disinfected in the aforesaid manner, such cleansing and disinfection shall be carried out as far as may be practicable.

- (ii) All pens, hurdles, and other fittings used in or in connection with the market, fair, sale, or lair shall as soon as practicable after being used for such purpose, and before being again so used, be thoroughly cleansed by scraping and washing. After such cleansing the pens, hurdles and other fittings so used shall be thoroughly washed with an approved disinfectant.
- (iii) The scrapings and sweepings of the premises, lairs, pens, hurdles and other fittings, and all dung, sawdust, litter and other matter removed therefrom, shall forthwith be well mixed with quicklime and be effectually removed from contact with animals, or be effectually destroyed by fire.

(2) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of a market-place, fairground, saleyard or other premises or lair in the occupation of any person, and any pens, hurdles and other fittings used in or in connection with such premises or lair, be carried out by and at the expense of that person, and in any other case be carried out by the Local Authority of the District."

Commencement.

2. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, nineteen hundred and twenty-six.

Revocation.

3. The Markets, Sales and Lairs Temporary Order of 1926 is hereby revoked.

Short Title.

4. This Order may be cited as the Market, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926, and shall be read with the Order referred to in Article 1.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fourteenth day of May, nineteen hundred and twenty-six

/ (L.S.)

J. JACKSON,
Authorised by the Minister.

*Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1927.*MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT) ORDER
OF 1927.

(4488.)

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1. Amendment of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.
 2. Power to require paving, cleansing and disinfection of lairs other than those adjoining markets, etc.
 3. Interpretation.
 4. Short Title, etc.
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(4488.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND
FISHERIES.

(Dated 6th October, 1927.)

MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT) ORDER
OF 1927.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1927, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Amendment of the Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925.

1. The Markets, Sales and Lairs Order of 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Order), is modified in the manner hereinafter provided.

Power to require paving, cleansing and disinfection of lairs other than those adjoining markets, etc.

2. An Inspector or other Officer of the Ministry acting under the direction of the Minister may by notice served upon the occupier of any lair used for the temporary reception or detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale—other than any lair to which Article 2 of the principal Order applies—

- (i) prohibit the use of any such lair for the temporary reception or detention of animals before or after their exposure for sale unless the lair is so paved with cement, concrete, asphalt or any other hard material impervious to water as to permit of the same being

Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1927.

effectually cleansed by washing and is at all times maintained in that condition; and

- (ii) require that the lair shall as soon as practicable after being used for the purpose aforesaid on any day, and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected in the manner prescribed in Article 3 of the principal Order as amended by the Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926, as if the said lair were a lair referred to in that Article.

Interpretation.

3. For the purposes of the principal Order as amended by the Markets, Sales and Lairs (Amendment) Order of 1926 and this Order, the expression "an approved disinfectant" means a disinfectant approved for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1926* if used at the dilution at which such disinfectant is so approved.

Short Title, etc.

4. This Order may be cited as the MARKETS, SALES AND LAIRS (AMENDMENT) ORDER OF 1927, and shall be read with the principal Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this sixth day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

(L.S.)

P. J. L. Kelland,
Authorised by the Minister.

* Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936 substituted.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1960 No. 105

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960

Made - - - - 26th January, 1960

Coming into Operation 1st March, 1960

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by Sections 1 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:—

Citation, Commencement and Extent

1. This Order, which applies to Great Britain, may be cited as the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960, and shall come into operation on the 1st day of March, 1960.

Interpretation and Revocation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“animal” means a bovine animal or a sheep, goat or pig;

“bovine animal” means a bull, cow, ox, heifer or calf;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings thereon and any market, saleyard, fairground, place of exhibition or lair.

(2) Any reference to an Order includes any modification or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force.

(3) The references to an ear-mark or an ear-tag in the Schedule to this Order shall be taken as a reference to the mark applied pursuant to Article 6 of the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order, 1950(b), or to paragraph 2 of the Schedule to the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme, 1958(c).

(4) The Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925(d) is hereby revoked.

(5) The Interpretation Act, 1889(e), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament and as if this Order and the Order hereby revoked were Acts of Parliament.

Records of Movements of Animals.

3.—(1) Subject as hereinafter provided, any person who moves, or permits to be moved, an animal to or from any premises shall enter in a record in the form set out in the Schedule to this Order such particulars relating to the movement of the animal as are specified in the headings of the several columns in that Schedule.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) S.I. 1950/2006 (1950 I, p. 173). (c) S.I. 1958/1912 (1958 I, p. 175).
(d) S.R. & O. 1925/1350 (Rev. II, p. 421: 1925, p. 69). (e) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

(2) The preceding paragraph of this Article shall not apply to any of the following movements, that is to say—

- (a) the movement of an animal between different parts of the premises ;
- (b) the movement of an animal to or from any premises for feeding, watering or milking purposes, and the return of that animal to the premises from which it was moved for those purposes, provided, in either case, that the return takes place within twenty-four hours of the first mentioned movement ;
- (c) the movement of a pig in respect of which particulars are entered in a register required to be kept by a pig dealer in accordance with paragraph (1) of Article 17 of the Swine Fever Order of 1938(a) ;
- (d) the movement of an animal to or from any lair authorised by the local authority for use for the temporary detention of imported animals under and in accordance with the Second Schedule to the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, or any Order made under that Act ;
- (e) the movement of an animal to or from an imported animals wharf or an approved landing place.

(3) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article shall not apply—

- (a) to any person whilst acting as a market authority or as an auctioneer at any market, saleyard, fairground or other premises or as a person responsible for holding any exhibition of animals ;
- (b) to the British Transport Commission or to any other person carrying on the business of transporting goods by rail, road, air or water whilst moving animals in the course of that business on behalf of other persons.

(4) For the purposes of this Order the premises referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article shall include all premises that adjoin each other and are in the same occupation.

4.—(1) Every entry in a record shall be made in ink or indelible pencil within thirty-six hours after the movement of the animal required by this Order to be entered in the record.

(2) Every entry in a record, required by this Order to be made by any person, shall be retained by him for a period of three years, in the case of a bovine animal, or a period of twelve months, in the case of any other animal, from the making of the entry and shall be produced by him for inspection at all reasonable times on demand to any inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or of a local authority, and the inspector shall be entitled to make a copy thereof.

(3) A local authority may supply forms of record for the purposes of this Order to any person in the district of the local authority.

Transitional Provisions

5. Notwithstanding the revocation of the Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925 by this Order, any entry made in a record required to be kept by a person by that Order shall, if made at any time within the period of twelve months ending immediately before the coming into operation of this Order, be retained by him for a period expiring at the end of three years, in the case of a bovine animal, or at the end of twelve months, in the case of any other animal, from the making of the entry and the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 4 of this Order, relating to the production, inspection and copying of entries, shall apply to that entry as they apply to the entries mentioned in that paragraph.

Enforcement

6. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the local authority.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this twenty-fifth day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

John Hare,
Minister of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this twenty-sixth day of January, nineteen hundred and sixty.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

FORM OF RECORD

Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960

Name and full address of person keeping the record.....					
Date of Movement	Particulars of each bovine animal moved to or moved from premises mentioned above			Number of sheep, goats or pigs (specifying which)	Movements to premises mentioned above
	Breed	Age	Sex	Ear Mark or Ear Tag No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
					7
					8

Movements from premises mentioned above

Premises to which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and/or Name and address of person taking delivery
 N.B. — Both of these particulars are to be entered if available

Movements to premises mentioned above

Premises from which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and/or Name and address of person from whom delivery was taken
 N.B. — Both of these particulars are to be entered if available

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but it is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, revokes the Movement of Animals (Records) Order of 1925 and re-enacts it with amendments.

The principal change is the requirement that records of movements of animals, so far as they relate to bovine animals, shall contain additional particulars (including particulars of the ear-marks required by the Tuberculosis (Area Eradication) Order, 1950, or the Tuberculosis (Attested Herds) Scheme, 1958), and shall be retained for three years instead of twelve months. In respect of other animals (sheep, goats and pigs) this time limit remains unchanged.

The Order comes into operation on the 1st March, 1960.

STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1961 No. 1493

ANIMALS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS

The Movement of Animals (Records) Amendment Order, 1961

Made - - - - - 31st July, 1961
Coming into Operation 9th August, 1961

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred upon them by sections 1 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following Order:—

Citation, Commencement and Extent

1. This Order, which applies to Great Britain, may be cited as the Movement of Animals (Records) Amendment Order, 1961, and shall come into operation on the 9th day of August, 1961.

Amendment of Principal Order

2.—(1) The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960(b), shall be altered as follows:—

(a) at the end of paragraph 1 of Article 2 there shall be added the following definition—

“slaughterhouse” means a place for slaughtering animals the flesh of which is intended for sale for human consumption and includes any place available in connection therewith for the confinement of animals whilst awaiting slaughter.

(b) in paragraph (1) of Article 3, there shall be inserted, after the word “Order”, the words “or in a form to the like effect” and at the end of that paragraph there shall be added the following proviso—

“Provided that where the movement of which particulars are so required to be entered in a record is a movement of bovine animals direct to a slaughterhouse or to a fatstock market or certification centre, the person moving or permitting such movement shall not be required to enter particulars of the breed, age, sex or marking of the animals concerned in the movement if he enters in column 6 in the record the number of animals concerned in the movement, followed by the word “cattle”.”

(c) at the end of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (3) of Article 3, there shall be added the words “or as a person having the control or management of a slaughterhouse in the case of animals in relation to which his interest (or, where such person is employed, the interest of his employer) has not at any time extended beyond the provision of slaughterhouse facilities”;

(d) the Schedule to this Order shall be substituted for the Schedule to that Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixty-one.

(L.S.)

John S. Maclay,

Secretary of State for Scotland.

SCHEDULE

FORM OF RECORD

Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960 (as amended)

Name and full address of person keeping the record.....

Date of Movement	Particulars of each bovine animal moved				Number of sheep, goats or pigs (specifying which)	Premises from which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and/or Name and address of person from whom delivery was taken N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available	Premises to which moved (including market, saleyard or fair) and/or Name and address of person taking delivery N.B.—Both of these particulars are to be entered if available
	Breed	Age	Sex	Ear Mark or Ear Tag No.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 9th day of August, 1961, amends the Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1960 (S.I. 1960/105), by simplifying the particulars required to be recorded thereunder when cattle are moved to a slaughterhouse or to a fatstock market or certification centre.

Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order of 1937.

(5494.)

ORDER OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

(DATED 15TH JUNE, 1937.)

POULTRY (EXPOSURE FOR SALE) ORDER OF 1937.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935, and of every other power enabling him in this behalf, hereby orders as follows:—

Prohibition of exposure in markets of ailing or unfit poultry.

1.—(1) Poultry shall not be permitted by the owner or person in charge thereof to be exposed for sale in any market, fair-ground, sale-yard or other public place if, owing to illness, infirmity, injury, fatigue, or any other cause, such exposure is likely to cause unnecessary suffering to the poultry.

(2) An Inspector who finds any poultry exposed for sale in contravention of the preceding paragraph of this Article may, without prejudice to any proceedings for the offence, by notice in writing to the owner or person in charge of the poultry, require the poultry to be removed to a suitable place in the vicinity of the market, fairground, sale-yard or other public place as aforesaid for treatment or, at the option of the owner or his agent, for destruction.

Offences.

2. Any person committing, or aiding, abetting, counselling or procuring the commission of any breach of the provisions of this Order, or of any Notice or direction given thereunder shall be liable on summary conviction, to the penalties provided by the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1935.

Interpretation.

3. In this Order the expression—

“ poultry ” means birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks and guinea fowls;

“ Inspector ” includes veterinary inspector;

“ Minister ” means Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, and “ Ministry ” has a corresponding meaning.

Commencement.

4. This Order shall come into operation on the first day of July, 1937.

Short Title.

5. This Order may be cited as the Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order of 1937.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fifteenth day of June, 1937.

(L.S.)

Donald Fergusson,
Secretary.

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S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1952 No. 437

POULTRY

**The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles
(Disinfection) Order, 1952**

Made - - - - - 5th March, 1952

Coming into Operation 24th March, 1952

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in him under Sections 1, 20, 45, 50 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling him in this behalf hereby orders as follows:—

Short Title and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952, and shall come into operation on the 24th day of March, 1952.

Interpretation

2.—(1) For the purpose of this Order unless the context otherwise requires:—

“Person” includes a body corporate;

“Poultry” means live birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons;

“Premises” includes land with or without buildings;

“Receptacle” includes crate, basket or box.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Pens, etc., at Markets, Saleyards, etc.

3.—(1) At any market-place, fairground, saleyard, highway or other premises in or on which poultry are habitually exposed for sale, every pen or other enclosure, and every bench, stand or other fitting used for or in connection with poultry shall, as soon as practicable and before being so used on any subsequent day, be cleansed and disinfected in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Order.

(2) The cleansing and disinfection required by this Article shall, in the case of a market-place, fairground, saleyard or other premises in the occupation of any person, be carried out by that person, and in any other case be carried out by the person in charge of the pen, or other enclosure or bench, stand or other fitting as the case may be.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Pens, etc., at Exhibitions and Shows

4. At any show ground, building or premises (not being premises to which Article 3 of this Order applies) in or on which poultry are exhibited either for show purposes or for sale every pen or other enclosure and every bench, stand or other fitting used for or in connection with poultry

shall, as soon as practicable and before being again so used, be cleansed and disinfected by the promoter of the exhibition, show or sale in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Order.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Receptacles

5. A receptacle which has been used for the conveyance of poultry to any place in Great Britain or for the exposure for sale or the exhibition for show purposes of poultry in any place in Great Britain shall as soon as practicable and before any other poultry are placed in the receptacle, and, if to be returned or sent by railway vehicle, hired road vehicle, vessel or aircraft, before it is so despatched, be cleansed and disinfected by the person in charge of the same in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of this Order.

Provided that if the receptacle is used for the conveyance of pigeons for the purpose of a race or of a flight by way of training for racing it shall not be necessary after such pigeons have been released to cleanse and disinfect such receptacle before it is returned to the sender.

Prescribed manner of Cleansing and Disinfection

6. The cleansing and disinfection required by this Order shall be carried out in the following manner:—

- (a) All litter, droppings and other matter shall first be removed from the pen, enclosure, bench, stand, fitting or receptacle and it shall then be thoroughly scraped, scrubbed or scoured with water and afterwards washed or sprayed with a solution prepared by dissolving sodium carbonate (washing soda) in water in the proportion of one half pound of sodium carbonate to one gallon of hot water.
- (b) The sweepings of the pen, enclosure, bench, stand, fitting or receptacle and all droppings, litter and other matter removed therefrom shall be destroyed by burning or used as manure on ground to which domestic fowls, turkeys, geese and ducks have no access.

Notification of Date and Place of Exhibitions and Shows

7. No person shall hold an exhibition or show of poultry, other than an exhibition or show of birds held wholly or mainly for purposes of sale, unless at least seven days before the date thereof he has given notice in writing of the date and place of such exhibition or show to the Local Authority for the area in which the said exhibition or show is to be held.

Local Authority to enforce Order

8. The provisions of this Order shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Revocation

9. The Orders specified in the Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked.

Saving for the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1952

10. The provisions of this Order are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1952(c), and nothing herein contained shall affect the operation of that Order.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is hereunto affixed this fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

(L.S.)

Tom Dugdale,
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries.

SCHEDULE

(Article 9)

Date	Short Title
7th December, 1936	Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order of 1936(d).
20th February, 1937	Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) (Amendment) Order of 1937(e).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order consolidates with amendments the Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order of 1936 and the Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) (Amendment) Order of 1937.

The principal changes are :—

- (a) the addition of a provision requiring enclosures, fittings and receptacles used for poultry at exhibitions and shows to be cleansed and disinfected ;
- (b) more detailed regulation of the manner of cleansing and disinfection ; and
- (c) the requirement of a written notification to the Local Authority of a proposal to hold an exhibition or show of poultry.

(d) S.R. & O. 1936 (No. 1299) II, p. 2101.

(e) S.R. & O. 1937 (No. 125) p. 1926.

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S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1963 No. 1956

POULTRY

REGULATION OF MOVEMENT AND SALE

**The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection)
(Amendment) Order 1963**

Made - - - - 2nd December 1963

Coming into Operation 18th December 1963

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State, acting jointly, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sections 1, 20, 45, 50 and 85 of the Diseases of Animals Act 1950(a), and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, hereby make the following order :—

Citation, extent and commencement

1. This order, which may be cited as The Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) (Amendment) Order 1963, shall apply throughout Great Britain and shall come into operation on 18th December 1963.

Interpretation

2. The Interpretation Act 1889(b) shall apply to the interpretation of this order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Amendment of principal order

3. Article 6 of the Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order 1952(c) shall be altered as follows :—

- (a) after the words “carried out” there shall be inserted the words “by a method specially approved in writing for the purpose by an inspector of the Ministry, or”;
- (b) in paragraph (a) for the words from “sprayed with” to the end of the paragraph there shall be substituted the words “sprayed with a disinfectant approved for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936(d)”.

In Witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed on 28th November 1963.

(L.S.)

Christopher Soames,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland on 2nd December 1963.

(L.S.)

Michael Noble,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36. (b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63. (c) S.I. 1952/437 (1952 III, p. 2628).
(d) S.R. & O. 1938/191 (Rev. II, p. 320: 1938 I, p. 303).

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This order is made under the Diseases of Animals Act 1950, and amends the Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order 1952, which requires (inter alia) that certain enclosures, fittings and receptacles used for poultry shall after use be cleansed and disinfected in a prescribed manner. It is now provided that, instead of washing soda, the disinfectant to be used must be an approved disinfectant for the purposes of the Diseases of Animals (Disinfection) Order of 1936, that is to say either standard phenol diluted with nineteen times its volume of water or any other disinfectant approved for the purpose by the Minister and the Secretary of State, provided that the container is labelled in accordance with that order.

This order also enables other methods of cleansing and disinfection to be used if they are specially approved in writing for the purpose by an inspector of the Ministry.

S T A T U T O R Y I N S T R U M E N T S

1956 No. 11

POULTRY

The Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956

Made - - - - - 7th January, 1956

Coming into Operation 12th January, 1956

The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Secretary of State acting jointly, in exercise of the powers vested in them under Sections 1, 20, 45 and 50 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950(a), and of every other power enabling them in that behalf, hereby order as follows:—

Citation and Commencement

1. This Order may be cited as the Poultry Premises and Vehicles (Disinfection) Order, 1956, and shall come into operation on the 12th day of January, 1956.

Interpretation

2.—(1) In this Order, unless the context otherwise requires—

“the Act” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950;

“equipment” includes utensils, pens, crates, baskets, boxes, sacks, nets and receptacles;

“Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food;

“poultry” means birds of the following species, that is to say, domestic fowls, turkeys, geese, ducks, guinea-fowls and pigeons;

“premises” includes land with or without buildings;

“slaughterhouse” means any premises where poultry are habitually slaughtered;

and other expressions have the same meaning as in the Act.

(2) The Interpretation Act, 1889(b), shall apply to the interpretation of this Order as it applies to the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.

Cleansing and Disinfection of Poultry Premises, Vehicles and Equipment

3.—(1) Where an inspector of the Minister or of a Local Authority considers it necessary for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease he may serve a notice—

(a) on the occupier of any slaughterhouse or of any premises or stall used for the temporary keeping or detention of live or dead poultry or of feathers collected from poultry, or

(b) on the owner or the person in charge of any vehicle used for the conveyance or exposure for sale of live or dead poultry or of feathers collected from poultry, or

(c) on the owner or person in charge of any equipment used for or about live or dead poultry or of feathers collected from poultry, in any such slaughterhouse, premises or stall or vehicle as aforesaid

(a) 14 Geo. 6. c. 36.

(b) 52 & 53 Vict. c. 63.

requiring the person on whom the notice is served to cleanse and disinfect the slaughterhouse, premises or stall, vehicle or equipment, as the case may be, within such time, in such manner and, in the case of a vehicle and any equipment therein, at such place as may be specified in the notice.

(2) If any person on whom a notice is served under this Article contravenes or fails to comply with the notice, he shall be guilty of an offence against the Act.

(3) Without prejudice to the bringing of proceedings under the Act, where a notice under this Article is not complied with, any person authorised by the Minister or the Local Authority may enter the slaughterhouse, premises, stall, or vehicle to which the notice relates and carry out the work of cleansing and disinfection required thereby.

(4) The cost of carrying out work in the exercise of the power conferred by the last foregoing paragraph shall be recoverable as a debt due to the Crown or to the Local Authority, as the case may be, and shall, without prejudice to any other mode for the recovery thereof, be recoverable summarily as a civil debt by the Minister or the Local Authority from the person on whom the notice was served.

Movement of poultry

4. The occupier of any slaughterhouse or other premises or of any stall on whom a notice has been served under the last preceding Article shall not cause or permit any live or dead poultry or of any feathers collected from poultry to be moved on to those premises until he has cleansed and disinfected them in the manner specified in the notice.

Enforcement

5. The provisions of this Order shall, except where it is otherwise provided, be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

Saving

6. The provisions of this Order are in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of the Poultry Pens, Fittings and Receptacles (Disinfection) Order, 1952(c), and nothing herein contained shall affect the operation of that Order.

In witness whereof the Official Seal of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is hereunto affixed this sixth day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

D. Heathcoat Amory,
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries
and Food.

Given under the Seal of the Secretary of State for Scotland this seventh day of January, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

(L.S.)

James Stuart,
Secretary of State for Scotland.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This Note is not part of the Order, but is intended to indicate its general purport.)

This Order, which comes into operation on the 12th January, 1956, empowers an inspector of the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food or of a local authority, if he considers it necessary for the purpose of preventing the spreading of disease, to serve notice (a) on the occupier of premises used for the slaughter of poultry or for the temporary detention of live or dead poultry or poultry feathers or (b) on the owner or person in charge of a vehicle used for the conveyance or exposure for sale of live or dead poultry or poultry feathers or (c) on the owner or person in charge of equipment used for such poultry or feathers in such premises or vehicle requiring him to cleanse and disinfect the premises, vehicle or equipment. If default is made in complying with the notice, the Minister or the local authority is empowered to cause the work to be done and to recover the cost from the person on whom the notice was served.

Premises so required to be cleansed and disinfected may not be used for the reception of any more poultry, live or dead, or feathers until that work has been carried out.



EXHIBIT NO. 1

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